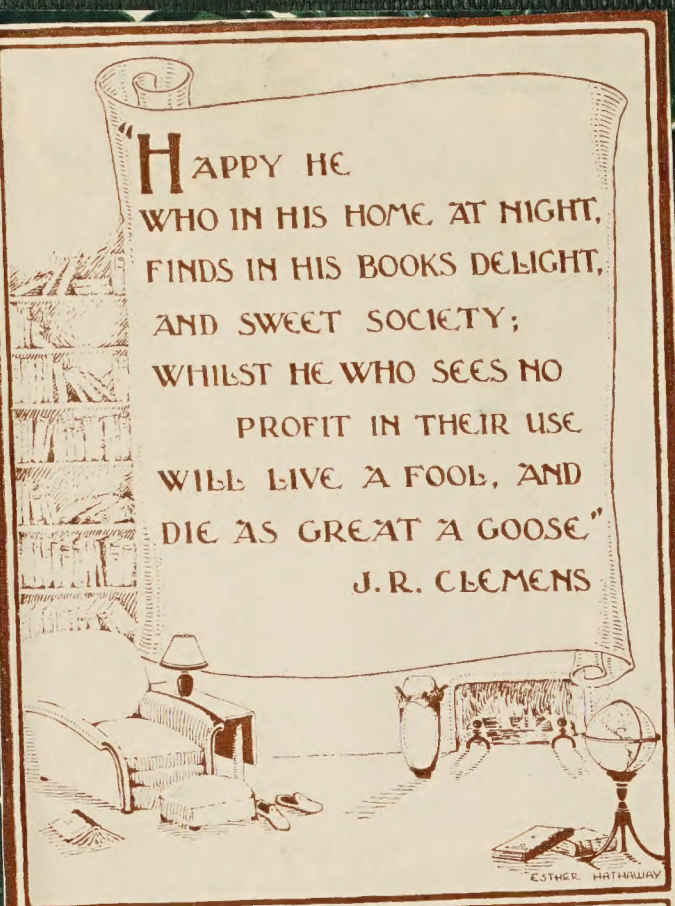
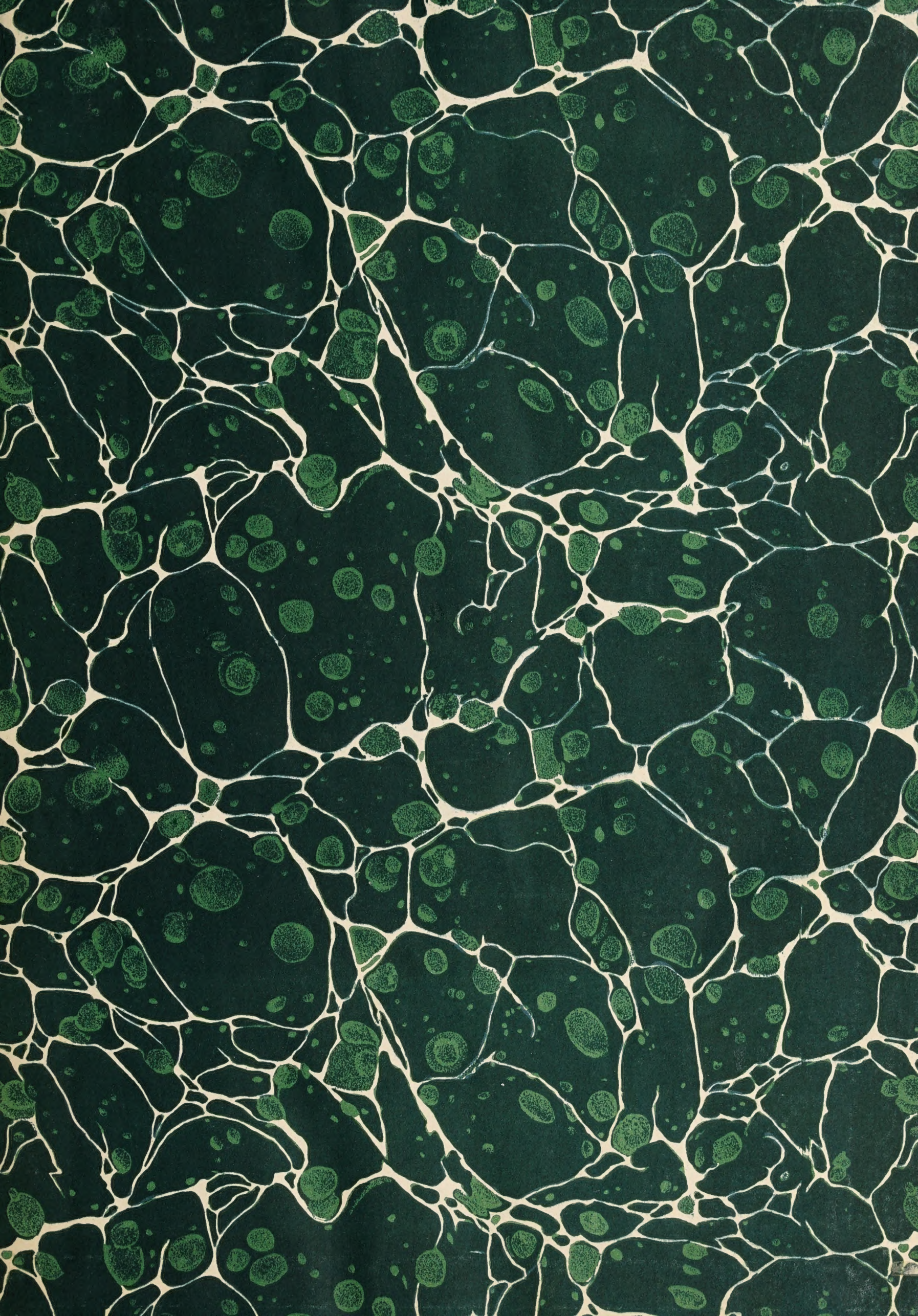


THE KNOWLES RYERSONS



Ken Pyeson

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Washington, D. C.,

May 6, 1909.

Professor C. V. Piper,

Office.

Dear Prof. Piper:

In regard to the talk we had yesterday about the various grasses, I sent in from China, Manchuria, and Korea, I am acting upon your suggestion and send you herewith a list of names with their S.P.I. numbers.

Hoping you will be able to supply me at your earliest convenience with a few brief notes about their behavior, I am

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I reported to you verbally some weeks ago, I had a long talk with Mr. Taylor about trying to prevent the wholesale failures of making pear and Crataegus scions grow on arrival here in the United States, such as we experience with the material sent in from Asia.

Now, my idea is to treat the various material in the future the same way you did the persimmons, viz., to select a few good establishments where a certain product is made a spec-

Washington, D. C.,

May 6, 1944.

Professor O. V. Ilyen,

Office,

Dear Prof. Ilyen:

In regard to the talk we had yesterday about the various reasons I gave in from Sibir, Kamchatka, and Korea, I am adding your suggestion and send you herewith a list of cases with their S.N.I. numbers.

Hoping you will be able to supply us at your earliest convenience with a few brief notes about their character, I am

Yours very truly,

Alice K. Bitter.

Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1944.

Dear Mr. Dalnovich:

As I reported to you verbally some weeks ago, I had a long talk with Dr. Taylor about trying to prevent the wholesale killings of Russian men and Chekhoslovakian women as soldiers here in the United States, such as we experienced with the internal exit in from Iskra.

Now, my idea is to send the various individual in the future the same way you did the previous, i.e., to select a few dependable people about a certain criminal to give a [illegible]

ialty of. Mr. Taylor suggests the following firms: for northern and European pears, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; for pears from southern localities and Oriental pears especially, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; for large fruited Chinese haws, Meehans Nurseries, Dreshertown, Pa.; where they make a specialty of Crataegus, or Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa., where the expert propagator, Mr. Earthrop, is located, with whom Mr. Taylor is acquainted.

For peaches, we still have to find a few men, although I think that the Glen St. Mary's Nurseries could probably handle them as successfully as they did the persimmons.

Trusting that arrangements with the above parties can be made at the time I am going out again, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Washington, D. C.

August 5, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Let me thank you kindly for your pretty postal from Quebec. Yes, the change of climate from this humid sweat-box to bracing Canada must have been great and still, do you know that the very afternoon you left a cool wave began to descend

lity of. Mr. Taylor suggests the following: Your northern and Suncoast peers, Elmwood & Levy, Gainesville, G. Tal Tay owns from southern localities and northern peers unknown, i. e. Fulton, Bradville, Ala.; the large finished Quercus Lyrata, Bonneau Nurserie, Beaufortown, S.C., where they make a specialty of Crataegus, or Mr. H. Ham Jon., Jacksville, Fla., where the expert propagator, Mr. Bentley, is located, with whom Mr. Taylor is acquainted.

For pecans, we still have to find a new one, although I think that the Mon Mr. Guy's Brownies would probably handle them as satisfactorily as the 10-Gr-Jon-Lemons.

Trusting you successfully can the above inquiries can be made at the time I am going out South, I remain

Your sincerely yours,

JOHN K. TAYLOR.

Tampa, Fla.

August 9, 1920.

Dear Mr. Bellamy:

Let me know you finally for your greatly needed from quotes. Yes, the change of climate from Philadelphia would-but it would mean that have been good and which, as you know, when the very Christmas are 1917 (will say) that it seemed

upon us here and it has been even cold these last nights. Dr. and Mrs. Mann shivered in their beds "In the Woods."

What news I have, well quite some. Yesterday I have been bonded and had the sensation of having a check for $6000 in my hand after having run through the Treasury Department for about four hours. Mr. Long took it all upon him, if I had been alone, it might have taken two days. Yesterday my new appointment together with Letter of Authorization came and today at last my letter of instructions. Doesn't it go slow? It actually seems to get worse, this red tape machinery. This morning Dr. Galloway had a talk with me and then we went to see the Secretary to whom we explained the aim and purposes of this coming trip. The Secretary felt obliged to say that what he wanted above all things were grains and legumes. Fruits, he said, we do not want really. The world could get along just as well without them.

Well, that is his view, of course. But in case we could show him right now how much money the peach crop alone is bringing in these last days, perhaps he would come to terms. Anyway, he wished me good luck and a pleasant journey and we departed on the best of terms. I believe Dr. Galloway was decidedly pleased that matters have moved along so nicely.

Today I have settled my financial affairs and have sworn again to defend the Constitution, etc., and now the great packing-in is coming and some time next week I hope to leave for England.

[illegible] Dr. Dunn [illegible] and Mrs. Dunn [illegible] in their [illegible] "In the [illegible]."

That [illegible] I have, [illegible] quite [illegible]. [illegible] I have been bored and had the [illegible] of having a [illegible] in my hand after [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] about four hours. Dr. [illegible] book is [illegible] [illegible] alone, it might have been [illegible] days. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with letter of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] last my letter of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Primmet camera hasn't arrived as yet. We have wired to Crandall about it and got reply back. Mr. Baker said he delivered it to Crandall and Crandall says he didn't get it. The near future will learn us what has happened.

Dr. Van Vleet left again for his old home in Little Silver to wait there for a definite order from Mr. Dorsett. It was a disappointment to him to have to wait so long. Mr. Wester is in Washington. He is still a sick man. He weighs only 110 pounds. He said, though, he is improving daily and likes it better here than in Ashville, North Carolina.

The new cents have come out with Lincoln's image on them. They are very artistic coins indeed and a brisk trade is done in them by news boys; the rates were today 2¢ apiece or 3 for a nickel.

This afternoon we have had a severe thunderstorm here. I would not be a bit surprised if over one inch of rain had fallen. I do hope it rained out on your place, too, for the stuff need some water.

And how are you both getting along over there in the Old World ? I hope you had a very pleasant trip.

Well, I guess I better condlude for this time. With best wishes and regards for both Mrs. Fairchild and yourself, I remain

Yours most sincerely,

FRANK N. MAYO.

P.S. My address will be c/o Parr's Bank Lim., 4 Bartholomew Lane, London, E. C.

The Jackson omnibus hasn't arrived as yet. We have wired to Crandall about it and got reply back. Mr. Baker said he delivered it to Crandall and Crandall says he didn't get it. The case reduces still lower my chances.

Mr. Van Sloot left again for his old home in Albany. Silver to wait there for a definite order from Mr. Lowery. It was a disappointment to him to have to wait so long. Mr. Lowery is in earnest. He is still a rich man. He orders only 100 pounds. He says, though, he is importing daily and does it better here than in Albany, South Carolina.

The new cooks are doing not with Liberman's large or them. They are very amiable colds tended are a bright trade is done in them by those among the states now trying my opinions as I for a model.

Ohio elections we have had a terrible thunderstorm here. I would not be a bit surprised if we see the last of white lad Lilion. I do hope it rained out on your place, too, for the crops need some water.

And how are you both getting along now in the SANITARIA? I miss you terribly a great deal.

Well, I have [illegible] the [illegible] Lion. [illegible] been always so regular for me. Write to me [illegible]

I remain

Yours very affectionately,

Doctor R. [illegible]

P.S. My address till be c/o Mary's Rest Cottage, 4 Northumberland, London, S. E.

New York City, N. Y.

August 13, 1909.

Mr. H. A. Young,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Young:

I forgot in all that hurrying to give you my address. Please forward any mail to the above. That is, wait until there is an accumulation of several letters and then send them up in a bunch. I also though my M.S. would be better in a drawer somewhere.

Well, goodbye, then.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Cunard R.M.S. "Carmania."

August 16, 1909.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As you probably know, ere this letter reaches you, I have left America and hade started my second great journey which may last again a few years. Well, I am glad I am again on the road. As you realize, it was pretty hard on me there in hot and humid Washington and to be cooped up in that little office. I hope I will never be again subjected to such a compulsory sit-down-at-your-desk treatment. Not that the journey I intend to

make will be of the easiest, oh no, far from it, but then one has a different life altogether. A bad day is forgotten when a good thing turns up and there is a change all the time. In my thoughts I live again a few years ahead and see all the material I collected, growing here and there in the United States and maybe when I am older I will have a station of my own where I can create such plants and shrubs as there is a need for.

We are here on a very luxurious vessel and there are stewards and waiters galore. They will all hold their hands up next Sunday morning when we hope to land in Liverpool; as Uncle Sam allows but $5.00 for combined tips, we will have to add something of our own. The weather we have experienced up to the present has been very various. Sunday and Monday were simply fierce. The boat rolling up and down, the towering waves, and I assure you that a goodly part of the passengers didn't eat much and some even had to give in to the sea that which didn't want to stay within them. How do you like the sea? I myself consider it a real nuisance and would not mind it a bit if we could overbridge it with some sort of a material and make terra firma from it. Not that I get seasick, no, not at all, but I consider it such a waste of time to stay aboard a ship for such a number of days or sometimes even weeks.

And now, how is your journey proceeding? I know you had a big job there in Miami. I hope you found Brooksville a whole lot easier than the above place. I envy you your trip

through California. I really wish I could have found an opportunity this summer to have paid a visit to the Coast. Well, some other time.

You are having Dr. Van Fleet with you now as a companion. I hope he will find the Chico garden congenial to his wishes. As you know, he is really used to somewhat more than a regular propagating garden. I wonder what your sensations will be after reaching Chico, where you spent so many hours in sorrow and in satisfaction. It is a good thing anyway, that you are making this long trip before settling down to the real work. It will be of as great a benefit to yourself as to our office in general.

Last night we had a concert and minstrel show aboard this boat. It was quite a break in the monotony of sea life and the money they collected went to the Liverpool Asylum for Orphas whose fathers had perished through dangers and perils of the sea. They collected about $90.00 from the passengers. Quite something, eh, when you realize that after all the boat is only half full.

Well, do you know I wish I was already in Central Asia. This long trip I have to take through Europe is worrying me some for I have to pass several frontiers and all my baggage will be examined every time. I will try to ship the bulk of it to St. Petersburg direct, although I run the danger of having it disappear somewhere. Exploration has its worries too!

Well, another day or two and we will sight Ireland where this letter will be landed and tell you that I reached the other side.

Goodbye; best regard to all of those who know me.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. WEHR.

Cunard R.M.S. "Carmania."

August 19, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild;

You are probably aware ere this letter reaches you that I have started my second great trip. Yes, things went in a hurry these last times. My packing-in of all the stuff I have to take with me bothered me some, but I got it all O.K. now and was able to see it aboard on time. I wonder what kind of weather you experienced when crossing this pond. We haven't been very lucky. Saturday was a fine day, but Sunday and Monday were fierce. Especially on Monday the attendance at the dinner tables was pitifully small. Tuesday and yesterday were fair days, but today the breeze is growing stronger again and rain comes down once in awhile. I despise the sea and hope we will be able some day to invent a material that will overbridge it and upon which we will be able to live. Now about evaporation, you will say. Oh, well, we will construct reservoirs and practice more irrigation

than we do now. The world will have to do that anyway as this globe of our gesss to be older.

A few days before I left Washington I spent the night with Mr. And Mrs. Mann on your place. I gave advice in certain matters of transplanting and cultivation but may say that in general the place is in very good shape. The Chinese poplars have grown a few more feet and those Chinese cabbages are beginning to look wonderfully good. I am real sorry I won't see them to perfection. It is dry around Washing as in fact in the whole East. Let us hope they had some westweather since.

You probably received Mr. Young's letter re the camera. I hope to find it at Brown Bros. Really amusing, this incident of Mrs. Bell, after she herself had gotten considerably excited about our supposed Crandalls actions in this matter.

In Mr. Fischer's report on his visit to the Arnold Arboretum he mentions the fact that a considerable mueber of Wilson's plants may be lost again to the American public owing to their not being hardy in Massachusetts. Couldn't we put some in our new station in Brooksville, where the climate resembles Japan and Central China very much, indeed. It seems a shame for a rich and large country like the United States to be not even able to take care of some rare and valuable plants!

This ship is a luxurious one and there are stewards, waiters and attendants galore. They all will hold up their hands next Sunday morning when we hope to land in Liverpool. That part of the business is always disagreeable to me. The

people too on a luxurious vessel never become so intimate with one another as on smaller or less elegantly outfitted ships. In fact, these boats are more or less floating hotels and people behave accordingly. Last night we had a concert and minstrel show for the benefit of Orphans of seamen. It was quite a success and there was nearly ($90.00 collected. We have the American Ambassador to Japan aboard (Mr. O'Brien). He acted as chairman to this entertainment and at the end the audience sang "My Country 'Tis of The." and "God Shave the King." after that the majority hunted up their bunks and no doubt dreamed the sweet dreams of the innocents.

Well, and how are you and Mrs. Fairchild getting along in Europe. I hope you fond some beautiful, quiet places after all. I myself, too, would not mind if I could find a poetical spot where the idea of a real rest could penetrate me, for strange to say, the sea gives me no rest. Just the opposite. I begrudge myself the great amount of sleep she gives me, for sleep is often a waste.

Well, a few more days and Queenstown will appear before our eyes and this message will probably be landed there telling you my approach to the tight-little, bright-little island.

With best wishes and greetings to you both, I remain

Yours most sincerely,

FRANK H. MAYER.

people too on a Immortuna vessel never become so intimate with one another as on smaller or less elegantly outfitted ships. In that, these boats are more or less fitting hotels and people behave accordingly. Last night we had a concert and dancing show for the benefit of orphans of seamen. It was quite a success and there was nearly ($80.00 collected. We have the American Ambassador to Japan aboard (Mr. O'Brien). He acted as chairman to this entertainment and at the end the audience sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and "God Save the King." After that the majority hurried up their bunks and we didn't dreamed the sweet dreams of the innocents.

Well, and how are you and the, anyhowlll getting along in Nippo. I hope you "had some beautiful, quiet dinner after all, I myself, too, would not mind if I could find a position where the idea of a real rest could accompany me, for change to me, the sea gives me no rest. Just the opposite. I begrudge myself the great amount of sleep she gives me, for sleep is also a waste.

Well, a few more days and Yokohama will appear before our eyes and this message will probably be landed there following you my appearance to the little-little, might-little island.

With best wishes and greetings to you both, I remain

Yours most sincerely,

[illegible] M. [illegible].

August 31, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

To say that I am sorry I did not meet you here in Old England is only a mild way of expressing it; it really was painful to know that you were here, but that Fate prevented us from meeting one another. You stated in your telegram this: "I HAVE YOUR CAMERA JUST DISCOVERED. IT WILL BE AT BROWNS HOTEL, DOVER AND ALBEMARLE STREETS SUNDAY 22nd." Now why didn't you state I will be there?

As your message was from Edinburgh I simply thought you had sent it up after receiving a letter from Mr. Young and one from me.

Well, it is passed now. Tomorrow I will be at Antwerp to meet my father, mother and other relatives who are all too eager to see the exile who has been away now for well night 8 long years.

I found out today when calling for the camera at Brown Shipley, that you were at Worcester and I called last Sunday four times at the Greyhound and hunted all over the town of Richmond and through Kew Gardens; on Monday I also waited for you and went again to the Greyhound and left a letter for you in the Curator's office. Today I was looking for you at the flower show the whole afternoon, although I suspected that my mail to you must not have reached you.

Wilson exhibited a few hundred photos and Veitch's Nursery of Combe Wood had some novelties in Western Chinese

August 21, 1900.

Dear Mr. Hatchlin:

To say that I am sorry I did not meet you here in Old England is only a mild way of expressing it; it really was painful to know that you were here, but that fate prevented us from meeting one another. You stated in your telegram that "I MAY FIND GOODS DUE ARRIVING. IF WILL BE AT MR. DUTTON'S, DOVER AND ALREADY REPORT ABOUT SAME." How why didn't you state I will be there?

As your message was from Ashbourne I simply thought you had sent it up after receiving a letter from Mr. Young and one from me.

Well, it is passed now. Tomorrow I will be at Dover to meet my father, mother and other relatives who are all too eager to see the exile who has been away now for well nigh 8 long years.

I went out Sunday morning in to Dublin at Grove Chipley, but you were at Worcester and I waited last Sunday four times at the Greyhound and looked all over the town of Bloomond and through the Dredging as Sunday I also waited for you and went again to the Greyhound and left a letter for you in the Owner's office. Today I was looking for you at the Flower show the whole afternoon, although I mentioned that my mail to you must not have reached you.

Wilson exhibited a few hundred orchids and Walton's Nursery of Cache Ford had some novelties in modern Odonto

plants. Later on I will write more in detail about these matters.

I expect to be pretty well busy with my relatives until the beginning of next week. Then I will se Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie at St. Symphorien Les Mons, whose bamboo collection I will look over and then I will go to the Vilmorin's arboreta and to Anger for the apple root crown gall investigation, then to Hamburg for that Azolla, then to Berlin and soon after that I will land in St. Petersburg where I will probably be busy for several weeks. I have written Ambassador Rockhill that I am coming and he will probably be able to assist me a good deal in getting various permits into shape. I really like to get out as soon as possible to my fields of work, although one has to pass through the European centers of accumulated knowledge to find out what the world knows about the lesser known lands.

In the wonderfully rich Kew herbarium I looked up a lot of material like the generalof Diospyros, Pirus, Malus, Populus, Ulmus, Pistacia, Lathyrus, Medicago, Ficus and others and I have learned much. Some other time when I have more leisure, I hope to be able to make a more prolonged study in this herbarium. If I had known that Kew after all is rather poor in North Chinese material and that this generally despised material is of an immense assistance to an explorer like myself, I most certainly would have collected more. It really hurts me now to find out how much more useful I could have been to mankind. But, I was shipped off in a hurry and didn't realize all such matters.

plants. Later on I will write more in detail about these matters.

I expect to be pretty well busy with my relatives until the beginning of next week. Then I will go Mr. John Thomson de Lemos at 31, Cymbrafar Lan Dore, where hence collection I will look over and then I will go to the Minority's schools and to Roger Ivor-via Aylwy will arrange all investigation, that is nothing for that Anglia, then to Brecklan and soon after that I will land in it. Remembering where I will probably be busy for several weeks. I have written Ambassador I should that I am coming and he will probably be able to make us a good deal in getting welcome personalities single. I really like to get out as soon as possible to my fields of work, although one has to pass through the vexpenses centers of accumulated knowledge to find out what the world knows about the lesser known lands.

In the wonderfully rich Ser Rotarian I looked up a lot of material like the popular Sharpness, Lord Dale, Dyrlas, Lloyd, Thomas, Lathyra, Gwilym, Mrs. Ed Jones and I have learned much. Some other time when I have more leisure, I hope to be able to make a more prolonged study in this hovertuse. If I had known that the Lifer all is rather poor in Welsh Science material and that Wales generally (as) has essential is of an immense assistance to an explorer like myself, I made only small side-walking work. It is life to me to find out how much more world I could have been in touch. But, I was engaged in a busy and ardent reading all such matters,

Well, it is getting late in the night and I will have to finish some packing yet.

Goodbye, my best regards also to Mrs. Fairchild.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. c/o Poste Restante, Antwerp, Belgium, until September 7, inclusive.

Mr. McGregor invites me to come up to Edinburgh where he will be from September 2 to 9, but I don't see it possible to be there. I would rather be in St. Petersburgh before the frost kills off all the vegetation.

Dr. Augustine Henry is out in Servia somewhere and may not be back until 10 or 14 days from now.

Mr. E. H. Wilson expects to leave for the United States the 18th of September. He will be busy preparing from now on and has to travel yet a bit here in England.

Dr. N. L. Britton works in the Herbarium for another week or so.

Veitch's Nursery at Combe Wood near Kingston Surrey is most certainly well worth visiting. The new Chinese poplar (Populus lasiocarpa) with leaves sometimes a foot long is very interesting, utterly unlike other poplars.

Too bad, indeed, we missed each other.

F.N.M.

Well, it is getting late in the night and I will have to finish some pending work.

Looking my best regards also to Mrs. Hirschfeld.

Yours sincerely,

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dr. Dr's trade functions, industry, religion, social philosophy & industry.

Mr. McGregor handing me to come up to Allahabad since he will be from Saturday & is [illegible] to be there. I would rather be in M. Interrupts before the final draft of all the questions.

Mr. Aiyarathe hoping is not in Hindi monsoon and may not be back until 10 or 14 days from now.

Dr. K. H. Bilgrami requests to leave for the United States the 13th of September. He will be very pleased if you can be and has to travel yet a bit here in England.

Dr. M. L. Watkins wrote in the Hindustan for another week or so.

Velocity Sheeny on Jawaharlal Nehru Kingdom which is most excellently work similar. He was Science Philosophy [illegible] with [illegible] a book like in his [illegible] rather calling view points.

The Bud, Indian, [illegible]

Antwerp, Belgium,

September 4, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your letter of August 29th written in Chester reached me yesterday here in Antwerp. I looked at the post mark and saw it was stamped at 10 P.M. August 29, Chester, so why it should have been delayed so much is a puzzle to me, unless the postal authorities delivered it to one of the many branches of Parr's Bank as you hadn't put the full address on the envelope. I hope various messages have reached you since you wrote your last letter to me.

About seeing Steward and Forrest, well, if you think it necessary, I'll do it, but it is a long journey again and a good man is partly a gamble; that is, a man may be excellent in a certain place and yet not be able to adjust himself to new conditions. When you feel that Steward would fit into our special needs, well, why not make some kind of a proposal after Mr. Dorsett has come back and we know exactly what we are going to do. About Forrest, well, could money be found to explore South China? We want citrus fruits, southern root crops, cover crops, etc.; there is a big field. Wilson himself paid apparently very little attention to such things, but one can easily explain that. The bigger part of Chinese useful plants cannot be grown in England or in fact not in Northwestern Europe and few Europeans are able to realize their importance to America unless they have been there.

I wish we could meet here or there yet and talk about

Dear Mr. Malvehill:

Your letter of August 28th written in Chester received no yesterday here in Antwerp. I looked at the post mark and saw it was stamped at 10:P.M. August 29, Chester, so why it should have been delayed so much in a puzzle to me, unless the postal authorities delayed it to one of the many branches of Pat's name as you hadn't put the full address on the envelope. I hope various messages have reached you since you wrote your last letter to me.

About seeing Howard and Dorothy, well, if you think it necessary, I'll do it, but it is a long journey again and a certain place and yet not be able to relieve himself in new condition. When you feel that Howard would fit into our special needs, well, why not make some kind of a proposal after Mr. Dorsett has come back and we know exactly what is his policy to do. About Dorothy, well, could money be found to replace Lord Tilney in your place India, meaning you serving your country and have in a big field. Other should only usually very little attention to such things, but you can really explain that. The bigger part of Chinese social plants cannot be grown in England or in fact not in Northwestern Europe and few Europeans are able to realize their importance to Asiatics unless they have been there.

I wish we could meet here or have yet and talk about

these matters.

I received a letter from Mr. J. Houzeau de Lehaie at St. Symphorien Lez Mons, Belgium, who says he will be very glad to see me and hopes you will also find an opportunity while you are in Europe to see him. I will probably see him at the close of next week.

And now a few words about the visitors I am entertaining here. All my near relatives are here and we are a crowd of 8 people. I am, of course, the most popular member and they want me to talk for hours and hours about all my experiences. We all find that we haven't changed so very much after all. I find Dutch a trifle difficult, but am soon getting familiar again with various ways of expression that were somewhat new to me. I am glad we are able to talk again about ever so many things which one doesn't care to write about and which one wants to be informed about anyway.

As I wrote you I obtained the camera at Brown, Shipley's office. I haven't tested it yet. I also wrote to Brown's Hotel to forward you a card which I had addressed you there. In the Curator's office at Kew I left a short letter which is now of no value any longer and hich may be sent back to me or destroyed in case you shouldn't call for it.

Well, it is raining hard now here and I hope you'll have it less cool, not to say cold as it is here. Could we but blend the two climates, viz., that of the East coast of America and that of the West coast of Europe.

these matters.

I received a letter from Mr. G. Lorenzo de Lobato at St. Gregoire-les Eaux, Belgium, who says he will be very glad to see me and hopes you will also find an opportunity while you are in Europe to see him. I will probably see him at the close of next week.

And now a few words about the military I am submitting here. All my near relatives are here and so are a crowd of people. I am, of course, the most popular person for they want me to talk for hours and hours about all my experiences. In all that time we haven't changed so very much after all. I find just a little difference, we are some growing fatter than to me. I am glad we are able to talk again about so many things which one doesn't care to write about and which one wants to be informed about anyway.

As I wrote you I obtained the course at Lorenz Schlayer's office. I haven't started in yet. I also went to Brussels to forward you a card which I had addressed you there. In the morning's edition of the I saw a short letter which is now of no value as I haven't also my [illegible] back - so be indulgent in case you wouldn't call for it.

Well, it is nothing but see here and I have gone: here it love or of, not to say said as it is here. Could no but blame the two clinkers, Vix., that of the last count of Lorenz and that of the [illegible] count of [illegible].

Goodbye, my best regards also to Mrs. Fairchild.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Paris, France,

September 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. Young:

Let me thank you for your two letters of August 18 and August 23, 1909, which I received in Antwerp. I also received the three field diaries; the bulletin of P.P.I. No. 19 and the clippings of the Washington Post and Times with their highly amusing accounts of my intended trip. Mucho gratia!

In answer upon your question whether I desire to receive the succeeding numbers of the bi-weekly bulletin, I say yes. It keeps me somewhat in touch with the office and besides that it undoubtedly will give me hints and suggestions while out in the field.

I haven't been able to see Mr. Fairchild at all, while in England. Our mail has crossed a few times and he left for other places while I hunted him in the neighborhood of Kew and Richmond. It got the camera, however.

I spent a very enjoyable time with my relatives in Antwerp and Brussels. We hadn't seen one another for 8 years and you may understand we had lots of things to talk about. I

do not know how the Department will consider this vacation as I did not or rather could not apply for it, but taking notice of the fact that in all my travels in the Orient I never had any leave of absence and that my total leave of absence in this year only amounted to a little over ten days, I do not expect any troubles. For safety, however, I will give you a few dates. I left Kew Gardens Wednesday, September 1, 1909, at 7:00 A.M. went via London, Dover and Ostend and arrived in Antwerp at about 6 P.M. I stayed there till Monday morning, September 6, 11:00 A.M.; went to Brussels and left there Tuesday, September 9, about 11:00 A.M. for Mons. I may say, however, that although my relatives were with me a good deal in Brussels, I spent the time officially in visiting the Botanic Gardens, the Park of Cambre and the beautiful grounds at Laeken and as such, September 2, 3 and 4 can really only be counted as spent on non-official business.

While writing about these matters it seems to me that in case you needed a resume of the time I spent now while abroad, it would not be a bad thing to give it here:

Friday, August 13. Left Washington, D. C. at 11:00 A.M. for New York. Attended to baggage and berth on S. S. while there.

Saturday, August 14. Left New York for Liverpool on R.M.S. Carmania at 10:00 A.M.

Sunday, August 22. Arrived in Liverpool at 8:00 A.M. Tended to customs house inspection of baggage, storage in

do not know how the Government will consider this question as I did not or rather could not apply for it, but taking notice of the fact that in all my travels in the United I never had any leave of absence and that my total leave of absence in this year only amounted to a little over ten days, I do not expect any trouble. For safety, however, I will give you a few lines.

I left Fort Graham Wednesday, September 1, 1905, at 7:00 A.M. went via London, Dover and Ostend and arrived in Antwerp at about 6 P.M. I stayed there till Sunday morning, September 6, 11:00 A.M., went to Brussels and left there Tuesday, September 8, about 11:00 A.M. for Paris. I may say, however, that although my relatives were with me a good deal in Antwerp, I spent the time principally in visiting the Antwerp Exhibition, the Zoo, the Zoology and the Industrial Museum of Antwerp and so forth. Sept. 8, 9 and 10 was really well occupied in visiting the different buildings.

While writing about these matters it seems to me that it may yet be needed a reason of the time I spent now while abroad. It would not be a bad thing to give it here.

Sunday, August 13. Left Washington, D. C. at 11:00 A.M. for New York. Arrived in Hoboken and went on to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Monday, August 14. Took our boat for Liverpool at 10:00 A.M. Remained at Waldorf.

Tuesday, August 15. Arrived in Liverpool at 6:00 A.M. Passed the morning before Inspection of Customs, change in

Cook's warehouses and transportation of same to hotel. In afternoon visited an old English farm in the vicinity of Liverpool. Noticed the fine wheat, broad beans, peas and various vegetables and fruit trees. The farmer (Mr. Thos. H. Pate) told me he had harvested as much as 100 bushels of oats to the acre!

Monday, August 23. Very rainy and cold the whole day. Repacked baggage in forenoon and arranged for shipping it to St. Petersburg by steamer. In the afternoon visited the Liverpool Botanic Gardens. Noticed how a very fine strain of Celosia paniculata (obtained from Messrs. Cliberen, seed Merchants in Manchester, England) is used as a decorative pot plant in the greenhouses. Would be much appreciated as a bedding plant in the United States. I also noticed a very destructive caterpillar which defoliates the ivy very badly. Enclosed a leaf on which it has been working. The caterpillar is of a gray-brown color and looks exactly like a dead stick when at rest; it crawls in paces. Mr. Sherry, the foreman who showed me around, said that the smoke nuissance was getting worse every year in Liverpool and that a great many plants couldn't be grown any longer on that account.

Tuesday, August 24. Left Liverpool in forenoon, cianged in London and arrived in Kew Gardens in evening. Had rain pretty near the whole day. All vegetation in England is

Dock's warehouses and transportation of wine to hotel.

In afternoon visited an oil duplicator from the vicinity of Liverpool. Behind the Pier Head, small houses and various vegetables and fruit trees. The farmer (Mr. Hugh H. Moss) told me he had harvested as much as 100 bushels of corn to the acre!

Monday, August 20. Very rainy and cold the whole day. Improved baggage in forenoon and arranged for shipping it to U.S. Returning by steamer. In the afternoon visited the Liverpool Botanic Gardens. Noticed now a very fine strain of [illegible] (obtained from Moses, Gilbert, and Gerbrunts in Brooklyn, England) is used as a bedding-out plant in the greenhouses, but should be more appreciated as a bedding plant in the flower gardens. Also noticed a very desirable waterpillar which defoliates the ivy very badly. Noticed a leaf on which it had been working. The waterpillar is of a dirty-white color and looks exactly like a dark white leaf! I wonder if such is ever the case. Mr. Gerry, the farmer who showed me around, said that the moths molested his potatoes some more, but he (Gerry) was not a great very good (Good Gerry!) to grant any longer on that account.

Tuesday, August 21. Left Liverpool in forenoon, stopped in London and arrived in the Netherlands in evening. Had quite pretty time the whole day. All vegetation in England is

dark green and trees are not very tall, but densely branched. The absence of strong sunlight, together with the great amount of moisture in the atmosphere causes apparently these facts. The utilization of sewerage is very much farther advanced in England than in the United States. The sweepings and scrapings of the roads are also in great favor with the farmers as manures.

Wednesday, August 25. Went to the Botanic Gardens at Kew. Studied in forenoon the genera Diospyros and Pistacia in the herbarium, went in the afternoon with Mr. E. H. Wilson, the Western Chinese explorer, through the Kew arboretum; noticed with special interest his introductions, like a new mulberry, very promising (Morus cathayensis), a new Paulownia with very large leaves (not yet named), Buddleya variabilis, var. magnifica, a very fine, semi-shrubby perennial for gardens. Berberis Wilsonae, a new low-growing berberis, can be used as a substitute for B. Thunbergii, although not of as excellent habits. When wandering through these magnificent Kew Gardens one cannot repress a feeling of sadness when realizing that there is not in the whole United States enough interest to create a similar garden there. And the stimulus such a garden would give to horticulture in generalcannot very well be measured.

but green and brown are not very full, but decently harmonic. The lineaments of strong sensibility, together with the great amount of mildness in the characteristic curves occasionally tender touch. The utilization of sonorous in very much further advanced in England than in the United States. The musicians and actors lack of the round are also in great force with an increase of numbers.

Kodachrome, August 25. Went to the Botanic Garden at Jamaica to discover the genus Dioscorea and Dioscorea in the herbarium, went in the afternoon with Mr. E. H. Wilson, the Harvard Chinese explorer, through the few glasses, like a new mulberry, very good; Dioscorea villosa, a new Dioscorea with very large leaves (not yet named), Dioscorea villosa var. Dumetorum, a very fine, semi-climbing perennial for gardens. Dioscorea Tiliaceae, a new large-growing Dioscorea, can be used as a substitute for D. Decaisneii, although not of so excellent habits. The material through these explorations Dr. Graham has secured represents a handling of species that existing dark hours in and in the Botanic Garden. Value should have by growing a single species at one. And one of Dioscorea seen a garden would give to horticulture in general-ment very well be measured.

Thursday, August 26. In forenoon went up to London and attended to banking and mailing matters. In the afternoon went to Combe Wood, near Kingston, where the celebrated Veitch's Nurseries are situated. I met Mr. Wilson there, who again kindly showed me his very numerous introductions from China. Some of these western Chinese plants will be also of great use to American gardens, for instance Ampelopsis Henryana, a vine of medium dimensions, of rather light green foliage which is very variable. The veins of the leaflets are often silvery or bronze colored.

Ilex pernii, a nice small-leaved evergreen holly.

Eleuteroccus Henryi, a good shrub of medium dimensions. May not be entirely hardy.

Berberis verruculosa, a fine, promising, evergreen barberry fit for borders. May not be very hardy in the United States.

Populus lasiocarpa, a new poplar with very large, rather light-green leaves, while the principal veins and the petioles are of a depp, wine red color. I measured some leaves that were over one foot long and resembled strikingly the leaves of Polygonum sachalinense. Mr. Wilson assured me that the trees grow often to 60 feet in height and occur in the more elevated regions and that the leaves remain large notwithstanding the age of the tree. If this tree behaves well under cultural condi-

Thursday, August 26. In forenoon went up to Dunbar and attended to banking and milling matters. In the afternoon went by Tumby Hill, near Glenaray, where the celebrated Talbot's Nurseries are situated. I met Mr. Wilson there, who again kindly showed me his very numerous living specimens from Dulac. Some of these western Illinois plants will be also of great use to Western gardens, for instance Rhus aromatica, a shrub of medium dimensions, of yellow light green foliage which is very variable. The veins of the leaflets are often nearly or strong colored.

Rhus typhina, a very striking species, highly ornamental alone. May not be entirely hardy.

Rhus glabra laciniata, a fine, yielding, evergreen variety of the species. May not be very hardy in the Eastern States.

Rhus trilobata, a new species with very large, radical light-green leaves, while the ordinary veins and the petioles are of a deep, wine red color. I

Wilson assured me that the seeds just ripen to go from its height and seem to be more elevated regions and that they have really been quite hardy. We saw it the week. If this tree behaves well under cultivation

tions, it may become a first class avenue and park tree. The Plants will be put on the market in a limited number this autumn and cost 10 sh. 6d. apiece.

Actinidia chinensis. This plant is perfectly hardy in England, but although having flowered profusely, it hasn't set fruit as yet. Mr. Wilson expects that within a few years they will fruit, for up to the present they have had only staminate plants in bloom, but they expect a few years from now to have the pistillate plants too from their numerous seedlings.

Berberis gaignepaini, a fine new evergreen berberis from Western China.

Sassafras sp. The Chinese sassafras which is much more robust than the American species, but it suffers in England, just like the preceding from the fact that the summer's heat is not sufficient to ripen its wood well and therefore it gets killed back every winter.

Ribes longiracemosa. Mr. Wilson said of this plant that the racemes are almost a foot long while the individual berries are more like good-sized grape berries than currants and of a black color. He also said that although the taste of the berries is not what it could be, the plant offers exceeding promises in hybridization work.

Then there were new evergreen ground cover plants for which American nurserymen clamor so much, viz.,

Pachysandra terminalis, very promising;

Sarcococca hookeriana, very promising;

Sarcococca ruscifiora, not so good, too erect;

Cotoneaster humifusa, very good, crawling;

Cotoneaster congesta, from the Himalayas, very good, crawling;

Lonicera pileata, crawling, evergreen, blue berries.

Then there were new herbaceous plants like Rubus galore, Senecios, Artemesias, etc. Most of these do not seem promising enough to say much about.

These Combe Wode Nurseries are most excellently kept, in fact, they are the best nurseries in the world for high class material. And it is not only the richness and variety that appeal to one, but it is also the tremendous potentialities that lay laten there in the form of possibilities of hybridization and plant-breeding among all that material.

Friday, August 27. Forenoon correspondence attended to, in afternoon shrubs and trees studied in Kew Gardens. There are a few shrubs in Kew Gardens that deserve to be more widely known, viz., Berberis thunbergii var. myrtifolia, a very small form of this well known barberry, well fit as a border or edging plant. Fraxinus dimorpha from North Africa, possibly a good stock for tree lilacs in semi-arid regions. This shrub resembles the new lilac with pinnate leaves from Western China

Bad-weather versatility, very good.

Horsepower _Economy_, very good.

Instrument _reliability_, not so good; too many

Instrument _Duplication_, very good, something

Instrument _accuracy_, from one dial-gage, very good,

Overall:

Instrument _utility_, something, overdrawn, also overlaps.

Other things were how instrument gloves like _Gloves_ _Gauntlets_, _Gauntlets_ _Gloves_, etc. Some of these may not seem unreasonably enough to say much about.

Some Small Case Efficiency are not at _Availability_ _Logs_. In fact, they are the best currency in the world for high class material. But it is not only the vision and variety that appeal to me, but it is also the tremendous potentialities that lay hidden there in the form of possibilities of hybridization and plant-breeding among all that material.

Friday, March 27. Discussion interrelationship attitude to, in different climes and times studied in Ker Darkness. There are a few already in Ker Darkness U.S. Country to be more within series. Q.v., _Dangerous Knowledge_ _Availability_, a very small-format life not too a lot-bearer, well fit as a border or edging plant. _Practical Hinoxyle_ _Lean Fuel_ _Lifes_, possibly a good about air-base idiom in Southwest Pacific. This stuff practically the same like with Phoenix James Ryan Fuller Glue

very much indeed.

I also noticed growing against the brick walls many plants that otherwise would perish if planted without that protection. Among them were Diospyros kaki; Umbellularia californica, Myrtus communis, Eriobatrya japonica and other well known plants that need heavy shelter in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wilson also drew my attention to the difference between Cydonia cathayensis and Cydonia sinensis, which two species have often been mixed up by botanists and others.

Saturday, August 28. Studied the whole day in the Kew herbarium. Looked up the genera of Ulmus, Ficus, Populus, Lathyrus, and Medicago. Ficus afghanistanica which Mr. Swingle wants from Central Asia was absent and so was Lathyrus mulcack wanted by Professor Hansen. Medicago saseatilis from the Crimea was also absent. Of the four Medicagos wanted by Professor C. V. Piper, viz., M. papillosa, M. cancellata, M. rupestris and M. saseatilis, I may say that the first one only is promising looking, but M. rupestris is only a few inches high, a genuine alpine plant and M. cancellata is also very small and looks very delicate. I noticed, however, several other varieties and species of alfalfa that look very promising; viz., M. sativa var. sylvatica, found at Oued Zenati, province of Constantine, Algeria; it has yellow flowers and is of

very good insect.

I also matched growing epiphyl with Lyre mile some short that Liberiye were going it Ulmus some dust situation. Used it on two Dracaena gold Dracilinia delicrinie, Pyrus communis, introduce Jasmine and other well know plant that need long season in washing, D. Dr. Ulmus also drew my attention to the difference between Dracaena sulphurea and Dracaena elegans, which two species have often been mixed up by botanists and gardeners.

Saturday, August 16. Rained the whole day in the Botanical Garden and Conservatory. Plans discussed with Dr. Maidin where to from Central Park one should go so was Lagerstroemia indica visited by Professor Palmer. Melaleuca nesophila from the Orient was also shown. Of the four Medinegra water by Professor C. R. Perry, viz. R. penicillata, M. nesophila, M. repandra and M. sessilifolia I may say that the first has only a pleasing leaving, but R. pendenta (= only's Tee-tubes Bigh, a pendulo Dipha plant and M. nesophila is also very small and looks very dainty. I noticed, however, several other varieties and quite if it did the like very good. Viz., M. malva var. velutina, Ivory or cut-leaved, avenue of Cassia, digging Di new yellow flowers and is of

a vigorous growth. M. sativa sub-sp. tunetana, at Bargou, Central Tunis, in calcareous hills. Apparently a very drought-resistent form. Yellow flowers.

Then, I saw specimens of Medicago falcata collected at many points, viz; in the Caucasus, Armenia, in Syria, near the Cedars of Lebanon, in Mongolia, in Siberia and in Central Asia. There was a good bit of variation among these various plants.

Among the poplars I noticed some beautiful species from Northern India which trees seem to me of promise to the southwestern United States, viz., Populus euphratica in many forms; P. Gamblei with very large leaves from Bhotan, India, at 4000 and more feet elevation; P. glauca from Bhotan, India, 7500 feet, large leaves, ornamental; P. ciliata from Maini-tal (Himalayas) and at Bempa, 6000-11,000 feet, also in Kashmir and Central Asia. The trees of Northern India have as a rule not proven to be hardy in Western Europe, but that is for the same reason at that the ordinary magnolia grandiflora and Sassafras suffer, viz., the summer's heat is not intense enough to ripen their wood. Some of the Northern Indian trees offer great promise to the milder regions of the United States, but practically nothing has been done with them.

Well, Mr. young, this letter has again grown to a greater length than I intended it to be. The rest of my journey I will put

a vigorous growth. *A. [illegible]* [illegible], of Burma, Central India, in Cachemere Hills. Apparently a very straight-wood form. Yellow flowers.

Then, I saw specimens of Mandrake flowers collected at many points, viz; in the Cachemere, Kumaon, in Syria, near the Dunes of Jamnoor, in Mogadiu, in Nubia and in Central India. There was a good bit of variation among these widely spaced.

Among the papers I obtained were beautiful specimens from Northern India which trees seem to be a species in the Ashmowleem Dalbat Tharot, viz., *Dalbergia sissoides* in many forms; *D. [illegible]* with very large leaves from Bhutan, India, very fine, large leaves, commonly; *D. oliferia* from Nahi-Dal [illegible] and at Sangu, Elev. 11,000 feet, also in Nahuli and Central India. The trees of Northern India have as a rule not proven to be hardy in Western Europe, but that is for the same reason as that the ordinary *magnolia grandiflora* and *[illegible]* suffer, viz., the country here is not intense enough to ripen their wood. Some of the Northern Indian trees after growth proved to be this winter frozen at the United States, but probably nothing has been done with them.

Well, Mr. Spring, this letter has got in spite to a great length and I believe it is the. The rest of my journey I will re

in another message. The items of new ground cover plants will be interesting to Mr. Henry Hicks of Westbury, Long Island, while Professor Piper no doubtewill like to see the alfalfa part and Mr. Swingle about the poplars from India.

With kindest regards to you all, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Paris, France,

September 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just a short note to let you know I have arrived here in Paris. I struck the town on Friday night and was greeted by a blinding rain.

Yesterday I visited the Jardin des Plantes, studied in the herbarium which, by the way, is by far not as accessible as the incomparable one at Kew. Paid also a visit to Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., 4 Quai de la Negisserie, but found to my sorrow that all the Vilmorins were away. Mr. Eugene Schaettel who knows you, too, and whose regards I have to give you, gave me some information as how to reach the Arboreta at Verrieres le Buisson and at Les Barres (Loiret) but I will come back to him on Monday and perhaps one of the Vilmorins will have arrived then.

In the dark [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be intervals; [illegible] Henry Ribe [illegible] [illegible], long [illegible], with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Dr. Behnke about the [illegible] from India.

With [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], I am

Sincerely yours,

MARY E. [illegible].

Miss Helen Henry,

Bethlehem Pa. 1909.

Dear Mr. Mallalieu.

Just a short note to let you know I have arrived here in Zoria. I arrived the town on Friday night and was greeted by a blazing [illegible].

Tuesday I visited the girls in [illegible]. Sunday in the morning [illegible] [illegible], by the way, is by far not as accessible as the [illegible] one at Tom. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mission Station [illegible] Dr. I had to be [illegible], but found to my sorrow that all the [illegible] were away. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tom, too, and [illegible] [illegible] I have to [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] information as how to reach the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I spent Thursday and part of Friday with Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie at St. Symphorien lez Mons. My, what a specialist he is on bamboos! I never before in my life met one so well versed in them. The region he lives, however, is too cold for bamboos and last winter nearly all of his plants were frozen to the ground. It was rather sad to see all those tall dead canes of Phyllostachys nitis, Ph. pubescens, Ph. viridi-glaucescens and others. I spoke long and seriously with him about his intentions for the future.

I informed him about the great difficulties of obtaining a subsidy from the Carnegie Institute for his work. I pulsed him about he perhaps being willing to accept an appointment with us and being given charge of bamboo culture in the United States with headquarters at Brooksville, to make there a successful bamboo station. He said at first he would be willing to do so, but the next morning after a family conference he stated he would rather not do it as his family and business ties were too strong at the present.

His ideals are to obtain a subsidy of between $4000 and $5000 per year for three years to study the bamboos in Japan for 1/2 year, in China for 1 year, in India for 1/2 year, in Central and South America for 1/2 year and the remaining time in North and South Africa. Then after that, he wants to study up the herbarium material in the various European herbaria and to write his observations in the form of a book. This study and writing he estimates will be close upon 7 years and while doing so his

I spent Thursday and part of Friday with Mr. Jean Bourgeois in Dakar at [illegible] in the [illegible]. He, and a [illegible] in Senegal. I never before in my life saw one so well versed in bamboo. The region is large, however, is too cold for bamboo and last winter nearly all of his plants were frozen to the ground. It was rather sad to see all these well dead canes of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], glumaceous and others. I spoke long and earnestly with him about his intentions for the future.

I informed him about the great difficulties of obtaining a subsidy from the Carnegie Institute for his work. I pointed him about to perhaps being willing to accept an appointment with the Department of Agriculture, to make there a successful bamboo station. He said at first he would be willing to do so, but the next morning after a kindly conference he stated he would rather not do it for fear Emily and [illegible] [illegible] at the present.

His ideals are to obtain a subsidy of between [illegible] and [illegible] per year for three years to study the bamboos in Japan for [illegible] year, in China for 1 year, in India for 1/2 year, in Central and South America for 1/2 year and the remaining time in North and South Africa. The after that, he wants to stay on the Dumbarton [illegible] in the various European [illegible] and to write his observations in the form of a book. This study is a [illegible] he believes will be about four [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] at the

salary and expenses would not be over $2800 per annum. As such the whole project will occupy 10 years and will cost between $26,000 and $29,000 all told. It would be a most useful piece of work if it could be done and would solve the now so immensely complicated and topsy-turvy state in which the bamboos are today.

Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie himself is a very earnest man. I estimate his age at about 35, of medium build, brown eyes, dark brown hairs, with a tendency to baldness, wears a beard a la Van Dyke and is of economic tendencies (he wore a patch on his shoe!). His father is a banker in Mons and is very intelligent. He visited the United States some years ago. His mother is also a delightful old lady who speaks French, Dutch and English very well. I have a suspicion she translates some difficult points in the letters you or I have been sending her son.

Mr. de Lehaie stated to me that even in case no satisfactory negotiations could be affected between him and our Department, he will be only too pleased to help us in determining bamboos whenever we need it. To affect a good determination he states that it is essential to receive the culmsheets with twigs of various ages; viz., a few of this year's growth and some of last year's growth and the year before that. A piece of cane in addition is very helpful and if possible, flowers, of course, but this last item is most times an impossibility.

He has found that the Moso of the Japanese and the Mao tsoh of the Chinese is Phyllostachys puboscens and not Ph. mitis, as is mostly stated, for this last has smooth culm sheets while the first is very hairy.

salary and expenses would not be over $8000 per annum. As such the whole project will occupy 10 years and will cost between $80,000 and $20,000 all told. It would be a very useful piece of work if it could be done and would make the now so immensely complicated and topsy-turvy state in which the Indian are today.

Mr. Van Tassen de Sabla Simeri is a very earnest man. I estimate his age at about 35, he speaks fairly good English, dark brown hair, with a tendency to baldness, wears a beard a la Van Dyke and is of economic inclinations (he wore a patch on his shoe!). His father is a lawyer in Nova and is very intelligent. He visited the United States some years ago. His mother is also a delightful old lady who speaks French, Dutch and English very well. I have a suspicion she translates more difficult points in the letters you or I have been reading out.

Mr. De Sabla asked to me that even in case no military-factory negotiations could be allowed between him and our Department, he will be only too pleased to help us in substituting bamboos wherever we need it. He added a good determination he states that it is essential to preserve the relationship with Ships of various sorts; viz., a few of this year's growth can keep of last year's growth and the year before that. A stump of cane in addition is very helpful and if possible, flowers, of course, but this last item is more a view to impossibility.

He was found that the type of cane depends on the

The time of the planter is [illegible] and not [illegible] air, as is apply stated, for this last the growth grows while the first is very baby.

Now, in regard to this, I wish you would be so kind and change the name Ph. mitis underneath my photos for the coming bulletin into Ph. pubescens.

Well, when I left Mr. de Lehaie I only knew that I know nothing about bamboos but as Mr. de Lehaie informed me that the bamboos at Kew even are very much mixed up, I also knew I am not the only one.

But one thing I learned, that the next time I will collect herbarium material in China of these difficult plants and assist any way somewhat in their straightening out.

Well, this message is somewhat longer than I expected. I am also writing a condensed report to Mr. Young, but still in this letter I state a few things of importance which I won't state in that report.

Let me conclude with wishing you and Mrs. Fairchild a very pleasant voyage to America. Perhaps I will write you a short personal note yet, before that.

Tomorrow I expect to get some mail. I am living now in the Hotel de la Gare du Nord, 21-23 Rue de St. Quentin, Paris, where I will remain until September 15 inclusive. Goodbye, then.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Now, in regard to this, I ask you really to do me a real favor the same Mr. Mills mentioned by phone for the coming bulletin into Mr. Robinson.

Well, when I left Mr. de Roode I really came away I knew nothing about business but as Mr. de Roode informed me that the business at Ken-Rad was very much mixed up, I also knew I am not the only one.

But one thing I learned, that the most also a will color reversing material is quite of some importance and value and my members in their correspondence.

Well, this message is somewhat longer than I anticipated. I am also writing a confidential report to Mr. Mills, so will in this letter I state a few things of importance which I omit to state in that report.

Let me conclude with wishing you and Mrs. Mitchell a very pleasant voyage to England. Perhaps I will write you a short personal to be yet, before that.

Whenever I happen to be in this world, I will also be in the Hotel de la Paix or Rue, so you may be certain that where I will provide until further is instructed. Goodbye, then.

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin H. Land.

Paris, France,

September 16, 1909.

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for your short note of September 4, 1909, and for the mail forwarded to me.

I will herewith send you some mail that better be answered in the office for it is hard job to do such work very well while on the go all the time.

Yesterday and the day before yesterday, September 14 and 15, I spent at the Arboretum of Mr. Ph. Le de Vilmorin at Verrieres le Buisson. It is quite a rich collection but, of course, it cannot be compared with Kew which is the Mecca for botanists. Tomorrow I hope to go to the other arboretum of Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin. It is several hours by train from here.

This morning I received a letter from Mr. Fairchild. He is in good health and hopes to reach Washington Septembdr 24 or 25. He will find a stack of mail I suppose, isn't it?

How is Mrs. Bell getting along? Quited recovered from her sick spell? The weather here in Paris is very pleasant; not cold and not warm, though the sky is much overcast. Still, I soon hope to leave France again. I wish I was already in the wilderness. This so-called civilized life doesn't yet appeal to me at all.

I received a personal letter from Mr. Alex. Kennedy at Tangsi, China, in which he informs me that he has sent ten pounds of Yang mae seed (Myrica magi) to Mr. Fairchild. He

Paris, France.

September 15, 1930.

Dear Mr. Thomas,

Thank you for your short note of September 4, 1930, and for the mail forwarded to me.

I will herewith send you some mail that better be answered in the office for it is hard job to do much work very well while on the go all the time.

Yesterday and the day before yesterday, September 14 and 15, I spent at the Exposition of Mr. M. le de Villeurin at Territoire Le Maison. It is quite a rich collection but, of course, it cannot be compared with her which is the finest for natural. Therefore I hope to go to the other exposition of Mr. Maurice E. de Villeurin. It is several hours by train here.

This morning I received a letter from Mr. Reinfeld. He is in good health and hope to reach Washington September 24 or 25. He will find a stack of mail I suppose, isn't it?

How is Mrs. Hall getting along? Quite recovered from her side again? The weather here in Paris is very pleasant but still not warm, though we up in such altitude. Still, I have hair by have French again. I wish I was already in the Mediterranean. This so-called civilized life doesn't yet appeal to me at all.

I received a personal letter from Mr. Alex. Connely at Tuxpi, Chiapas, in which he informs me that he has heard of Tom was and Dorothy Hall in Mr. Reinfeld. He

paid 30¢ per pound for the seed so it will be $3.00. I suppose, however he will send in his bill. I only give you this information in case Miss Mary Austin should bother you for details. These seeds are for stocks, better varieties to be grafted on them later on. But a goodly part of the seeds ought to be also sent down South to enable the people to see whether the plants are hardy with them. The plants are exceedingly hard to transplant, but they thrive wherever the Loquat thrives.

I will enclose herewith a list of all the mail I sent you for further considerations.

1 card with attached letter for Mr. A. Zappone.

1 letter to be given to Mr. Estabrook.

1 letter from the Daily Illinois News Service.

1 letter from Mr. H. E. Landis.

1 letter from the Ohio Pulverizer Co.

1 letter from the "World Today."

1 card from Mr. Fred Gardiner.

Well, this is all for today. My best regards to you all in the office.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

pays 30¢ per pound for the seed so it will be $8.00. I suppose, however he will send in his bill. I only give you this information in case Miss Mary Smith should bother you for details.

These seeds are for stocks, better varieties to be planted on them later on. But a goodly part of the seeds ought to be also sent down South to enable the people to see whether the plants are hardy with us. The plants are <u>successfully</u> [illegible] <u>grown</u>, but they vary various the usual varieties.

I will enclose herewith a list of all the mail I sent you for further consideration.

I send with attached letter for Mr. [illegible]

A letter to be given to Mr. [illegible].

A letter from Mr. [illegible] Seed Company.

A letter from Mr. [illegible].

A letter from the Ohio Silverware Co.

A letter from the "World Today."

A card from Mr. Fred Gardiner.

Well, this is all for today. My best regards to you all in the office.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] R. [illegible].

Paris France,

September 16, 1909.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild:

Let me wish you hereby "un tres bon voyage" and let us hope we may see one another again in the best of health a few years from now. I had a very profitable day at the Vilmorin's arboretum at Verrieres le Buisson yesterday. Today I hope to see M. Philippe de Vilmorin himself. Time flies away, though.

Well, I conclude with best of greetings and wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Angers, France,

September 22, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today is a rainy day and I am attending to my voluminous correspondence. The climate is very mild here and the town is old and interesting though very quiet. I have a good many nurseries to visit here while studying up this apple stock crown gall disease. Well, later on more. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Paris France,

September 16, 1909.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild:

Let me wish you hereby "an tree ban voyage" and let us hope we may see one another again in the best of health a few years from now. I had a very profitable day at the Wilmurlde exposition as previous to making yesterday. This I hope to see M. Philippe de Vilmorin himself. Time flies away, though.

Well, I conclude with best of greetings and wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. NEGUS.

Angers, France,

September 28, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today is a rainy day and I am attending to my voluminous correspondence. The climate is very mild here and the town is old and interesting though very quiet. I have a good many missories to visit here while studying up this apple stock crown gall disease. Well, later on more. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. NEGUS.

Angers, France,

September 26, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today is one of those rare quiet days as you also experience in the autumn in America. The sun shines warm, but still one does not feel sticky or uncomfortable and I will make use of this weather in writing you a longer letter than I have been doing of late.

Well, this country, France, is also charming. Life is so different here from what it is in the United States. More repose, less hurry, more general contentment and a climate without extremes. Climate has much to do with temper and character, more perhaps than the world at large will admit. These last weeks I have been having conferences with various people, have visited Arboreta, nurseries, and gardens and know that we in the United States are sadly behind in an great many things in the horticultural line. Lots of plants, even unknown in America, are cultivated here in various places and some of such plants I introduced from China as being new to cultivation. Well, we without arboreta and only a slight public interest in such matters, do not know how much has been done already in introduction work.

In your last letter of farewell, September 16, I see a line that fills me with great pleasure, viz., that you are convinced of the necessity of having an Arboretum in Washington, D.C. I hope I may see a beginning made with it when I come back from

Dear Mr. McMahon:

Today is one of those rare quiet days on you also experience in the autumn in America. The sun shines warm, but still one does not feel chilly or uncomfortable and I will make use of this weather in writing you a longer letter than I have been doing of late.

Well, this country, Bruce, is also charming. Life is so different here from what it is in the United States. More repose, less hurry, more general contentment and a climate without extremes. Climate has much to do with temper and character, more perhaps than the world at large will admit. These last weeks I have been having conferences with various people, have visited laboratories, nurseries, and gardens and know that we in the United States are really behind in an awful great many things in the horticultural line. Lots of plants, even unknown in America, are cultivated here in various places and some of such plants I introduced from China as being new to cultivation. Well, we already advertise and daily's slight public interest in such matters, do not know how much has been done already in introduction work.

In your last letter of February, September 18, I see a line that fills me with great pleasure, viz., that you are coupled if the necessity of making an laboratory in Washington, D.C. I hope I may see a beginning made with it when I come back from

this trip. The educative value of a collection of live material is really of such an importance that I am almost stupefied to find that the people at large do not know that.

It would even be in the interest of nurserymen to have such arboreta in or near large cities where the specimens ought to be well labeled as to induce people to note names down and order plants that pleased them from their dealers.

Thursday and Friday I spent with Mr. G. Allard, a very interesting old gentleman, in his arboretum here in the vicinity of Angers. He has hosts of things that may be of use to us in breeding work and for beautifying our parks and gardens. Hybrid walnuts, hybrid horse chestnuts, hybrid Torreyas, Hybrid oaks, etc. And wonderful to say, plants from Algeria grow side by side with those of California and New Zealand. The various Crataegi from North America are joined by their brethren of Syria, Southern Europe and the Orient. This climate here has some good features of our Pacific Coast mixed with those of Southern and Western Europe. Sequayagi gantea is seen everywhere. Trachycarpus excelsa from Central China is a feature of many gardens and live oaks from Southern Europe and North Africa add variety to the evergreen plants.

I am working on a more technical report to you in which I will give more details about interesting plants.

Some days ago I received the enclosed letter from Mr. Harry L. Sussmann, 431 - 1st Street, N.W. You will see what he wants. Could you perhaps drop him a line and tell

this trip. The educative value of a collection of live material is really of such an importance that I am almost surprised to find that the zoologists so large do not know that.

It would even be in the interest of universities to have such exhibits in our more large cities where the zoologists could to be well labeled as to issues people to take their kin and other plants that placed some type their desires.

Thursday and Friday I spent with Dr. T. Allard, a very interesting old gentleman, in his activities here in the vicinity of Agnes. He has been of things that may be of use to us in breeding work and for controlling our pests and grasses. Early varieties, hybrid horse chestnuts, hybrid Iroquois, hybrid maple, and wonderful to say, plants from Alpinia grow side by side with those of Cultivated and the Indian. The writers Dreteagi from North America are joined by their brethren of Syria, Eastern Europe and the Orient. This alone keep the same good features of our Doctile Point which keep of Southern and Western Europe. Sensational growth is made every where. Transplanted cones from Central China is a feature of our garden and it is also true Eastern Europe and North Africa add variety to the arboretum charm.

I am working on a more detailed report to you in which I will give more details about interesting plants.

Some days ago I found his excellency Lord Tweedsmuir in Dr. Harry L. Bateman, KC - Lt Colonel, K.C. Did you what he wants, that I put Jasmine Cory his a line and tell

him to come and see you so as to find out what material he is made of. He does not say anything about salary, so maybe he has means, although I do not think so. Then, I got a very strange letter from a person in St. Louis, Missouri, who claims he has been a railroad engineer in Central Asia for 14 years. He warns me to be extremely careful in that part of the world for the dangers are great. He advises me to keep my mission secret, as it may be to the advantage of certain parties to do away with me. He gives me a few localities in the Caucasus and Black Sea region where, according to him, the best grapes occur. A brother-in-law of his lives in a small village on the Black Sea near the Imperial vineyards which embrace 1000 acres. I really do not know how to take this letter. It is apparently serious, but I am afraid the writer had some very bad experiences in that part of the world and thinks it good to warn me. I will find out in St. Petersburg about certain things and then act accordingly. Then, my old interpreter, Chow Hai Ting writes me from Kashgar that he received my letter of April 17 from Washington and will buy and send seeds. He writes, however, a most peculiar English and I can't quite make out what he is driving at. Could you please see Dr. Bauer and hear whether Mr. Sowers has discharged him or whether he takes him through India to Calcutta? Dr. Bauer would write, as you probably remember, to Mr. Sowers that I could not be in Turkestan by August 1, as our intentions were this spring and that, as such, all our plans had been upset and that Mr. Ting would return to

like to come out, and yet so as to find out what happens to be
made of. He does not say anything about salary, so maybe he
has money, although I do not think so. Then, I put a very
strong letter-form a person in my, Jerry, handwork, who has
to be been a national employee in Central Asia for 16 years.
He seems to be extremely useful in that part of the world
for his degree are great. In stating on to know of risking
accept, as it may be to the advantage of certain persons to do
away with me. He gives me a few insulation in the Caucasus and
Black Sea region where, according to him, the best opera music.
I have-in-law of his lives in a small village on the Black
Sea near the Russian-Turkish frontier about 100 miles. I
really do not know how to take this letter. It is very really
serious, but I am afraid the writer had some very bad experiences
in that part of the world and taking it good is worthy. I will
find out in it, Petrovitch where Kerzis living and then ask
accordingly. Here, my dear Interpreter, now that the action
on this company has to involved by letter or legal if from
Kochkyrdy and all the rest and needs. In writer, however, a
very peculiar English and I can't quite make out what he is
driving at. Could you please see Mr. Kerzis and look matter
up. Perhaps he discovered his or whatever he taken him through
India to Calcutta? Or, maybe which crisis, or you probably
remember, in 19. Anyway that I would not be in Calcutta or
Bagdad by an non-Bolshevik make this applying and then, as usual,
all the place had been occupied and that is, that would return to

Peking. He is, however, a valuable man and I am well willing to keep track of him, hence I cause you this trouble.

I heard the rather abrupt news of Mr. W. W. Tracy going to resign in a hurry and Mr. Fischer also leaving in a similar way. My, things move somewhat like earthquakes. I suppose you fell right into a volcano of work there in Washington, D. C. I haven't heard in a long time from Mr. Dorsett, but suppose he will clear matters a good deal there in Chico and in other places where needed.

I will tell you a rather novel method of transplanting rare deciduous plants which Mr. G. Allard practices here and with which method he claims he has not lost a single tree or shrub as yet. At the end of middle part of September or in early October he defoliates such trees or shrubs as he wants to transplant, then digs the intended specimens out, allowing a large ball of solid earth to remain around the roots, then plants the plants on their new places, filling the space around the root ball up with rich pompost soil, waters heavily and gives a mulch of hay or straw which is left on during the winter. He moves even birches and live oaks that way, trees which are such difficult things to transplant. He acknowledged it is expensive, but he says, "I rather am sure of saving my rare plants than running the risks of losing them for the sake of some little money." I thought I might mention this method to you with the great amount of transplanting you have to do this year in your garden "In the Woods."

making. He is, however, a valuable man and I am well willing to keep trying a little longer if seems you have trouble.

I heard the radio charge some of Mr. C. S. Young going to resign in a hurry and Mr. Clarke also leaving in a similar way. My, things move somewhat like conflagration. I suppose you fell right into a volume of work there in Washington, D. C. I haven't heard in a long time from Mr. Jarrett, but suppose he will clear matters a good deal there in office and in other places where needed.

I will tell you a rather novel method of transplanting rare deciduous plants which Mr. C. Allard practices here and also which method he claims he has not lost a single tree or shrub as yet. At the end of middle part of September or in early October he defoliates such trees or shrubs as he wishes to transplant, then digs the intended specimens out, allowing a large ball of solid earth to remain around the roots, then plants the plants on their new places, filling the space around the root ball up with clean compost soil, where heavily and gives a mulch of hay or straw which is left on during the winter. He moves even mature and life cedars that way, these which are most difficult things to transplant. He recommends it is economical, but he says, "I rather an once of saving by only plants that running the risks of losing them for the sake of some LITTLE money." I thought I might mention this method to you with the great amount of transplanting you have to do this year in your gardens "In the woods."

Well, Mr. Fairchild, let me conclude with best of greetings, also to Mrs. Fairchild, in though I really feel like being among you there under the tulip trees. Goodbye.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Angers, France,

September 26, 1909.

Dear Mr. Young:

The last time I wrote you about how I spent my days was somewhere in the beginning of this month, wasn't it? Well, I see now where I left off, viz., at August 28.

On Sunday, August 29, I spent the whole day in searching for Mr. Fairchild and visited in between the Botanical Museums in Kew Gardens, which are wonderfully rich and which we could safely copy in Washington where we have nothing of the kind.

Monday, August 30. Studied whole day in Kew Herbarium on the genera of Populus, Zizyphus and Tamarix.

Tuesday, August 31. Went to London, obtained camera, changed and obtained money, settled mail matters, etc. In afternoon visited the flower show in the Royal Horticultural Hall where Wilson, the Chinese explorer, exhibited a couple of hundred fine photos taken in Western China and Messrs. Veitch exhibited new Chinese plants.

Well, Mr. Hatrobill, let me conclude with lots of greetings, also to Mrs. Hatrobill, in those I really feel like being among you there under the tulip trees. Goodbye.

Your sincerely yours,

Edwin H. Wilde.

Angers, France,

September 8, 1921.

Dear Mr. Owen:

The last time I wrote you about two I spent my days was somewhere in the neighborhood of this month, wasn't it? Well, I see now where I left off, viz., at August 20.

On Sunday, August 28, I spent the whole day in searching for Mr. Hatrobill and visited in between the botanical gardens in the Gardens, which are wonderfully rich and which we could safely copy in Washington where we have nothing of the kind.

Monday, August 29. Spent a whole day in the Luxembourg on the genera of Porpina, Kingdon and Dendrik.

Tuesday, August 30. Went to Luxembourg, observed concerts, charged and contained money, visited well-known, also. In afternoon visited the Flower show in the Royal Horticultural Hall where Wilson, the Chinese explorer, exhibited a couple of magical film photos taken in Western China and Tibet. Watch published one Chinese island.

Wednesday, September 1. Left Kew at 7 A.M., wenty by rail to Dover, then to Ostend, Belgium, and landed at 6 P.M. in Antwerp, Belgium.

Thursday, September 2. Correspondence attended to and visit of relatives.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, September 3, 4, and 5. spent with relatives in Antwerp.

Monday, September 6. Left for Brussells. Rainy weather.

Tuesday, September 7. Heavy rain. Visited a large park, Bois de la Cambre, noticed beautiful specimens of *Araucaria imbricata* and splendid beeches and oaks.

Wednesday, September 8. Visited the Botanic Gardens at Brussels and the large and rich park at Laeken. Noticed the beautiful conifers from California, China and Japan in the last place.

Thursday, September 9. Left Brussels in forenoon for St. Symphorien lez Mons, where I met Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie at his home, l'Hermitage, and saw his great collection of bamboos, many of them, however, had been badly injured by the frosts of the past severe winter.

Friday, September 10. Studied with Mr. de Lehaie his bamboo plants and his herbarium material. He is the best informed man on bamboos that I ever met and I consider him without a doubt the foremost specialist in the world on these difficult plants. Mr. de Lehaie will be too pleased only to assist us in straightening out our bamboos. For a successful determination he needs,

[illegible], September 1. Left [illegible] at 7 A.M., nearly by rail to [illegible], then by [illegible], and [illegible] at 4 p.m. in Antwerp, Belgium.

Thursday, September 2. Correspondence attended to and visit of relatives.

Friday, September, Sunday, September 3, 4, and 5. Spent with relatives in Antwerp.

Monday, September 6. Left for Brussells. Rainy weather.

Tuesday, September 7. Heavy rain. Visited a large park, Bois de la Cambre, without beautiful specimens of Brussels Botanical Garden and splendid Wagner Museum.

Wednesday, September 8. Visited the Botanic Gardens at Brussels and the large and vast park at Laeken. Noticed the beautiful dahlias from California, China and Japan in the last place.

Thursday, September 9. Left Brussels in Tramway for Ste. Gudule and then, where I met Dr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie at his home, Ithenhoor, and saw his great collection of Bamboos, many or them, showing, and been badly injured by the freeze of the past Winter Winter.

Friday, September 10. Studied with Dr. de Lehaie his Bamboo plants and his particular material. Mr. Ed. Van Ewen accompanied me to Bamboo Hour I saw and and I mentioned his already a Chair the Botanical specialist in the world on these difficult plants. Dr. de Lehaie will be pleased only to assist us in studying his and our matters. For a successful investigation in needs.

1st, culm sheets of various sizes, 2nd, twigs with foliage on them, of different ages, viz. of one, two and three years, 3rd, a piece of the stem, 4th, (If possible) flowers and seeds. A dried young shoot added to the above is often very helpful. In afternoon left Mons at 2:00 by train and arrived in Paris, France, at after 5 P.M. in a blinding rain.

Saturday, September 11. Saw some parks, the Jardin des Plantes, studied whole afternoon there in herbarium on the genera Diospyros, visited Vilmorin, Andrieux & Company, famous seedsmen, at 4 Quai de la Megisserie, Paris, and obtained information.

Sunday, September 12. Visited museums.

Monday, September 13. Attended to correspondence and visited again Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., studied their catalogues for information.

Tuesday, September 14. Left Paris at 7:00 A.M. for Massy Verrieres with Mr. Eugene Schaettel, the representative of the Vilmorins. Stayed the whole day in the Arboretum of Mr. Philippe L. de Vilmorin, studying old and newly introduced Chinese and other plants. Was guided by Mr. J. Mottet, in charge of the collections. Noticed very many plants of interest, on which later a full report.

Wednesday, September 15. In early morning went again to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. and from there again to Massy-Verrieres, where I met Mr. Philippe L. de Vilmorin who had arrived from England the night before. I gave him the letter

lot, with sheets of various sizes, and, twice with folios on them, of different ages, viz. of one, two and three years, and, a piece of the stem, 44m. (if possible) flowers and seeds. A coked young shoot added to the above is often very helpful. In afternoon left Nice at 2:00 by train and arrived in Paris, Lyon, at after 6 P.M. in a blinding rain.

Saturday, September 11. Saw some varia, the Herbier des Plantes, studied whole afternoon there in herbarium on the Quai Tournefort, visited Vilmorin, Andrieux & Cie., famous seedsmen, at 4 Quai de la Megisserie, Paris, and obtained information.

Sunday, September 12. Visited museum.

Monday, September 13. Intended to commence and visited again Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., studied their catalogue for information.

Tuesday, September 14. Left Paris at 7:00 A.M. for Massy Palaiseau with Mr. Eugene Demontel, the representative of the Vilmorins. Stayed the whole day in the laboratory of Mr. Philippe L. de Vilmorin, studying all our early Tetraploid Cereals and other plants. Was guided by Mr. C. Bottet, in charge of his collections. Obtained very many plants of interest, as will later a full report.

Wednesday, September 15. Spent morning with Mr. Philippe L. Vilmorin & Mr. and from there again to Massy-Palaiseau, where I met Mr. Philippe L. de Vilmorin who had arrived from England the night before. I gave him an letter

of introduction I had obtained from Mr. Wm. A. Taylor. Went again through his collections and looked up material in his museum and library. Mr. de Vilmorin has completed a book on the vegetables of the Japanese which will be published ere long. He stated, however, that in his opinion "Japanese vegetables have very little value for the European markets with the exception of the Udo which your Mr. Fairchild has so cleverly picked out and brought before the public."

Thursday, September 16. Correspondence and notes attended to.

Friday, September 17. Correspondence, Banking, exchange and mail matters attended to and part of baggage stored in Paris.

Saturday, September 18. Left Paris at 8:15 A.M. for Nogent sur Vernisson, met Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin at his country house, Les Barres. Saw his rich collection of trees and shrubs among which are some exceedingly interesting and valuable things. Several plants that are being advertised as new have been growing for many years at Les Barres. The new *Davidia involucrata* has been fruiting here for the last 3 or 4 years. *Actinidia chinensis* was growing here 5 years before Veitch introduced them into England. Mr. de Vilmorin obtains all of his plants through seeds sent by missionaries in China, especially in Western China and Eastern Thibet.

Sunday, September 19. Studied the whole day in Mr. de Vilmorin's arboretum. Saw also the rich Pinetum and the collection of oaks planted by the founder of the house of

Vilmorin in the early part of last century, now the property of the French Government and used as demonstrative material in their Forestry Station here in Nogent. The collection of live plants is so great here that one could easily spend a month instead of two days. Mr. M. L. de Vilmorin knows his plants very well indeed.

Monday, September 20, Made goodbye with regrets. Arrived in Paris at noon. Visited the nurseries of Mr. Ferd. Jamin at Bourg la Reine, to whom I carried a letter of introduction from Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, investigated the Crown gall upon apple stock. They have it apparently.

Tuesday, September 21. Attended to correspondence. Went to Vilmorin, Andrieux' office and left in the afternoon for Angers, 5 1/2 hours from Paris by express.

Wednesday, September 22. In Angers. Correspondence attended to. Information obtained. Visited in afternoon the small Botanic gardens. The climate is very mild here. Camellias, Skimmia japonica, Trachycarpus excelsa, Thea, Loquats, all grow in the open.

Tursday, September 23. Visited in the morning the extensive nurseries of Mr. Vincent Le Bricon at la Pyramide close to Angers. Saw his nursery stock and investigated crown gall matters on the dwarf apple stocks. Saw nothing of it. The soil is most excellent here for the propagation of small nursery stock, being of a coarse sandy nature, with still plenty of plant food in it while the water is close to the surface. Nearly all of the stock grown in this section of France is

Ilmenite is the only part of last century, now the property of the French Government and used as demonstrative material in their forestry station here in Khoms. The collection of live plants is so great here that one could easily spend a month instead of two days. Mr. K. L. de Vilmorin knows his plants very well indeed.

Monday, September 21. Sent garden with roots. Arrived in Marib at noon. Visited the remains of the temple at Sirwah in Sabin, in which I secured a letter of introduction from Mr. Wm. R. Taylor, investigator for Cornell upon apple scab. They have it apparently.

Tuesday, September 22. Attended to correspondence. Sent to Ilmenite, Delphinet office and left in the afternoon for Sanaa, I'm known from Aden by security.

Wednesday, September 23. In Sanaa. Correspondence attended to. Telegraphed Cairo. Walked in afternoon the small Botanic garden. The climate is very mild here. Almonds, Citrus, Cashmir Jerusalem, Pomegranates, Medlar, Loquat, all grow in the open.

Thursday, September 24. Walked in the morning the epiphytic orchids of Mt. Nikdut in Sabian at La Tawahie where Dr Jaquet. The big cactus plant was investigated over and writing to the Dwarf apple school. The notice of the well is most ambiguous under the circumstances. I would answer about, being of a remote nature, and still nearer of plant food in it with the exception of the nitrates. Thirty all so the plant grows in this country or rather is

exported to America. In the afternoon saw the nurseries of Mr. F. Delaunay and visited Mr. G. Allard who keeps a very rich collection of trees and shrubs situated on the Route des Ponts de Ce near Angers.

Friday, September 24. Spent the whole day in Mr. Allard's arboretum, being led around by Mr. Allard himself. Some very rare and valuable plant material is to be found here in this arboretum. Many hybrid trees of great promise. Had in afternoon a few hours' conference on the crown gall of stock with Messrs. G. Allard, F. Delaunay and E. T. Dickinson of Chatenay. Obtained little information. The nurserymen will not admit they have it, or they say it is natural and is perfectly harmless; vexatious problems these diseases are.

Saturday, September 25. Correspondence and notes attended to.

Well, that's all. As I always make a few observations between the strict official notes, I wish you would show Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Taylor these sheets.

Goodbye, best regards to you all.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

expected in Dentry. In the afternoon saw the excavation of Mr. T. Dalmatry and visited Mr. G. Allard who keeps a very pick collection of trees and shrubs situated on the Devis Ave Road to do some inquiry.

Friday, December 28. Read the diary by Mr. Allard's ancestor, Julin Jal written by Mr. Elbert Hurdal. Some very rare and valuable plant material is to be found here in this manuscript. May depart there at great profit. Jal in afternoon a few hours' conference on the crown gall of stem with Doctor. G. Allard, T. Dalmatry and J. T. Blackburn of Chatsmy. Obtained little information. The manuscript will not quite keep for it, so day by day it is valued as is perfectly marvelous, possibly from Dentry.

Saturday, December 29. Correspondence and miscellaneous.

Well, that's all. As I always say - the observations between the world official notes. I wish you would show Mr. Malcolmly and Mr. Taylor these observations.

Monday, Best regards to Jim All.

Sincerely yours,

Paul B. Mitt.

Angers, France,

September 29, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I have forwarded to you by parcel post a small package of various things which I picked up while wandering about. I put on the various slips enclosed the parties I would like to see them given to and as such I trust Miss Austin won't have any trouble in dividing them.

Trusting it will arrive in good condition, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Angers, France,

September 29, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have had the intentions to write you a more technical report upon what I saw in various Arboreta and nurseries here in France, but every time something else came between. Now for instance, I feel out of sorts, having caught a cold by having been wet a couple of times while out in the country.

My observations upon what I saw have led me to these conclusions: I. It is absolutely essential to have permanent collections of especially arboreal material established in the various parts of the United States so as to afford the people the opportunities of studying the behavior of various plants

Dear Mr. Patrick:

This morning I have forwarded to you by parcel post a small package of various things which I picked up while wandering about. I put on the various slips contained the partes I would like to see them given to and for what I have Miss Martin won't have any trouble in dividing them.

Trusting it will arrive in good condition, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Frank E. Gunn.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

These last days I have had the inclination to write you a more business report than that I sent in another letter and murmurings here in Tampa, but every time something else came between. For instance, I feel out of sorts, having caught a cold by having been wet a couple of times while out in the country.

My observations upon work I now have led me to these conclusions: I. It is absolutely essential to have permanent collections of especially arboreal material established in the various parts of the United States so as to afford the people the opportunities of studying the behavior of various plants

and selecting such material as suits climate and surroundings best. II. The U. S. Department of Agriculture should establish a seed-exchange office with headquarters at Washington, so as to offer seeds and plants in exchange with parties abroad.

Well, now, about a few interesting plants in the Arboretum of Mr. Philippe L. de Vilmorin at Verrieres le Buisson (R.R. Sta. Massy-Verrieres). A single specimen of a fastigate mulberry (Morus alba var. fastigiata) quite rare and may be of value in our Southern states as a pyramidal tree. Juglans vilmoriniana (J. regia X J. Nigra) a very imposing tree of rapid growth, can be recommended as a stately park or avenue tree. Pinus armandii, a new, rather dwarfed pine from Western China, seedlings of Berberis stenophylla which is a hybrid between B. darvinii and B. empetrifolia. Well, the seedlings break up in all intermediate types and the whole plant serves as an excellent illustration, that even if the immediate result of a hybridization does not give what is wanted, the seedlings of such a plant may. I also noticed the very interesting graft hybrids of Mespilus germanica x Crataegus oxyacantha, there are many forms of them. Eucalyptus coccifera, but which is probably E. turnigera is hardy here and although not strikingly beautiful is interesting as being the only Eucalyptus hardy here in this climate. The evergreen Lonicera pilosta, seen also in Veitch's nurseries at Combe Wood, Surrey, England, is a good plant for rockeries and at the ends of beds of shrubbery, it is of caespitose habit, like the Cotoneaster horizontalis. The last one is

and selecting even material as with altitude and circumstance does. II. The U. S. Department of Agriculture should establish a *meal-economics* office with headquarters at Washington, as an effort would place it advantage with profits thereof.

"Well, now, about a few interesting points in the Afterdam of Dr. Philipp L. de Vilmorin at Barcelona in Dutchman (R.V. Sta. Mary-Waterford). A single specimen of a Portuguese military [*Pecora alba*, *Ranchiglia*] which have not may be of value in our Southern states in a practical sense. *Figures VII-portraiture* [*A, roots X L. Kilgo*] a very impeding area of rapid growth, can be recommended as a steady year as crimson clover. *Pinus Armenii*, a new, native Spanish pine from Spain claim, condition of *Natural sterophylla* which is a hybrid between *B. Jarvifolt* and *B. magnifolia*. Well, the weighing trees of in all intermediate types and the small plans between as an cultural identification, that even if the individual should a hybridization door for ever that is natural, the meaning of such a plant map. I also noticed the many interesting small hybrids of *Magnifar pyrenica* & *Corinnaque stramonia*, these are many forms of claim. *Sorbigrea sanifolia*, but which is usually *B. Jarvifolia* is hardy here and although not worthingly beautiful is interesting as being the only *Mandyphra* hardy from the Nile Alpine. The evergreen *Indiana gilliss*, some also is Malta's *Mimosaria* as *Cosma* Tom, *Arfrey*, *Sqirkel*, is a good plant for resources and of the case of Tom of *Mitchelly*, it is of natural-ness hardy, like the *Chamaerpr hybrendalis*. The last one is

also glorious at the Arboretum. Mr. de Vilmorin has also a very rich collection of alpines, like Saxifragas, Sedums, Gentianas, etc. He will be very pleased to receive such material from us. His foreman, Mr. S. Mottet, makes these alpines his hobby.

The Arboretum of Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, Nogent sur Vernisson (Loiret) is very much richer in all shrubby material than the former. There are a great number of very rare plants, mostly sent in by missionaries from Western China. I noticed several Davidia involucrata, one had a great number of fruits on them, green and of the size of small walnuts. The new Berberis dictyophylla has white glaucus branches and leaves. Clematis Jouniana is an attractive plant for rockeries and between pieces of rocks, of caespitose habit and flowering profusely with white-lilac flowers which are much visited by bees. Clematis sp. 4927 has very nice rose colored flowers. Clematis sp. 4732 has white flowers and finely pinnated leaves, both plants are new and valuable from a horticultural point of view. Photinia variabilis (No. 4345) is an attractive shrub from Western China, it bears dark green glossy foliage and has small red berries. It may serve as a good stock for loquats being so very near to them. A new Prunus, No. 6613, from Western China is remarkable for its exceeding fast and healthy growth, it may serve also as a stock for plums and cherries in the United States. Mr. de Vilmorin has a few young plants available in case we can make use of them. The collection of roses is perhaps the richest in the world and

also glorious at the Arboretum. Mr. de Vilmorin has also a very rich collection of alpines, like Saxifrages, Sedums, Gentians, etc. He will be very pleased to receive such material from us. His Foreman, Mr. G. Ketch, makes these alpines his hobby.

The Arboretum of Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, Lorent sur Vernisson (Loiret) is very much richer in all alpinly material than the former. There are a great number of very rare plants, mostly sent in by missionaries from Western China. I noticed several Davidia involucrata, one had a great number of fruits on them, green and of the size of small walnuts. The new Berberis Gilgiana has white glaucous branches and leaves. Clematis tangutica is an attractive plant for verandas and between pieces of rocks, of conspicuous habit and flowering profusely with white-lilac flower which are much visited by bees. Clematis ap-ajay has very nice rose colored flowers. Clematis sp. #7322 has white flowers and finely planted leaves, both plants are new and valuable from a horticultural point of view. Deutzia verticillata (No. 4363) is an attractive shrub from Western China. It bears dark green dense foliage and has small red berries. It may serve as a good show for shrubby vetch as ever that is seen. A new Prunus, No. 6012, from Western China is remarkable for its wonderful leaf and healthy growth. It may serve also as a stock for plums and cherries in the United States. Mr. de Vilmorin has a few young plants available in case we can make use of them. The collection of roses is perhaps the richest in the world and

there is material galore here for breeding purposes. R. rugosa rosea glabra has especially healthy foliage while R. Rugosa calocarpa bears beautiful large fruits. Rosa kamchatica looks like R. rugosa and being hardier yet, can be used in breeding experiments. Rosa sericea in two or three varieties from Western China may also be employed to create new strains of hardy roses. Among the Barberry collection there is a host of valuable material and so among the Euonimus collection and the Prunus collection. Well, really one could stay a couple of months in this arboretum taking notes and collecting seeds and specimens. The two days I stayed there were utterly insufficient. Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin will be very pleased to receive from us one or two plants of Pistacia sinensis, a plant of Rosa xanthina and the North Chinese round-headed willow.

Mr. G. Allard's arboretum on the Route des Ponts de Ce near Angers is also very rich in all sorts of shrubby and arboreal plants. I noticed a splendid specimen of Sequoia gigantea var. pendula, a very strange tree, perhaps the largest in existence. A hybrid Torreya (T. californica x T. nucifera) made by Mr. A and more vigorous than either of the parents. Hybrid oaks between many species, Hybrid Pavias, Hybrid walnuts (Juglans regia x nigra, J. regia x J. sieboldii). A very rich collection of various Pirus, among which a species of wild pear from France, P. cordata, which is not promising, however. Mr. Allard told me that Pirus nivalis has, in combination with P. communis, given rise to that strain of pears from which pear-cider is made in France. So that old

saying that "apples make cider, but pears make soap" has herewith to be done away with. There is also an excellent collection of various crataegus, not only those of Professor Sargent but also some large fruited forms of the Orient. Crataegus azarolles in a few varieties and also C. tanacetifolia, the last one has a flavor all of its own and could well be cultivated for its fruits which could be made into preserves. The Myrica californica is hardy here and I wonder why we couldn't use this plant as a stock for improved Chinese and Japanese varieties of Myrica nagi. Mr. Allard possesses also a very large collection of various hollies, some new ones from China are among them and look very promising. He also possesses a large plant of the very rare Hedera aurantiaca from the Himalayas, bearing golden berries. But as with the former, I could stay here weeks and weeks studying up things, but a day or two is just enough to review such a collection superficially. Mr. Allard is working upon a complete list of his collections, but it will take some time yet before it is published. We are, however, free to call upon him for material and what he especially would like to obtain from us are Pistacia sinensis (this plant is exceedingly rare in Europe), Rosa xanthina, Pyrus ussuriensis, Juglans rupestrus, Juglans californica and a few nuts of the tree form of Aesculus californica from as northernmost a locality as possible. Could somebody at Chico collect us the last three plants and pack them so that they won't perish?

Well, this letter is again rather big and I will conclude with best of regards to all in the office.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Orleans, France,

October 6, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I am going to write you my final report upon what I saw and heard in connection with the investigation of the resistancy of various apple stocks against the crown-gall disease in the nursery districts of the neighborhood of Paris, the region around Angers and in the vicinity of Orleans.

Well, to begin with, the feature of this investigation trip has been rain, rain and rain again. How many time I have been wet I do not know but anyway a good many time. That this wet weather did not facilitate my work is a certainty and I did not see as many nurseries as I expected to cover.

Whether the crown-gall disease exists here in the nursery centers of France, I must say that I myself did not see any very bad cases of it, but only some slight ones. It exists, however, and is known to a few of the more intelligent and progressive nurserymen. The attitude assumed by the various nurserymen, when questioned closely about this disease, is as various as the human character. Some flatly say that they never saw it or heard of it. Others say yes, they have heard of it, but, they add quickly that they have not got it in their nurseries. A few admitted that they had it a few years ago and that they burned all the affected stock. Two admitted they had it, but the places where it occurred were far off and isolated and one said he would destory the whole lot (they were ordinary wild apple seedlings.)

Nearly all of the nurserymen did not like to be questioned about it at all and a few unpleasant words were said about too much inspection and that the trade would suffer if still more restrictions were placed upon the export of plants, etc.

I found out that the people in general evaded the question whether they knew of this disease, so I had to employ another method, viz., I had a sample of paradise stock with me, slightly attacked, and asked them politely whether in their opinion doucin did not suffer more from it than paradise. They all bit at it and declared it was just the opposite, Paradise is always much more attacked than Doucin; after this the proceedings were easier for me, for they had admitted they knew of it.

In France the Paradise is used almost exclusively for the cordonnier form of apple trees, on account of its slow growth and dwarfing effects. The more responsible and intelligent nurserymen informed me it is never exported to the United States on account of not being suited to our climate. Doucin is used for the pyramidal form and espalier form of apple trees and is very much more vigorous and disease resistant than the Paradise. However, I was told that some foreign nurserymen call the Paradise "French Paradise" and the Doucin "English Paradise" and that in case they might have omitted the first names, some nurserymen might have sent the ordinary paradise which then turned out to be a failure. But all nurserymen agreed that Doucin was the stock best suited to the climate of the United States.

About the cause of the disease, many opinion were given. Some said it was like a wart, somewhat spreading but not dangerous. Another said it was caused by moist weather, when leaves accumulate around the stem. A third thought it was a mite or something similar. Another said it was the difference in vigor between the scion and the stock which caused abnormal growth to the stock. A few said that it was especially the soil that influenced it. On a clayey, cold soil one was much more apt to find it than in a light but rich soil. A few also said it was more common in some nurseries than in others; the neighborhood of Paris was considered (in Orleans) to be much worse than either in Orleans or in Angers. The same man who said the last also remarked that there are strains of Paradise and Doucin grown by different nurserymen and that apparently some strains are much more easily attacked than others.

Questioned as to what they did when they had this disease, a few said they burned all their plants and one nurseryman in Orleans admitted in the heat of a discussion, that his working men were given orders to exclude all stock for foreign shipment that even had slight affections. Hints were given to me in Orleans that some nurserymen in the neighborhood of Paris buy their stock indiscriminately from small, ignorant growers. I was informed in the same place that in Angers some parties were not afraid of mixing their stocks when short for big shipments. In how far these last charges are true, I do not know, but I know that the exporters from the neighborhood

Dust has been of the Alamar, any quality was given. Some said it was like a rock, nothing unusual but not dangerous. Another said it was covered by moist moss, when leaves accumulate around the place. A third thought it was a mite or something similar. Another said it was the difference in vigor between the white and the black which caused abnormal growth in the plants. I did hear that it was especially the soil that caused it. In a nursery, well and one was much more apt to find it than in a light and rich soil. A few also said it was more common in some nurseries than in others; the neighborhood of Paris was considered (in general) to be much worse than either in Orleans or in Angers. The same man who said the last also remarked that there are varieties of Dahlias and Zonale geum by different nurseries and that especially some varieties are much more easily crippled than others.

Questioned as to what they did when they had this disease, a few said they burned all sickly plants and one nurseryman in Orleans admitted in the heat of a discussion, that his working men were given orders to cremate all stock for fear of spreading that very bad disease. They were given to me in Paris but the nurseryman in the neighborhood of Paris buy their stock indiscriminately from really dangerous growers. I was informed in the same place that in Angers some parties were not afraid of selling their plants when they had the sickness. In my far these last charges are true, I do not know, but I know that the experience from the neighborhood

of Paris apparently buy their stocks from smaller parties.

Of the many nurseries I saw I may say that I found Vincent le Breton at La Pyramide, near Angers, and Barbier & Co., here in Orleans, among the best. The last one had some exceedingly healthy stock of Paradise, Paradise Jaune de Metz and Doucin. They grow all their own stock and the foreman, Mr. Roussel, I found a man well posted and not being afraid to call this crown-gall a real bad disease, against which it was everyone's duty to watch. Mr. Roussel also said that the strain of Paradise they grow is singularly strong and he never saw any crown-gall on them. I also noticed that this stock was of a much darker color than the ones ordinarily seen.

One of the members of the firm Desfosse-Thuillier & Cie showed me several types of both Doucin and Paradise in his nursery; he marked them on page 65 of his catalogue, which I herewith forward under separate cover. It may be well, perhaps, to test these various strains in a suitable locality in the United States. Mr. Desfosse could not give me any information in regard to their resistance to crown-gall as he pretended not to know it.

In case some experiment should be made I recommend Barbier & Cie at Orleans and Vincent le Breton at La Pyramide (near Angers) for very healthy stock.

Desfosse-Thuillier at Orleans, Lovavasseur at Orleans, George Benard at Orleans, Andre Leroy at Angers, Charles Detriche at Angers, Victor Detriche at Angers for ordinary stock among

which there may be some slightly affected material, also F. Delaunay at Angers.

Ferdinand Jamin at Bourg la Reine (Seine) and perhaps some other growers in the vicinity of Paris for badly affected material.

Well, this covers about what I had to say in regard to my observations here in France. The real work will have to be done in America where various botanical species of Malus will have to be tried in an affected district to test their resistance to this crown-gall.

As this report is of special interest to Mr. Wm. A. Taylor and Dr. Townsend, I wish you would kindly let them have it.

I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Orleans, France,

October 6, 1909.

Mr. Wm. A. Taylor,

Through Mr. David Fairchild.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Yesterday I arranged with Messrs. Leon Chenault & Co., nurserymen at Orleans, Route d'Olivet No. 79, to send to Mr. I. P. Roosa, our despatch agent at New York, one parcel containing 100 two year old Doucin apple trees and 100 one year

old Paradise apple trees, to be used by Dr. Townsend in his tests of resistance of various varieties of apples to crown-gall.

I am also notifying Mr. Roose to forward this parcel of trees to you at his very earliest convenience. We are sending these trees via Belgium as the new laws concerning freed of insect and fungus pests on nursery stock, between America and France, have not been terminated yet, while Belgium and Holland have done so already.

I purchased those trees from Mr. Vincent le Breton at La Pyramide (near Angers) whose nursery is regularly inspected by a State Entomologist and whose plants I found very clean from any disease.

I left the roots on these plants so as to have a chance to have them inspected more closely at Washington, D. C. It is somewhat too early yet to ship scions as the plants are everywhere still in full leaves.

This whole problem of finding out here in France whether the nurserymen possess varieties of Doucin and of Paradise which are more resistant to crown-gall than others is a very difficult question. But one thing is sure: there are several strains of both grown by various parties and it will be a good thing to order a few hundred trees from a dozen or so nurserymen and have them planted on a suitable piece of land and test them for their resistant qualities.

In (or rather near) Angers I found that Mr. Vincent le Breton had especially very healthy stock, while here in Orleans

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old Ferdine apple trees, to be used by Mr. Townsend in his tests of resistance of various varieties of apples to scab-fungi.

I am also notifying Mr. Moon to forward this permit of trees to you on his very valiant endeavor. We are sending these trees via Belgium as the new Law concerning fraud of insect and fungus pests or mercury chlor, Bordeaux mixture and Grange, have not been promulgated yet, while Belgium and Holland are done so already.

I purchased three trees from Mr. Moon in Toledo at la Grande (near Lucas) where mercury is regularly imported by a train distributor and we are sure I have very clean trees my friend.

I left the rock on the tree plants so as to have a chance to have them inspected more closely as Mr. Moon, Mr. G. It is somewhat too early yet to ship as long as the plants are overgrown until in full leaves.

This whole problem of finding out here in France whether the mycorhyzae present varieties of Tonkin and of Japan which are more resistant to crown-gall than others is a very difficult question. But one thing is sure. Young air layered shoots of Bart grown by mother Darling can it will be a good thing to order a few hundred trees from a down or to mycorhyzae and have them planted on a suitable plan of land and then when for hardy qualities.

In fact mother Darling I have now the finest Japanese varieties especially for scab, while here in France

Barbier & Cie have the best stock that I saw here in this whole neighborhood.

I am writing a more extended report on my observations, but I may say this, that nearly all the nurserymen agree that Paradise stock is much more easily attacked by crown gall than Doucin or than the Paradise jaune de Metz, which last one is an intermediate form between Paradise and Doucin. The more intelligent and responsible nurserymen also say that they never export Paradise to the United States but they say that some foreign nurserymen are in the habit of calling the ordinary paradise "French Paradise" and the Doucin "English Paradise" and that there is a possibility that some have simply written "Paradise" and that the nurserymen who received such orders have perhaps sent the ordinary paradise, which proved then afterwards a failure. There are also apparently no fruiting trees of either Paradise or Doucin in the whole of France, as none of the many nurserymen and others I asked had ever seen one. Mr. C. A. Bunyard, however, of the nursery firm at Maidstone, Kent, England, told me that they had a few trees in their nurseries, but he has only seen a few fruits on them once in 6 or 7 years and that it simply out of the question to obtain seeds of these varieties.

A member of the firm of Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie gave in consideration to give the Siberian crab a good test as a stock for dwarf-apples and from what I have seen of this crab in Manchuria and Siberia I should think that it may answer for

Barbier & Co. have the best stock which I saw here in this whole neighborhood.

I am writing a very extensive report on my investigations, but I may say this, that nowhere all the manuscripts which that Foreign stock is much more really enriched by crown gold than Oxyle or even the Jewish Jews do today. Also last year in Interbellum from Leipzig in Germany. The MSS intelligent and responsible manuscript who my then they never export Dreadies to the Lord. Jews do not lie; they say that some Foreign manuscripts are in the habit of calling the original parallel "Hebrew Jewish" and the Greek "English Jewish" and that there is a possibility that some slightly written "Dreadies" and that the manuscript was probably written perhaps such the ordinary everyday, with [illegible] distinctly a Dreadies. There are also apparently no Christian Jews of either Jewish or Greek in the whole of Israel, so none of the many manuscripts and among I found last year also, Dr. G. A. Bungard, however, of the nursery Jews of Jerusalem, Israel, England, told me that they had a few Jews in their monastery, but he has only seen a few Jewish on their own in 4 or 5 years ago then it slowly and on the question to check a lot of these questions.

A member of the Jews of Alexandria-Jerusalem of the Jews in consideration to give the Jewish and a good deal as a stock for Greek-English Jews. Now what I have seen of this stock in Jerusalem and Israel I would value (not if you be) the

this purpose.

Well, later on more.

With kindest regards, I remain, Sir;

Very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Hamburg, Germany,

October 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Monday, October 11, I took the Paris-Berlin express at 2:00 P.M. in Paris, and Tuesday, October 12, at 7:00 A.M. saw me land at the "Hauptbahnhof" in Hamburg. As soon as I was somewhat accustomed to the great change in climate, language and general habits here, I went to the Hamburg Botanical Gardens, where I found that the Director, Prof. Dr. H. Zacharias, would be absent for several days. In his place Dr. William Heering, who knows you too, having met you in Kiel, received me and showed me all around and took especial pains to assist me in the Azolla matter, for which I mainly came to Hamburg.

Well, I was told that all the Azolla plants that were sent to German East Africa were propagated here and then sent in charge of some interested person to their destinations. They

this purpose.

Well, later on more.

With sincerely regards, I remain, very

Very sincerely,

FRANK W. TITLER.

Hamburg, Germany,

October 14, 1921.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

The Bishop, Building 111 V Haus der Jugend-Berlin Spandau, at 8:00 P.M. on Sunday, and Monday, October 16, at 7:00 A.M. was on hand at the "Hauptbahnhof" in Hamburg. So also as I was somewhat accustomed to the great change in climate, language and general habits here, I went to the Sailors' Mission, where I found that the Directors, Mr. Ib. M. Boehmkes, would be about for several days. In his place Mr. William Mortensen who knows you too, having met you in Kiel, received me and showed me all around and took original pains to assist me in the Zoologie matter, the claim I mainly came to Hamburg.

Well, I was told that all the Jewish people that were at Danzig that girls were propagated over the very Jewish Jehovah at some interested palace in their conditions. The

grew them for such shipments in flat earthen saucers, with very little water in them, and when a saucer was well filled, so that the whole mass was practically solid, they placed each saucer in a flat box, in moist sphagnum and had a class cover on the box that could be opened so as to admit air and water. Azolla shipped that way arrives in excellent condition.

They are not absolutely certain what species this Azolla is, but to me it looks somewhat robust form of our ordinary Azolla caroliniana, and Mr. Hildebrand, the propagator in charge of this material, thought so too. In the Hamburg Botanical Gardens they could not tell me whether the plant is a success in exterminating the mosquitoes, which Professor Bartman, the Director of Fisheries in Wiesbaden, advertises it so much to be. As such, I went in the afternoon to the Institut for Schiffs-und Tropenkrankheiten" at the other end of Hamburg, and after some asking and waiting I was introduced to Prof. Ollwig, who was the very man who had charge of these mosquito extermination problems in the German Colonial possessions. This gentleman was, of course, a very busy man and I found him right in the midst of examining microsoppical preparates, but we had a long talk about this Azolla and about Prof. Bartman in Wiesbaden and -the outcome is negative. Prof. Dr. Ollwig said that Herr Bartman had advertised this Azolla right and left, and that as a result thereof the Institut has been the unfortunate receiver or an enormous number of questions for more information, which they themselves did not have; but worse yet than this in-

grew then they were displaced in flat surface cavers, with very little water in them, and when a spoon was well filled, so that the whole mass was practically solid, they placed each spoon in a flat box, in moist sphagnum and had a close cover on the box that could be opened so as to admit air and water. Amoeba stayed that way survive in excellent condition.

They are not absolutely certain what species this amoeba is, but to me it looks somewhat related form of the ordinary Amoeba circumflexa, and Dr. Hildebrand, the proprietor in charge of this material, thinks so too. In the Botany Department Series they could not tell me whether the plant is a species in an animating the mosquitoes, which Professor Dorimus, the director of Medicine in Wisconsin, believes it to mean to be. In July, I went in the afternoon to the Institute for Infectious Diseases at the other end of Hamburg, and after some meeting and talking I was introduced to Prof. Ollig, who was a very man who has charge of the medically-scientific problems in the German colonial possessions. This gentleman was, of course, a very busy man and I found him right in the midst of examining microscopical preparations, but he had a long talk about this amoeba and about from Dr. Dorimus in Wisconsin and this matter is negative. Prof. Dr. Ollig said that Dr. Dorimus FAR ADVERTISED THAT AMOEBA CLOSE TO [illegible], and that as a result thereof the institute has been the unfortunate recipient of an enormous number of contributions for more information, which they themselves did not have; but were yet than this in-

discriminating advertising, Herr Bartman had written and said things that were absolutely untruthful and he had made it out as if the Institut had given him support in these matters, which was exceedingly annoying to those in charge of these mosquito problems. Prof. Ollwig stated at my special request what his private opinion was of this Azolla, that it may be of some use in special places, but that so far as present experiments went, (1) the plants will not grow in dense or even moderate shade; as such they are of no use in the tropical forests, where large and small pools of water are the very places where it is needed. (2) the plants do not stand any great cold or short seasons, for which reason they are excluded from the high elevated and from the northern regions. (3) they do not stand saltish or brackish water and cannot be utilized as such near the coasts; (4) in case of a drouth they all perish and it would be too much work to stock little pools or water expanses every time. Prof. Ollwig will be very glad, however, to hear from us what our success will be with it.

Although this Azolla then, after all, is not what it is claimed to be and perhaps to be assigned to the notorious "Wonderberry" section, I still thought we might give it a trial and for that reason Mr. Hildebrand packed and shipped, under my direction, one parcel of it to you and one to Dr. J. B. Smith, at New Brunswick.

As this letter is, of course, of special interest to Dr. Smith and to Dr. L. O. Howard, I wish you would kindly send

a copy of the most important parts of it to these two gentlemen. I also return that printed copy of Herr Bartman which Dr. J. B. Smith gave me, while we had a talk about this Azolla problem in your room some time in July.

In regard to the hardiness of this Azolla, I was assured by both Mr. C. Widmaier, the Inspector of the Hamburg Botanical Gardens, and Mr. Hildebrand, the propagator, that the plants have successfully over-wintered in the vicinity of Hamburg in some sheltered nooks, and that in Holland it has become a regular pest in some of the stagnant canals. Well, My own observations in Holland some 8 or 10 years ago were that especially in the vicinity of Haarlem and Leyden this plant covered whole canals. In spring and early summer it was nearly absent, but at the end of summer it looked here and there as if a green velvet carpet was covering the water and in the autumn this green turned into a vivid brown-red. It used to overgrow and exterminate the indigenous species of Lemna, like L. minor, L. [illegible], L. trisulca, etc., and some bulb and truck farmers used to harvest it and after having it stacked up and allowing it to decompose, used it as a manure the following spring, especially for spinach beds and for cabbages.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

a copy of the most important parts of it to those two gentlemen.

I also returns the valued copy of Mr. Burton's book of J. E. Smith gave me, while we had a talk about this locality yesterday in your room some time in July.

In regard to the business of this letter, I was concerned by both Mr. C. Wheeler, the President of the Bombay Natural History, and Mr. Hildebrand, the secretary, that the plants have successfully over-wintered in the vicinity of Bombay in some sheltered nooks, and that in Holland it has become a regular pest in some of the shaded canals. Well, if one observations in Holland some 8 or 10 years ago were that especially in the vicinity of Haarlem and Leyden this plant covered whole canals. In spring and early summer it was merely charming, but at the end of summer it looked more like a green velvet carpet was covering the water and in the autumn this green turned into a vivid green-red. It used to overgrow and exterminate the indigenous species of lemna, like L. minor, L. polyrhiza, L. trisulca, etc., and some Dutch and French farmers used to harvest it and after having it rotted up and allowing it to decompose, used it as a manure the following spring, especially for spinach beds and for cabbages.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

WALTER H. EVANS.

Hamburg, Germany,

October 14, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you through the kindness of Dr. William Heering, of the Hamburg Botanical Gardens, one parcel containing Azolla sp. (apparently a robust form of A. caroliniana). The best way to winter these little plants through is to place them in a flat earthen vessel, with some peaty or clayey soil in the bottom and only a small amount of water on it. Such a flat vessel to be placed in a cool place in a greenhouse and as near to the light as possible. As soon as spring sets in these plants may be put in many flat vessels, also with a little soil at the bottom, but now with more water (one or two inches), and be given a warmer place, in which way they multiply rapidly.

When the weather outside has become quite warm, these plants may be put in the places where the experiments have to be carried out. Care has to be taken, however, to harden the plants off for a few days in the open, before putting them out in marshes or ponds.

In case this shipment should fail for some reason or another, the Hamburg Botanical Garden is willing to duplicate it. I am sending Dr. J. B. Smith, Entomologist, State Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, a similar parcel and a copy of this letter. In another letter I am giving you a full report on the matter.

Boston, Massachusetts,

October 14, 1938.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am respectfully to give thanks for the kindness of Dr. William Horsley, of the Industry Extension Service, who personal available [illegible] in [illegible] "A [illegible] conditions". The best way of [illegible] little water [illegible] is to place them in a flat bottom vessel, with some peat or clayey soil in the bottom and only a small amount of water on it. Such a flat vessel to be placed in a cool place in a greenhouse and as near to the light as possible. As soon as growing roots in these plants can be put in deep flat vessels, also with a little soil on the bottom. Let one side of a little pot or two or three inches, and be given a sunny place, in which they should multiply rapidly.

When the seedling cuttings have become quite young, these plants may be put in the places where they are ultimately to be carried out. This has to be taken, however, in having the plants off for a few days in the open, before putting them out in permanent or place.

In case this different should fail for some reason or another, the Industry Extension is willing to duplicate it. I am sending Dr. A. E. Hall, Horticulturist, this department Wallace, Dr. Donnelly, the Industry, a similar general and a copy of this letter. In another letter I am giving you a full report on the matter.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 1, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you four packages by sample post. Two of these packages contain only entomological specimens and I wish you would kindly turn them over to Dr. Howard. As the German laws prohibit the shipment of live woody plants from America, China and Japan into this country, it would be interesting if some scales or other insects shouldn't exist already here that they wanted to keep out.

One package contains only pathological material and may be given to Mrs. Patterson, although there are a few pieces of crown gall disease in it in which Dr. Townsend takes so much interest.

The last package consists of a few samples of seed for the botanical seed collection, in charge of Mr. Skeels.

For facilities' sake I herewith give a list of contents of these four packages.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Detail Sketch,

[illegible] 1, 1900.

Dear Mr. Patrolli:

Recently I am sending you some packages by Joseph [illegible]. Two of these packages contain only entomological specimens and I wish you would kindly turn them over to Dr. [illegible]. In the Korean Isles probably the shipment of live wooly [illegible] from America, China and Japan into this country, it would be interesting if some zoologs or other learned Doctor's order already here that they wanted it long ago.

The package bearing the [illegible] and may be given to Mrs. Patterson, although there are a few pieces of green gall diamond in it in which Dr. [illegible] taken an much interest.

The last package contains [illegible] the supplies of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible], in [illegible] of [illegible].

The [illegible] and I [illegible] give a list of contents of these [illegible] packages.

Entomological Specimens

Scales on Acer tegmentosum (Count Schwerins place Thyrow)

Scales on Ribes mogollonicum (Spath nurseries near Berlin)

Scales on Tilia parvifolia (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Pinus cembra (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Fraxinus excelsior (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Ulmus scabra (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Salix sp. (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Populus angustifolia (Dahlem Bot. Gardens near Berlin)

Scales on Nerium oleander (Angers, France)

Scales on Pinus sp. (Hesse Nurseries, Weener, Germany)

Live lady beetles on Maple trees at Thyrow, Germany.

Creeping insects on Ulmus trees at Dahlem Bot. Gardens, Berlin.

Pathological Specimens

Crown gall on Paradise stock. (Nurseries of Ford. Jamin at Bourg la Reine, France.)

Galls on an old Paradise apple tree in the Spath Nurseries near Berlin.

Diseased lilac leaves (Spath Nurseries near Berlin)

Diseased leaf of Prunus lanrocerasus. (Brussels, Belgium).

Fungus on leaves of Morus alba. (Nurseries of Vincent le Breton, near Angers, France.)

Unclassified Specimens

Beetle on deer fawn-scat (Dung Beetle [illegible] Dung Fly)

Beetle on Tilia mycelium (Death cap mushroom near Dublin)

Beetle on Tilia parviflora (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Pinus cembra (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Juniperus communis (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Angelopsis quinquefolia (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Pinus nigra (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Salix sp. (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Populus alba (Dublin Zoo, Phoenix Park, Dublin)

Beetle on Betula alnoides (Zoo, Dublin)

Beetle on Ilex sp. (Phoenix Park, Dublin, Dublin)

Live Lady Beetles on Begia tree at Tigre, Spring.

Creeping Insects on Pinus trees at Dublin Zoo, Phoenix, Dublin.

Biological Specimens

Green gall in Salicis tree. (Harvard [illegible] Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dublin, Ireland.)

Galls on an old Tamarix gallica tree in the Dublin Botanical Gardens, Dublin.

Diseased Ulmus Pumila in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Diseased leaf of Prunus laurocerasus. (Phoenix, Dublin).

Fungus on leaves of Ficus elastica. (Harvard [illegible] Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dublin, Ireland.)

Seeds for collection

Trapa natans - purchased on the street in Angers, France.

Almond x Peach - Barbiers Nurseries, Orleans, France.

Corylus colurna - Barbiers Nurseries, Orleans, France.

Amygdalis nana - Dahlem Botanical Gardens near Berlin.

Cone of Sciadopytus verticillatus - Hesse Nurseries, Weener, Germany.

Prunus lauro-cerasus - Nurseries of Vancent Le Breton, near Angers, France.

Well, I will first mail this letter for these sample post packages may travel faster than parcel post ones. I have been making a stack of notes on what I have seen these last weeks and I intend to write you some big reports these coming days. I obtained some of my mail from St. Petersburg, but there wasn't any reply from the Russian Government concerning our Central Asia work.

I had my old interpreter with me here in Berlin for a couple of days, the one who went with me through Eastern Siberia and Northern Manchuria, and he is willing to go again, but he would like to obtain my decision as soon as possible as he intends to engage again in another line of business. I do not know what to do as yet; maybe I will take him with me to St. Petersburg, as I need someone there anyway. He lives in Russian Poland, not far from the German frontier and I could meet him in Breslau and travel from there together to St. Petersburg and farther on.

Books for [illegible]

Tropic Nature - Published in 1924 intent in [illegible], [illegible].

Almond x Peach - Berkheim [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Corylus colurna - [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Syringia [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Use of [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Trusting the above mentioned material reaches you in good shape, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MAYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 2, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Some days ago I received a letter from Dr. Albert Mann dated October 4, 1909, and containing two blank forms, relating to promotion matters. I have filled out (or rather filled in) the main points. The exact dates of how I spent my life are certainly not wanted and even if wanted, I do not recollect them all myself. In case, however, some more details are necessary please let me know and I will try to give them. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MAYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 2, 1909.

Frank N. Meyer

Agricultural Explorer

$1600.00 per annum.

1. Education. An ordinary school education up to 14 years of age. After that much private tuition in Foreign languages, in Botany, Drawing (mechanical and landscape), Arithmetic and Measuring, Principles of plant propagation, etc.

2. Experience. From 14th to 16th year as a pupil in the Botanic Gardens of Amsterdam, from 16th to 23rd year as an gardener and assistant to Prof. Hugo de Vries in his special experimental garden. From 23rd to 25th year as a gardener in commerical nurseries in England, especially having learned the culture of fruits and vegetables under glass and the culture of fruit trees against walls and fences as is practiced in the countries of Northern Europe.

3. Departmental Service. From October 23, 1901 to August 31, 1902, as a gardener in the Department greenhouses at Washington, D. C. Resigned September 1, 1902. September 15, 1902, re-entered Departmental service again in the Plant Improvement Garden at Santa Ana, California. Worked there as a propagator and all-

around gardener. Resigned on account of very unsatisfactory conditions at the garden and improper treatment by Mr. P. Pierce, in charge, on April 1, 1903. Worked as head gardener in a carnation and palm nursery in Montecito, California, from April 1903 until March 15, 1904. Made journeys of study in California, Mexico, and Cuba from March 16, 1904, until August 1, 1904. Worked in the St. Louis Botanical Gardens from August 1, 1904 until July 1, 1905, as a propagator of mainly herbaceous plants. Was also member of the Jury on Forestry at the World's Fair in St. Louis during September 1904. Re-entered Department service for the third time on July 10, 1905, as an agricultural explorer. Left Washington, D. C. on July 27, 1905, and returned to the same city July 7, 1908, having visited in these three years parts of Japan, Korea, Eastern and Northern China, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia and collected nearly 2000 numbers of various plants and seeds.

4. Results accomplished. Valuable varieties of Chinese fruits, vegetables, cover crops and ornamental plants introduced. From February 1909 until July 1909 having written his observations on Chinese agri- and horticulture in a series of four bulletins which are in course of publication.

around Pendleton. Pendleton on account of very unsatisfactory conditions at the garden and improper treatment by Mr. J. Moore, in charge, on April 1, 1904. Turned as feed garden in a condition and paid money in Lincoln, California, from April 1st until June 1, 1904. Made journeys of money in California, Idaho, and Utah from March 16, 1904, until August 1, 1904. Turned in the job, until discharged from August 1, 1904 until July 1, 1905, as a propagator of mainly Indo-Chinese plants. Was also member of the jury on forestry at the World's Fair in St. Louis during August 1904. Resigned my position July 10, 1905, for the third time on July 10, 1905, on an authorized vacation. Left Washington, D.C., on May 27, 1905, and returned on the same day July 7, 1905. Having worked in these three years prior to August, 1904, between the months of May, November and December, and collected nearly 600 varieties of various plants and seeds.

4. Dealing with Mr. Swingle's relative to Chinese Tamarisk, Mulberry, Pear, Apple and Persimmon (Diospyros kaki). From January 1905 until July, 1907 during which time I was associated in Chinese Date- and Tamarisk-culture in a manner that he disclaims with a view to making an illustration.

5. Special qualifications. These questions can hardly be answered by the undersigned himself.

6. Publications. Aside from some contributions to some newspapers and magazines for which never received any remuneration, the undersigned has not written much as yet besides the bulletins mentioned above.

7. Classification. To be answered by those in charge.

8. Values To be answered by those in charge.

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,
November 2, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Two letters I received from you which were sent up to me from St. Petersburg. In the one from October 1, 1909, I see your notes how Messrs. Tracy and Fischer have resigned. I, too, hope that the climate there in humid Peru will suit Mr. Fischer, for if not---what then?-- What a pity the Panama Canal Commission feels obliged to leave agricultural development over to private interests. If possible, cannot our Bureau take this line of work over? When South Texas possesses a demonstration garden, Panama, which is going to be so far more important surely ought to have one. Whether Mr. Schultz will like it in Chico is a doubtful thing. Chico is far from tropical

and if Mr. Schultz went to South Florida because he liked the tropics, then he certainly will not find Chico to his likings.

About the insertion of Chinese characters in the text of my bulletins, yes, if it can be done, all right, but--how long a time will pass before all these affairs will be arranged? Yes, I know that the spelling is not uniform in my Chinese book. Firstly, the dialect question has crept into it and, secondly, different interpreters had different methods of putting down Chinese sounds in English letters, but one has this trouble all over China. It will give Mr. Swingle some labor if he is going to regulate these matters, but of course, it really is a good thing and if he accomplishes it, my best thanks are due to him. Please tell him so.

I am very pleased to hear the Chinese cabbages are turning out so well; I am really sorry I cannot taste them. I suppose Mori enjoys them hugely, doesn't he?

About this new seedless grape, "Black Momakka". Yes, I too saw them in England and could not obtain much information as to their origin, but I expect them to come from Turkestan or the Caucasus. Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin told me, by the way, that the grapes from these regions are of no use in Central France, as they do not set or ripen; probably on account of insufficient heat and of too much atmospheric moisture. He could not tell me whether they behaved better in Algeria, but I suppose they do.

I haven't heard as yet of any Russian apple stock and am making inquiries. In Siberia they use the true Siberian crab as stock, but it does not dwarf as much as Paradise or Doucin. You received probably my full report about the crown gall disease, didn't you, and did the Azolla arrive in good shape? I hope Mr. Young will make use of these post cards that were gotten up especially for announcing me whether letters or packages had arrived.

Your letter of October 6, 1909. I am glad you will write Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie and keep in touch with him. He really is one of the few experts in the world on bamboos and if some kind of an employment is not available for him, we ought almost to have him make a full report of the bamboo industry in Algeria; for, the experiences of the French there in North Africa can be applied almost immediately to California and to parts of Arizona.

I just got a long and interesting personal letter from Mr. de Lehaie. He writes me that he is sorry there is only such a very short article about the bamboos in our yearbook for 1908. He says he would like to compose a long and instructive piece of writing in our next yearbook. He also suggests to plant our bamboos there in Brooksville earlier than we intend to do, viz., in November or December. Whether that would be better than February or early March is a thing I myself doubt, but, if possible, some experiment ought to be made to settle this very difficult question of transplanting.

I haven't heard a word of any Russian people which are making inquiries. In Algeria they run the true Algerian such as which, but it does not detract a much as heard to my mind. I've received probably my full report about the crown jail disease, didn't you, and did the Italian arrive in good order? I hope Mr. Young will make use of those good cards that were given by especially for announcing no weather letters or packets had arrived.

The letter of October 6, 1919. I am glad you will write Mr. Ross because de Valera and Long in touch with the. He really is one of the few members in the world on business and if some kind of an employment is not available for him, he must almost to have his own a full report of the Bureau. In many in dispute for, the experience in his [illegible] Ireland and to be equal almost impossible to fulfill and to parts of Africa.

I just got a long and interesting personal letter from Mr. de Valera. He writes me that a [illegible] there is only such a very small chance of my coming to see the book for 1920. He says he would like to compose a long and instructive piece of writing in our next problem. He also suggests to plant our business there in Brooksville rather than we intend to do, viz., in Toronto or Canada. Perhaps that would be better than Toronto or only Dark is a thing I [illegible], but, if possible, some experiment might to be made in [illegible] this very difficult question of transplanting.

In Peking the Chinese say, "Transplant in the hottest month of the year,"in Central China one hears, "In early fall is the best time," and in Japan it seems that early spring is preferred. I myself would prefer the time that the new growth begins to appear, but of course, in our case where the plants have to be transported for such a long distance and where the summer's heat and drought grows so strong all of a sudden as in Florida, we better have our plants established when the new growth appears. Mr. De Lehaie also draws our attention to the danger of having plots of bamboos with running rhizomes planted too closely together and where one species then often annihilates the other or mixes up so badly that study is impossible. That is a fact, as you also probably have seen on your travels and I strongly recommend to keep the plots of those large running kinds at a distance of at least 100 feet, if possible. You know those rhizomes often push 10 feet ahead per year. In Peking the common Phyllostachys henonis moves 3 feet per year and that is only the small variety and growing in an unfavorable climate. It may come to pass that our whole 20 acres there in Brooksville will be quite insufficient to harbor all the various species we may bring in.

I also received a letter from Mr. Stairs of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, which I enclose herewith and which I wish to see filed or turned over to the public printer or whosoever takes notice of such requests. I wrote Mr. Stairs already that I would have notice taken of his request; so further action is

In Peking, the Chinese say, "Transplant in the fourteenth month of the year."In Central China one hears, "In early fall is the best time," and in Japan it seems that early spring is preferred. I myself would prefer the time that the new growth begins to appear, but of course, in our case where the plants have to be transported for such a long distance and cross the ocean's last one hundred miles strongly salt in a season as in April, we rather have the plants established when the new growth appears. Mr. De Jonge also drew our attention to the danger of having plots of bamboos with running rhizomes planted too closely together and where one species than often annihilates the other or makes it so hard for them that it is impossible. That is a fact, so you also probably have seen at your station and I already mentioned it in your interesting report. Large running plots at a distance of at least 100 feet, if possible, low enough there rhizomes other than 12 feet usual low part. In laying the whole Philippinebamboo collection across 2 feet low part and that is only the small variety and growing in an unfavorable climate. It may come to pass that our whole 50 acres there in Monkeyville will be quite insufficient to harbor all the various species we may bring in.

I also received a letter from the Dean of the Agricultural College of Canada, Guelph, with 2 medium hardwoods and which I wish to be sent at future date to the public printer or secretary Farm Bulletin [illegible]. Mr. Shaw already stated I would have right to use of his name in further notice in Bulletin 71 [illegible]

not necessary. I find that my correspondence, official as well as personal, which had begun to slacken so nicely while in America, begins to grow again considerably for several persons in Europe whom I met on these last voyages have entered into correspondence with me.

Yesterday I spent the whole day in the Herbarium of the Berlin Botanical Gardens, but it is strictly systematically arranged and some genera also according to monographs and besides that, they are overhauling whole families, so it is far from easy to find things. Kew remains still the very best of all European and American gardens for richness of material and for facilities of study.

Well, in another letter more about my observations these last times. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 3, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In former letters and cards I spoke of having visited the Hesse Nurseries at Weener, Hanover, Germany. Well, I herewith will write a few details about it. Mr. Herman A. Hesse started on

sty company. I find her my correspondence, official as well as
personal, which has again to answer to every call of duty.
Nadia is now again overburdened with several persons in large
whom I met on those last voyages to try another into correspondence
with me.

Yesterday I spent the whole day in the Secretariat of
the Berlin Botanical Gardens, and it is strikingly systematically
arranged and some gardens also according to conspicuous and besides
that, they are extremely rich specimens. It is the first one
in fine things. Her remains will be very most of all Europeans
and American gardens for plants of material and for facilities
of study.

Well, in addition I shall have more time or opportunities
than last time. I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Nadia G. Grant.

Berlin, Germany,

October 5, 1929.

Dear Dr. Hitchcock:

In former letters and early I spoke of having visited
the Hugo Bernstein at Bonn, Prussia, Germany. Well, I herewith
will write a few details about it. Dr. Norman A. Hasse showed on

a very small scale about 30 years ago there in the northwest corner of Germany close to the Dutch frontier and today his nurseries occupy over 130 Hectare and are still expanding. His soil is mostly sandy peat, an ideal soil for the propagation of small plants and the climate is cool and maritime, being close to the North Sea. Their specialty is conifers of all descriptions, but woody plants in general are also much propagated. Mr. Hesse makes it a practice to purchasing as many new plants as are being offered by other nurseries and I found on his place to my surprise most of the plants that Veitch has introduced through Wilson. There are also several rare species of Pinus sent in by Burpus from Mexico. Of Pinus bungeana they had a whole frame full, but--they were only seedlings and cost 35 marks per hundred! In maples they have some very rare species and varieties. Acer creticum, for instance, is a small evergreen maple, Acer mandshuricum assumes beautiful scarlet colors in fall and has trifoliate leaves. Amygdalus nana from Turkestan, although rare and ornamental, offers little of economic value. The hybrids between Forsythia suspensa and F. viridissima, especially Forsythia intermedia densiflora and Forsythia intermedia vitellina are strikingly handsome and well worth becoming better known. Populus alba nivea is a very white-leaved poplar, extremely cheery against dark backgrounds. Viburnum alni folium has often enormous leaves, which color deep bronze in autumn. This species seems to love a moist, peaty soil, as it doesn't do well on dry or sandy soils. In the maples there is also the rare Acer crassipes with

a very small shrub about 30 years ago grown in the [illegible] strain of Sternby close to the Swan Greenhouse and today his successors occupy over 150 Gardens and are still expanding. The soil is mainly sandy peat, an ideal soil for the propagation of small plants and the climate is cool and maritime, being close to the North Sea. Their specialty is conifers of all descriptions, but many plants in general are also much propagated. The Gardens which is a pleasure to purchasing as many the plants as are being offered by these nurseries and I found on his place to be carried with of the plants that which has introduced through Wilson. There are also several rare species of Pines and in my garden here below. Of Pinus Bungeana that had a whole trunk full, but—they were only seedling and cost 20 marks per [illegible]. In regard they have many species and varieties. Pinus pseudopinus, for instance, is a small evergreen shrub, Pinus mugho mugo assumes beautiful semi-dwarf colors in fall and has variables leaves. Impatiens roseo from Turkestan, although rare and unknown, offers little of ornamental value. The hybrids between Dryopteris noveboracensis and D. filix-mas, especially Dryopteris lacerosolis dentiliens and Dryopteris lonchopsis vitellina are strikingly handsome and well worth growing under cover. Dryopteris elva rhoe is a very distinctive hybrid, extremely dwarf and[illegible] dark Dryopteris. Dryopteris wind ichense has often [illegible] leaves, which only grows in autumn. This species seems to have a noble, lively [illegible], as it doesn't do well on dry or sandy soils. In the moist [illegible] is also the rare Pinus [illegible] sylv.

characteristic, rather thick leaves. The little-known Bronssonetia Kazinoki is also quite interesting. It doesn't seem to grow as tall or as rapidly as B. papyrifera. In Cornus I noticed the golden-leaved Cornus alba Spathii and the dark-violet colored leaved C. Hessii which came from seed that was sent in from Siberia. Then I saw how Cotoneaster grafted on Sorbus aucuparia grew almost faster than on their own roots. They even had grafted them on stems 6 feet tall and they could well be used in gardens of small dimensions. Exochorda Giraldi is a new species from Western China, said to be better than the ordinary kinds of pearl-bushes, Magnolia salicifolia, from Japan, is also very little known as yet. Malus nieisweteskyana is sold here as an ornamental flowering apple. I also saw how rare willows are grafted on Salix alba and perhaps also on other species and rare species of Sorbus all go on Sorbus aucuparia. These modern nurserymen graft or bud the majority of their plants nowadays. Tilia mongolica with leaves like a Vitis is also interesting and may be extremely hardy. There were also nearly all the ordinary well-known shrubs and trees but it is no use writing about them. I requested Mr. Hesse to send you a catalogue and trust it will reach you soon. The one object against visiting this interesting nursery is the fact that it is in such an out-of-the-way corner; to illustrate this I may say that I left Hamburg October 15 at 8 A.M. had to change cars and wait in Bremen and in Oldenburg and arrived at Weener at 1 P.M. and the next day I had the same thing, leaving Weener at 3:40 P.M. I had to change and wait again in Leer, Oldenburg and Bremen and

characteristic, rather brief leaves. The silk-woven *Pterocymbia Dallanii* is also quite interesting. It doesn't look as much as it really as *P. dependens*. In Spring I received the yellow-leaved *Cupressus alba pendula* and the dark-violet colored leaved *P. Dorii* which made this road look as much as rose colors. Then I saw the *Chiamanthus* growing on *Acacia rubiginosa* that blood Doctor from on their eye tops. They were just starting (we saw them a year ago) they could well be used in gardens of small dimensions. *Pterocymbia Dilnaldi* is a new species from Jardin Colon, said to be better than the ordinary kinds of pink-leaved. *Boronia ledifolia*, from Japan, is also very little known as yet. *Ribes malvacetorum* is said have as an ornamental flowering plant. I also saw how rare *Hollyes* are grafted on *Ilex alba* and perhaps also on other species as and were species of *Jordan* all up on *Acacia rubiginosa*. Then which matter-mon graft or had the majority of their shrubs growing. *Viola odorata* with large leaves like a *Viola* is also interesting and may be extremely hardy. There were also nearly all the ordinary well-known shrubs and trees but it is no use writing about them. I suggested Mr. Howe to send you a catalogue and hence it will reach you soon. The one object worth visiting this interesting nursery is the fact that it is in fact an up-to-date nursery, as illustrated via I may say that I left Buenos Ayres October 16 at 8 A.M. had to change once and wait in Tucuman and in Chicharo and arrived at Cordoba at 1 P.M. and the next day I had the same thing, leaving Cordoba at 8:40 A.M. I had to change and wait again in Jesus. Planting and Tucuman was

arrived in Hamburg at 11:30 P.M. They told me in summer there is a better service, However. The one great advantage, however, to Mr. Hesse is this: his working men do not readily leave him on account of expense of travel and as such he is assured of a steady supply at low prices, a thing nurseries near large cities are absolutely unable to obtain nowadays, as I was repeatedly assured these last months in various places.

I had many talks with Mr. Hesse and he will be very pleased to send us such things as we want, for things that we have to offer.

Now that I speak about Nurseries, I will also take the celebrated Spath Nurseries, Baumschulenweg near Berlin. I spent there two solid days, viz., October 27 and 28 and saw only part of it as it covers 325 Hectaren and is also still growing. It is much easier to reach than the Hesse Nurseries, but still it takes about a solid hour from the heart of Berlin to its gates, by railroad and by electric cars. These Spath Nurseries are a very large establishment, with several hundred people daily at work and in asking for Mr. Spath and stating my mission, I was directed to the dendrologist, Mr. Hugo Jensen, whom I found extremely well informed and of very pleasant ways. I found these nurseries not as rich in conifers as those of Mr. Hesse and the soil is nearly entirely pure sand, but there was a small arboretum which contained a number of interesting shrubs and trees. Both nurseries haven't put all their plants in their catalogues, but it seemed to me that

arrived in Hamburg at 11:30 P.M. Now this is a remote place in a better period, however. The gay road adventure, however, is Fr. Hans is with him. He provides two in the nearly inner tube on account of puncture at times! and as such he is deprived of a strong supply at low prices, a fitting accessories most large cities are absolutely unable to obtain nowadays, as I was repeatedly assured there last month in various places.

I had many talks with Fr. Hans and he will be very pleased to send us such things as we want, for things that we have to offer.

Now then I speak about Bavaria, I will also take the celebrated Spath Breweries, Nuremberg near Berlin. I spent there two solid days, viz., October 27 and 28 and saw only part of it as it covers 300 hectares and is very vast indeed. It is much easier to reach from the Hans Breweries, but still it takes about a solid hour from the heart of Berlin to its gates, by railway and by electric car. This Spath Brewery is a very large establishment, with several separate people daily at work and is noted for it, such and stating or similar. I was directed to the manager, Fr. Max Spath, who I found extremely well informed and of very pleasant ways. I found them accurate and as rich in quality as those of Fr. Hans and the oil is nearly entirely pure malt, but there was a small exception which contained a number of interesting facts and trees. Spath Breweries brewed all their plants in their catalogue, but it seems to be that

Mr. Hesse in general had more real novelties in trees and shrubs, but that the Spath Nurseries possess the greatest variety of deciduous trees and shrubs. I saw some interesting hybrids between Malus prunifolia pendula and M. floribunda, also between M. niedzwetzkyana and M. floribunda, the ideal being to obtain more weeping forms of various large flowering ornamental apples. According to what I saw, they are fairly well on the road to see their ideals realized and if this goes well with apples, why shouldn't flowering cherries be crossed also to obtain still better types. You receive the Spath catalogue, isn't it, so I hardly need to tell you what they possess here, but there are a few things well worth a special mentioning, viz., edible mountain-ash berries, Sorbus aucuparia moravica, So auc. rossica and S. auc. ross. major, vide Pages 49 and 50 of Spath 1908-10 catalogue. These varieties deserve, in my opinion, a very good trial in such of our Northern States where these mountain ashes thrive, they may form an appreciated addition to the home fruits. The plum-apricot (Prunus dasycarpa Ehrh) is also something of interest. Mr. Jensen, told me it was a fine fruit to eat. (Page 50). Then in roses I was informed that the European nurserymen are still looking for a climbing rose with bright yellow flowers. Well, let them experiment with this double yellow Rosa xanthina of which Mr. Oliver possesses perhaps the only specimen outside of China. In maples I noticed Acer pennsylvanicum erythrocladum with beautiful carmon-red twigs, especially attractive in winter time. Alnus rhombifolia and Alnus spaethii

Mr. Hanna in general had more real novelties in trees and shrubs, but what the Dutch Nurseries issues by quantity of death-more trees and shrubs. I saw some interesting hybrids between Salix pyrolifolia vennis and S. alfarlunde, also between S. alfarlunde and S. laurifolia, the final being to obtain more weeping forms of various large flowering-willows, which is what I saw. They are lastly well on the road to see their ideals realized and if this goes well with apples, why shouldn't flowering shrubs be crossed also to obtain still better types. In reviving the Dutch catalogue, isn't it, so I hardly need to tell you what they possess here, but there are a few things well worth a special mention. Vib., alnifolia [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], and 50 of Dutch 1900-10 catalogue. Some varieties course, in my opinion, a very real trial in each of our northern Ontario county these mountain ashes thrive, long may they be appreciated solely to the home fruits. The plum-peach (Prunus Sargentii Dak) is also something of interest. Dr. Jones, said to it was a fine fruit to eat. (Dep. 10). Then in prunus I saw interest that the Sargent nurseryman are still looking for a slightly more dwarf yellow flowers. Well, let them experiment with this remarkable yellow Tom Thumbline of which Mr. Oliver possesses perhaps the only specimen outside of Ohio. In regard I noticed Lov [illegible] varieties erythrocarpa with beautiful [illegible] red, [illegible] attractive in stems also. Alpa Glabrifolia and Alpa Sorbifolia

are two very attractive alders, well worth being planted in parks. Betula medwediewi, a new specie of birch from the Caucasus, with leaves more like an alder than a birch. Forsythia intermedia spectabilis again a new form of these golden bell bushes. Morus alba aurea, a rare golden mulberry, not only having golden leaves, but also yellow twigs, making it an attractive shrub even in winter. Photinia villosa laevis, a rare rosaceous shrub, loaded in fall with scarlet berries and having then colored foliage too, which persists for a long time into winter. Many species and forms of both Pirus and Malus, some perhaps of great value as stocks in various regions. Prunus laurocerasus schipkaensis and Pr. lauroc. schipk. Zabeliana, both not as handsome as the ordinary kind, but, extremely hardy, especially the last, which may do well even in our northern states and be an appreciated low evergreen shrub. Many species of Ribes for breeding purposes. Robinia Holdtii Britzensis, a hybrid Robinia, extremely floriferous and keeping its foliage a long time, a very good tree for small gardens as a single specimen. Salix alba vitellina pendula, a very good weeping willow growing to perfection in the vicinity of Berlin on very poor soil, but loving to be near the water, may be fit for our northern states, as it is said to be much hardier than Salix babylonica. Many species and varieties of Sorbus, like S. pohuashanensis, S. pekinensis, S. thianshanica, all rather recently introduced and resembling in the young state at least, one another very much. Ulmus campestris umbraculifera, the round-headed elm from Central Asia, may be fit as a shade tree in our semi-

are two very attractive plants, well worth being planted in moist, Sorbia moderiana, a rare species of Sorbus from the Caucasus, with leaves more like an alder than a Sorbus. Sorbus intermedia pyrenaica, a rare form of Swedish Whitebeam, and Sorbus aria quercifolia, a very good variety of Whitebeam. Sorbus alnifolia, a rare Japanese species, has small leaves like alder, but also yellow twigs, making it an attractive shrub even in winter. Sorbus aria lutescens, a more common shrub, looks in fact with massive leaves and leaves like velvet Indian ink, which partially for a long time into winter. Many species, such as Sorbus Pinus and Sorbus, have beautiful yellow or white in autumn foliage. Sorbus Torminalis cretica aucuparia and Sorbus aria Mitchelliana, which not as indicated in the Britain plant, naturally lately, especially the last, which may do well even in our northern climes and be an appreciated low growing shrub. Many species of Pinus for breeding purposes. Sorbus Mitchell Intermedia, a hybrid Sorbus, extremely floriferous and keeping its foliage a long time, a very good bee for small gardens in a single specimen. Sorbus aria vitellina pendula, a very good weeping silver growing to particular in the red city of Berlin on very poor soil, but losing in so near the water, may be fit for my garden where, as it is said to be much hardier than Salix babylonica. Sorbus aucuparia or Sorbus, like S. pedunculata, S. pallescens, S. aucuparia, all prime recently introduced and especially in the green fruit of Sorbus, one machine very rare. Sorbus aucuparia edulis, the round headed sin from Central Asia, may be fit as a shrub tree in our well.

arid states. I also saw some new species of Berberis introduced from Turkestan, a new Tilia from the same region and some minor things. Hydrangea hortensis, apricots and peaches from the same regions had failed to ripen fruits as yet. Mr. Jensen told me that they had sent him stones of a peach said to grow as large as a child's head, also occurring in Central Asia. He showed me a tree that had come up from a seed of this variety, but one could clearly see the Berlin climate was too cold for it. I showed Mr. Jensen some of the photos I took in China and when he saw those round-headed willows and pyramidal poplars he asked whether they could not obtain some from us in exchange for material they have. He suggested that our office make up a list of material for exchange and they will do the same, of their rare things. Only, and that is a bad only, Germany does not admit woody plants to be introduced from the United States, China or Japan, so seeds are always the best, but when cuttings are sent by sample post and not by parcel post, then they generally arrive in good shape, as the postal authorities do not have the time to inspect every sample package. This information is, of course, confidential. This whole entomological inspection business is very strange to comprehend. England, France and perhaps Belgium, too, allow Oriental plants to be introduced from their countries of origin and Germany allows again English and French plants to be introduced into her territory, so how are they going to keep the insects out?

Last Sunday, October 31, 1909, Mr. Jensen showed me around through some of the villa parks and suburbs of Berlin and

pointed out some of the plantings made by the Spath Nurseries. I saw to my surprise that several of the American oaks like Quercus rubra, Q. palustris, Q. tinctoria and hybrids between them make excellent street trees here on this sandy soil of Prussia. American lindens, catalpa syringaefolia, Taxodium distichum, Prunus virginiana and many American hawthorns were to be noticed in several places and all doing well. Berlin certainly takes care of its streets and its parks and even small house owners develop an originality in beautifying their grounds that is as remarkable as it is praise-worthy. The world at large can learn still much here in this land, where the people are just now living in a second renaissance!

Last Friday, October 29, I visited Count Schwerin, at Thyrow, Prussia, who is President of the Deutsche Dendrologischen Gesellschaft and who is a specialist on maples and elders. I had been recommended by a few people to see his place, but--it is not worth the trouble. The arboretum which this gentleman is establishing is quite new, trees are not labeled and not well arranged and although one can see a few very large Populus alba and some other things, it is not worth a special trip for a man like myself. Count Schwerin asked me to remember him especially in case I find any maples on my journeys, so you know herewith where we can send them to, in case we have some to spare. I noticed, however, one very remarkable item on his place, viz., hot beds made from boards of reenforced concrete cement and such frames can be taken to

pointed out some of his plantings made by the Greek Ministry.

I am to my shrubs and several of the modern new life

Cocoa palms, Jacaranda, Jasminum and Eryths between

the main avenues grand trees have an idea early all of

Travels. Western Illinois, Pinus cylindrica, Pseudotsuga

lindleyi, Pinus wallichiana and many American varieties were

to be noticed in several places and all doing well. Notice

particularly some new Acacia vibrata and its pretty and even

small house among develop an originality in beautifying their

grounds that is as remarkable as it is praise-worthy. We

would at large our lawns still much more in this land, where

the people are just now living in a second consciousness!

Last Friday, October 24, I visited Count Sobanski

at Tyrow, Prussia, who is President of the Deutsche Dendro-

logischen Gesellschaft and who is a specialist in maples and

oaks. I had been recommended by a few people to see his

place, but--it is not worth the trouble. The arboretum which

this gentleman is substituting is quite new, trees are not

labeled and not well arranged and although he has one of the

very large Japanese silk and some other things, it is not worth

a special trip for a man like myself. Count Sobanski asked me

to remember his specially in case I should make a

journey, as you know herewith where we can send him it, in

case we have some to spare. I noticed, however, one very

remarkable item on his place, viz., he has made from moulds

of reinforced concrete cement and such frames can be taken to

pieces and removed if wanted. The head gardner told me they were better than either brick or wood, the first admits the cold too much and the last rots too quickly. These individual boards and coverpieces are quite heavy, however, but a large nursery could make them themselves in times of scarcity of field work; the address of the German concern which makes these frames is: Eisenwerke in Tangelhutte, Germany (Park verwaltung), maybe they have a catalogue and we could obtain some ideas from them.

I also see in one of my notes that I have to write you fuller about Leon Chenault & Son, nurserymen, 70 Route d'Olivet, Orbeans, France, whom I visted on October 4, 1909. They are both very intelligent, father and son, and the first especially knows a tremendous number of plants. They are such experts at propagating rare plants that whenever Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin has anything he can't make much headway with, he turns it over to Messrs. Chenault. It was from them that I heard how the evergreen Californian cherry, Prunus illicifolia can be grafted onto the deciduous P. mahaleb and is then endlessly easier to transplant as when grown on its own roots.

I requested them to send you their catalogue and suppose you obtained it already. They were very eager to obtain plants from us which are rare or beautiful and I suppose our office has to make out a list of material available for exchange. Some Plants I noticed with the Chennaults that were

rare and attractive, like the new evergreen Lonicera pileata, the new Osmanthus delavayi, which I do not take to be hardy in America, north of Augusta, Georgia. Ailanthus glandulosa Giraldi and A. g. pendulifolia, both with enormous leaves. Clerodendron Fargesii with purplish leaves and not as badly smelling as Clerodendron trichotomum. Gleditsia inermis elegantissima, a honey locust of peculiar growth and of use as a standard tree in formal gardens. Abelreuteria japonica, of a very compact growth and less straggling than A. paniculata. Loropetalum chinense, a very interesting shrub of which I also took a plant with me from China. Populus angulata sardaka robusta, a most remarkable vigorous species. Morus cuspidata, a very striking species, may, however, not be quite hardy in the northeastern states as most Himalayan plants do not stand the climate of the East. Tamarix hispida aestivalis, an elegant small bush, extremely floriferous, good for bedding even in parks.

Among the asters I found some remarkable soft and beautiful nuances, like Beauty of Colwall (lavender), Feltham blue (dark blue), A. ibericus ultra marin, (very dark violet-blue), Madam Couchault (rose color), Mesa grande, (deep violet), Nova Angliae praecox and praecox rubra (both reddish striking), Perry's favorite (pink), President Kruger (silvery blue, very soft), Psyche (soft blue), Preciosa, (very dark blue), Salvia azurea grandiflora, a very fine variety of deep blue.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a substantial message and I better reserve my report on the Botanical Gardens of

rare and attractive, like the new cultivar *Ladoga Glitter*, the rare *Dwarfed Calypso*, which I do not know is so hardy in Langley, much of Lagarto, Oregon, *Alnicola glutinosa* *Glacial* and *A. ga. pseudoalnus*, both with maximum hardy *Strobilanthes Dyeriana* with purplish leaves but so hardy needing as *Phaedranthus Buccinatorius*. *Tabebuia ipecacuanhae alba*, a hardy form of a similar growth but of a very distinct type in terms growth. *Bougainvillea lagunae*, of a very compact growth and less straggling than *B. peruviana*. *Jacquemontia ehrenbergii*, a very interesting species of which I also took a plant with me from Cuba. *Begonia sanguinea coccinea robusta*, a most remarkable climber growth. *Turnera ovalifolia*, a very striking species, may, however, not be quite hardy in the northwestern states as most Brazilian plants do not stand the climate of the West. *Tamaris africana aristata*, an elegant small tree, is hardy *Hardy Durifrons*, and the *Bedding* even in parts.

Among the orchids I found some remarkable gems and beautiful tuberes, like Beauty of Colwall (*Lycaste*), *Vanda Dive* (dark blue), *A. ibrideae vinta* *mosia* (very dark violet-blue), *Rodan Gundwell* (rose color), *Rhe Cruda*, *Ilsen* (light blue *Aspidistra* and grows from dark leaf variegated), *Tayl's Convolvo* (pink), *Trendant Grove* (silvery blue, very rich), *Tarma* (dark blue), *Tredicas*, (very dark blue), *Salvia Aurea* *Grandiflora*, a very fine variety of deep blue.

Ceil, *Ter Fairchild*, this is a wonderful *Wonder* and I rather remove to *Kyoto* on the Tokaido Gardens of

Hamburg and Berlin for another letter. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 5, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 5 packages of printed matter. I. is a guide to Bretagne and adjoining territory and may be of use to our office some day. I wish you would give it a place among your other guide books. Package II is a little guide to Angers with maps and may also be of use in case another one goes again to that region of France. Package III is a little album of the Hamburg Botanical Gardens and Museum, showing what an attractive place it is. No. IV is a little publication from the Horticultural Society of Angers, France, but as there are some notes in it concerning diseases on Anenomes, Oaks, Vitis, etc., it may be of interest to some pathologist in our Department. No. V contains a most ridiculous French horticultural paper in which creations a la Burbank are being shown. They are full of wit, though. There are also two guides in this package, one from Hagenbeck's Tier park near Hamburg and the other from the Zoological Garden here in Berlin. In case you

do not want them yourself I would like to see them given to Dr. Baker who may find some suggestions in them applicable to our Zoo in Washington.

Trusting these five parcels will reach you O.K., I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 4, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by sample post a piece of paper as used by the firm of Barbier & Co., nurserymen at Orleans, France, as lining in boxes in which they ship deciduous trees and shrubs, for they have found out that deciduous material travels much better in nearly air-tight packages than in open ones, while conifers and evergreens are just the opposite, wanting a maximum of air and light while in transit.

This paper might perhaps be adopted by us in connection with our shipping business, that is, if it is to be had in America. I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Berlin, Germany,

November 4, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I will write you some of my observations on the Botanical Gardens and Museum of Hamburg and on those of Berlin. Well, as I wrote you in connection with the Azolla investigation I arrived in Hamburg October 12 and spent that day and the next mainly in the Botanical Gardens and the Botanical Museum. In the gardens they have a good many very interesting plants, like many rare water plants, liver mosses and rare greenhouse plants. I saw, for instance, for the first time, a tank with Mangroves; seedlings of the remarkable Welwitschia mirabilis; seedlings of all sorts of insectivorous plants, for instance, whole frames full of Darlingtonia californica, of Dionaea muscipula, of Droseras, Sarracenias, Pinguiculas, and others; all admittedly hard to keep, not to say to raise from seeds. In one house they had several seedlings of Myrmecodia echinata from Java, also a rare plant in cultivation. As the garden is not large and can not be extended, they seem to make it a practice rather to have some rare things, than stuff that everyone possesses. Mr. C. Widmaier, the inspector, would be very pleased to obtain from us some Mitchella repens, with soil attached to the roots. As this plant grows in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., too, I do not suppose there will be much difficulty in forwarding him a sample or two. They also like to get seeds of rare

insectivorous plants like from our Sarracenias, Dionaea, etc. I suppose, however, that we ourselves cannot obtain such seeds very well, isn't it? Dr. Wilhelm Heering also gave me a list of live plants they have ready for exchange. I enclose it herewith, though it seems to me there isn't much in it that we, in our rather economic tendencies, are able to use. The Botanical Museum of Hamburg is extremely interesting and it is a sad thing that we have nothing of the kind in Washington. They have all sorts of tropical fruits there in alcohol, like breadfruit, jackfruit, Duria Rhamboutans, litchees, etc. Some of these rare fruits I saw there for the firs time in my life, like Theobroma bicolor, which you also saw somewhere in Brazil, wasn't it? Then there are all possible kinds of fibres, oils, varnishes, dyes, rubbers, among which some very rare ones. The tuber-rubber from Central Africa is Rhaphionacme utilis, Stapf. which they tried to grow, but lost again. The museum is, of course, too small, like all museums nowadays, but still even it is extremely instructive and of enormous assistance in determining materials that are being sent in. When one tells these people here in Germany that we do not even have a Botanical museum in Washington in connection with our Department, they are all surprised and ask the reasons why.

This Botanical Institute made the impression upon me of being a small agricultural Department in itself. They have quite a staff of technical people; are making analysis of various things sent in; test seeds for germinating powers and

Lamoichyrone Plants Also Are on Interesting, Scientific, etc. I suppose, however, that we unwelcomy cannot obtain such seeds very well, isn't it? Mr. Illinois Boundary also gave me a list of live plants they have ready for exchange. I enclose it herewith, though it seems to me there isn't much in it that we, in our rather economic territories, are able to use. The National Museum of Zoology is extremely interesting and it is a sad thing that we have nothing of the kind in Washington. They have all sorts of reptiles and fishes there in alcohol, like specimens, pickled, with Smithsonian Institution, of those rare fishes I saw there for the first time in my life, the Chaetodon Sladeri which you also are running in Hawaii, varieties, Mr. Sladeri, which some very pretty name. Mr. Rhode-Ember from Central Africa is Bimbiramane Mallily, which, which they talked to given, but just again. The reason is, of course, he said, this is National Academy, but still even it is extremely interesting and of numerous evidences in determining geographic the we take that [illegible] people here in America that we do not even have a technical means in English to describe the various dis- [illegible] Our are all scattered and not in [illegible]

The Scientific Institute made the improvement upon me of using a small spiral bend, quantum in [illegible]. They have also a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these things are in my test cases for quantitative powers and

purity, etc. They also have a growing herbarium and have purchased quite recently the whole collection of dried plants and microscopical preparata from the widow of Sir George Brandis, the eminent expert on Indian woods and bamboos. In the garden I noticed a rather rare Colchicum, viz., C. byzanthinum, which is far more ornamental than the ordinary C. autumnale and is well worth being planted in our parks if it stands the American climate.

And now we come to the New Botanical Gardens at Dahlem near Berlin, where I have spent several days of late. Well, my private opinion is, that as a whole this garden is very interesting, but -- the Geographical arrangement is not altogether a success. It is an excellent thing to have in a very large botanical garden a geographical section, but---in a garden like here in Dahlem, which is far too small to accommodate all plants that are able to grow outdoors, there the geographical arrangement is somewhat detrimental to the purpose of it, viz., to facilitate study. Geographical arrangement also necessitates the having of many duplicates and plants that cannot very well be placed congenially together in rather limited areas. The ideal botanical garden should be treated in the main systematically, while suitable locations should have preference above a rigid system, however. Then trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials and annuals should all be kept separate. From each species, several specimens should be kept, from different localities so as to show variability, adaptation,

etc. All specimens, however, in the systematical section should be the strictly botanical types such as found in the wild state. Next to these botanical collections, groups of plants have to be planted showing their horticultural value, like a section of weeping trees and shrubs of all forms, a section of golden leaved ones, of section of such as have a pyramidal or fastigiate habit, etc. Such sections would be of the greatest interest to nurserymen and proprietors of private places and others wanting instruction on the selection of suitable varieties. Here in the Dahlem gardens there are a few small groups in the morphological section where this last principle is carried out to some extent, but it is far from complete. I hope we will be able to do it some day in the United States.

One very fine way of arranging tall climbing plants here in Dahlem is the way they have erected large pergolas of tall slender poles of yellow locust wood and there these much space needing climbers have comfort and look natural. An improvement on these acacia poles whichrot rather quickly would be poles of reenforced concrete of a dark green or reddish color; such concrete poles would not rust or rot and would be congenial to the plants too. The direction of this Berlin Botanical Garden is, as you know, under Professor A. Engler and this gentleman has the name to be somewhat despotic. Well, according to what I saw I have come to the same conclusion, for instance, I will note down a few directions to be seen here and there. The picking

[illegible] However, in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

off of parts of plants will be treated as common theft! To take photographs is not permitted, photographic apparatus must be left with the gate keepers. Children under 10 years of age are not allowed, even when accompanied by their parents. (This last direction is semi-barbaric, as I saw how a very decent couple had come down from Berlin to see the garden, but having a nice little girl of about 7 years of age with them, were not allowed to enter the garden.) On Sundays and holidays the garden is positively closed. This is also a most unfortunate rule, for how can a working man who loves plants afford to take a week day off to see plants? Above the systematic division one finds these inviting inscriptions: "Betrit nur gegen besondere Erlaubnis gestattet. One is also prohibited from walking on the grass." As several plants and trees are standing, however, far from the roads, it means that one is denied the pleasure of examining such plants closely or reading their names. Well, all I hope is this, that the Berlin public some of these days will raise a howling protest against these outrageous rules. Of course, I admit that our so-called Botanical Garden in Washington, D. C., is also closed on Sundays, but then, any person with some sense knows that place to be only a Botanical Garden in name and a standing disgrace to the American Nation in its present shape and ways. I cannot say so very much about the plants in general in the Dahlem Botanical Gardens. While in a large garden, with live material it is attractive, in a museum it is decidedly a failure. Everything is new and young and they are still rearrang-

ing several groups. I was struck, however, with the beauty of a clump of Sambucus glauca from our Pacific Coast; these shrubs with their beautiful blue-white berries were decidedly attractive. Hippophae rhamnoides in varieties with dark and light orange and yellow berries were also strikingly beautiful. Alnus cordata, var. genuina, from the Northern Caucasus has very dark green leaves, is of a spreading habit and retains its foliage until after heavy frosts. Rhododendron dahuricum was in bloom and proves very hardy. It is a deciduous species and could perhaps be used as a factor in creating hardier Rhododendrons that would be able to stand, for instance, the Minnesota and Wisconsin climates. Prunus sibirica has a future as an hardy, ornamental shrub or small tree in our Northern states. The conifers in general were not very healthy looking. The soil is pure sand and the water drains off very quickly on account of the topographic of the whole garden being so undulating. I had talks with Prof. A. Engler, the Director, and Mr. K. Peters, the inspector, and heard that they still want more alpine plants from the Rocky Mountains and from the Appalachians. Conifers that are able to stand more drought are also badly needed. Some seeds of the Northwestern Aralia horrida would be accepted with thanks. Mr. Peters said that that plant is not to be had from nurserymen. I noticed that many scales occurred on the trees, especially on the poplars, Sorbus aucuparia, willows, alders and Ulmus sp. Whether the drier situa-

the revival design. I was struck, however, with the variety of colors of Rhododendron flower from the pastels (very) light shades with light spotting also-white borders were deliciously delicate-wine. Rhododendron Ca. varieties (with dark and light orange and yellow borders were also amazingly beautiful. Lilac crocus, var. yellow, from the Northern Cascades has very dark green leaves, is of a spreading habit and retains its foliage until after heavy frosts. Rhododendron Ghartlae was in bloom and throws very hardy. It is a handsome species and could perhaps be used as a factor in crossing hardier Rhododendrons that would be able to stand, for instance, the Minnesota and Massachusetts climates. Pieris mariana has a future as an hardy, ornamental shrub or small tree in our Northern states. The conifers in general were too very healthy looking. The soil is pure sand and the water stains off very quickly on account of the topography of the state parks being so undulating. I had talks with Prof. A. Hagler, the Director, and Mr. K. Peters, the Superintendent, and hope they will send more alpine plants from the Rocky Mountains and from the Appalachians. Conifers that are able to stand zero drought are also badly needed. Some seeds of the Rhododendron Smith Parkii would be accepted with thanks. Mr. Peters said that that plant is not to be had from nurserymen. I noticed that many seedlings germinated on the trees, especially on the poplars, Populus trichocarpa, willows, alders and Pinus sp. Whether the other species

tions than those plants are usually placed in, have brought about these parasites, I do not know, but there were a good many, as you probably have seen by the samples I sent in some days ago.

Now the Botanical Museum in connection with the Berlin Botanical Gardens, where I also spend half a day. Well, there also the geographical arrangement has been introduced, and -- while in a large garden with live material it is attractive, in a museum it is decidedly a failure. When one wants to study a certain family, say for instance Conifers, one has to hunt practically through all sections of the museum and ordinary mortals have no time any more nowadays for such things. A museum has to be systematically arranged with technic-economic sections, if possible, for instructing the technical part of mankind. The museum is quite new, of course, and is constantly being changed and added to, so maybe after some years it will look better, but in my opinion, duplication of material and multiplication of labor cannot be excluded when the geographical arrangement is being clung to. Prof. Engler stated he would be very pleased to received some enlargements of some photos I took in China, like the white-barked pine, "vegetations bilder" from China, etc., for this new museum. I noticed here several fine photos of Rocky Mountain flora, of Mediterranean flora and others. There is a Mr. C. A. Burpus somewhere in the United States who

has travelled much and has sent in some fine photos of Mexican flora and scenery. I was told this Mr. Burpus is now connected with the Chicago University. Do you know him? He seems to be an exceptional man, he and his brother are both Germans and have collected in Colorado for a German nurseryman, Mr. Dieck, who didn't treat them very well, however, as I was told. One brother returned to Germany and is now inspector of the Botanical Gardens at Darmstadt and the other recently made an extended trip into Mexico and is then now apparently in Chicago.

I wrote you already a few lines how I found the herbarium here in the Botanical Gardens. It is decidedly difficult to study. An ideal herbarium should be arranged first, of course, according to the natural system, 2nd, each genera in its proper place in its family and then the species should be arranged first alphabetically and secondary geographically, that is, if we take, for instance, Diospyros lotus. It comes, of course, first under Ebenaceae, then under Diospyros, then under L. in this family and then the separate specimens follow in geographical order as is practiced in Kew. Then when looking up D. lotus one finds at once that its range is enormous, occuring in Asia Minor, the Meditteranean, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Szechuan, Southern China, Central China, North China and Japan. When, however, arranged according to a monograph, one first has to find that monograph and hunt for it and such monographs are often in the possession of someone who studies them and is out for the present. No, I have been now in a good many herbaria of

late and find that for a sound and quick method, the one as I described is the best.

A model herbarium building should also be a structure in itself, of fireproof material throughout, with low ceilings so that one doesn't have to carry step ladders around and shovel the packages of plants in their cupboards with more force than is good for them. Plenty of working space is also needed; then the rooms must not be too broad so as not permitting the light to reach even the middle section of the rooms. A cozy, not too large reading room with library attached, ought so be in the building. Such a herbarium and Botanical library building could be arranged around a court yard, taking care to have the big reading room windows face the north as one often has trouble now in several reading rooms that the sunlight shines or filters through openings, left by curtains.

Well, this is again a whole lot of information. I am these last days in the right mood of noting these things down to you. We have had some 5 days without seeing the sun and as you know, absence of sunlight, when not prolonged too long, produces upon the Caucasian race the remarkable quality of becoming more fertile in thoughts.

I am not sure that I will select a large city as my future abode. The amount of time one spends in getting to and from the suburbs is really tremendous. To go, for instance, here from the heart of Berlin to the Botanical Garden takes a solid hour and the systems of transit are so many and so rather

Into and find that for a warm and quick medium, the one as I described in the text.

A model homework building should be a workroom in itself, of diagonal material throughout, with low ceiling so that one doesn't have to carry the labour around as, above the presence of plants in their opposite sit more than is good for them. Plenty of working space is also needed; the room must not be too broad so as not permitting the light to reach even the middle section of the room. I say, not too large reading room with library adjacent, ought to be in the building. Not a bookcase as between library building should be arranged around a court yard, looking more to have the day reading room windows face the north as one often now should now in several reading rooms that the multiple obtain in fall are through weather, dirty by reflection.

Well, this is really a long list of instructions. I am then lazy days in the right mood to write very rather long to you. We have had rooms & days without money, but now and as you know, advance of manliness, when not prolonged too long, encourage upon the Dreadnaw rock the remarkable quality of however more fertile in thought.

I am not sure that I will answer a large study on my future needs. The manual of Hugo one question in working to and live the polarity is really impossible. So yes, for instance, here live the type of Spirit in the Dreadnaw method based a walk hour and the system of Tenniel and of long run in order

complicated, that one has to train special nerves for this business. The Berlin authorities try to keep trafic on the streets down to a minimum, so one goes mostly by railroads but those leave all from regular railroad stations and several of these stations are not yet connected except by a very round-about way and thus one has to take motor and horse busses to reach ones railroad stations and these affairs are trying and time-consuming.

Well, tomorrow I hope to say goodbye to the Berlin Botanical Garden authorities and proceed to Breslau to meet my interpreter and after a few days I will be in the Russian capital, where I hope to find some important mail.

Hoping you are able to wade through all this scrabble, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

P.S. My best regards also to all those who read this.

I am also sending you herewith a guide with map of the New Botanical Garden at Dahlem. It may come in handy some day. I marked the package VI in conformity with the other 5.

Warsaw, Poland,

November 17, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This journey has started full of troubles. Firstly, my Russian interpreter didn't turn up quickly, then his and my passports were not accepted at the Russian frontier and we had to return to Breslau and now our baggage is temporarily gone. We expect to obtain it, however, in St. Petersburg, if it is there. Well, Russia is not an easy country to travel in and especially not near the Western frontier. Later on more details.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK M. SMITH.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

November 26, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about a week ago since I arrived here and I haven't been able yet to write you an official letter. Well, I have had a whole lot of bad luck these last times, and I will tell you about it. As I wrote you per card, I landed in Breslau on Sunday, November 7, 1909, and I certainly expected to find my Russian interpreter there whom I had written a week before, but he wasn't there and didn't turn up until Tuesday, November 9. He had had delay with his own business and instead of writing me

straight-away a postcard, had postponed it until he expected me to be already in Breslau and then he came himself. Well, I had shown him already my passport while I received him in Berlin and he pronounced it to be all right and he said his own was O.K., too, as he had gone back and forward across the Russo-German frontier several times and never experienced the slightest troubles. So on Wednesday morning we left Breslau very early in the morning and had our tickets read to Warschau. Arriving in Kalish, a Russian frontier town, we had to submit to customs house formatilities, but -- as soon as the Gendarmes saw our passports they notified us we could not enter into Russia because our passports hadn't been visaed by a Russian consul in Germany. There was no use talking. We simply had to go back and our baggage was held in Kalish. In Breslau I first had to obtain a certificate of my religion from the American Consul and then had my passport visaed which cost me 4.90 marks. My interpreter had to write home for a new paper and a few days after he got it and had it visaed too. In the meantime I had found out from the American and from the Russian consuls that it is absolutely prohibited to import fire arms into Russia and that cameras are liable to be taxed with very high duties and as I had both a revolver and a new camera bought in Berlin among my baggage, I wrote immediately to the Russian authorities in Kalish requesting them to return my baggage. As no answer was received within three days, I wired for it with

answer paid, but still no answer came and fearing the things were lost or confiscated we left Monday, November 15. This time we were allowed to pass the frontier, but the baggage was not to be found there any more. We spent part of November 15 and 16 in Kalish and obtained the meagre news that the baggage was probably in Warschau and that my letter and telegram had been mislaid, which I consider a plain lie! Well, our first tickets to Warschau were in the meantime declared to be of no value any longer and we had to buy new ones. In Warschau I went to the American Consul and tried through his influence to obtain my baggage. This gentleman, however, assured me that he himself was the victim of several matters of this nature and that it was absolutely impossible to make Russians do what one would like to see them do. Then we went to the Russian customs house a couple of times and requested them to forward my baggage to me care of the American Embassy, in case it turns up. I signed some papers, paid nearly 5 roubles for cost of tracing and forwarding and -- haven't heard a word from it as yet, though we went several times here to various authorities. And all this trouble could have been modified or perhaps prevented if my interpreter had only been better informed. I had some serious talks with him about these matters and he claims that the laws have been made much more severe these last months and that in the section of Russia he has been living, he never had any troubles, etc. I am looking, however, for a somewhat more intelligent man who takes some more pains about these

answer pad, but still no answer came and feeling the things were lost or confiscated we left Sunday, November 15. This time we were allowed to pass the frontier, but the baggage was not to be found there any more. In spent part of November 15 and 16 in Malmö and obtained the energy now that the baggage was probably in Norwegian and that by labour and telegram had been mislaid, which I consider a plain lie. All our first efforts to Norwegian were in the Swedish Gaoleter to be of no value any longer and so too is Sgt now also. In Norwegian I went to the American Consul and tried through his influence to obtain my baggage. This proclaimed, however, assured me that he himself was the victim of several matters of this nature and that it was absolutely impossible to make Russians do what one would like to see them do. Good as went to the Russian authors house a couple of times and requested them to forward my baggage to me care of the American Consulate in case it turns up. I signed some papers, paid nearly 2 roubles for cost of tracing and forwarding and -- haven't heard a word from it as yet, though we had several times been to Norwegian authorities. And all this trouble would have been modified or perhaps prevented if my interpreter had only been better informed. I had some serious talks with him about these matters and he claims that the laws have been made much more severe since last spring and that in the medium of Russia he has been living, he never had any trouble, etc. I am thinking, however, for a conscientious individual man who takes some care about there

passport and other matters, but I may say that it is a very hard matter to find the right type of a person in a country so ridden by bureaucratic and autocratic rules as is Russia.

My rougher baggage, like stationery, underwear, packing material, etc., which I shipped from Liverpool, has at last been found. It has been here for over two months in the customs house warehouses, but they had not deemed it necessary to notify me of its arrival or if its location and we spent from Monday until Thursday night before I regained possession of it. As the shipping and custom house people have only business hours from 10 to 3, one doesn't accomplish much in one day. Yesterday, for instance, we spent a solid day in the customs house itself, I signed 5 or 6 times, the papers were passed through the hands of 25 people, my baggage was taxed to the amount of 20.89 roubles, although I could not see where they put that duty, save for sationery, some new seed bags and for a few dollars worth of medicines. I was asked whether I was willing to pay it or not. Well, I thought it better to say yes, otherwise they had perhaps never delivered it to me. But so severe are these things here, that our passports were visaed here in St. Petersburg by two branches of the police, viz., by the city authorities and by the Department for foreign travellers, It took them 5 days before we got them back and we had to pay 80 kopecks for the privilege of having a stamp put on them. Yesterday I had to state again in the customs house where the baggage went to (that is our

hotel) and for what purpose it was! I would certainly not advise ordinary tourists to visit this country under present rules and formalities. It was far easier a couple of years ago in Eastern Siberia. There I never was subjected to so much trouble.

I had some talks with our Ambassador here about my travel and asked his assistance in getting these matters pushed through; As he is quite new here, he introduced me to Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Charge d'Affaires. This gentleman informed me that they had received our request to be allowed to visit parts of Turkestan for Botanical exploration, but the Russian authorities were not satisfied with our plans and want the exact dates I expect to be in such and such a place and how long I expect to remain in such places. Well, that is almost an impossibility to state that in our work. When my baggage with maps and notes turns up and I have seen some authorities in the Agricultural Department here in St. Petersburg, who may give me some hints how to do things, I will make out such statements as the authorities want. This whole business may last still longer than we expect.

I have received a great many letters of late, from you as well as from outside parties. The last ones I have answered for the greater part and those from you I will take today and tomorrow, between the times I am going to the Embassy and the customs house.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

hotel; and for this purpose it must I would certainly not advise ordinary tourists to visit this country under present rules and formalities. It was far easier a couple of years ago in Eastern Siberia. There I never was subjected to so much trouble.

I had some talks with our Ambassador here about my travel and asked his assistance in getting these matters pushed through. As he is quite new here, he introduced me to Mr. Bobkowsky counsler, Chargé d'Affaires. This gentleman informed me that they had received our request to be allowed to visit parts of Turkestan for botanical exploration, but the Russian authorities were not satisfied with our plans and want the exact dates I expect to be in such and such a place and how long I expect to remain in such places. Well, that is almost an impossibility to state that in our work. When my baggage with maps and notes turns up and I have seen some authorities in the Agricultural Department here in St. Petersburg, who may give me some hints how to do things, I will make out such statements as the authorities want. This whole business may last still longer than we expect.

I have received a great many letters of late, from you as well as from outside parties. The last ones I have answered for the greater part and those from you I will take today and tomorrow, between the times I am going to the Embassy and the customs house.

I remain, Mr. Meredith,

Very sincerely yours,

MARK G. KOTZ.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

November 26, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am coming to the answering of all your letters that I found here upon my arrival and the few that came in since. In your letter of October 12 you are telling me about the good opinion Mr. Aaronsohn has about Amygdalus davidiana as a future stock for desert regions, which opinion I prize very highly. It is my own thought, too, by the way, that this Amygdalus is one of the most important of all North Chinese plants for stock purposes in such arid and semi-arid regions where a moderate amount of water can be commanded for irrigation. I am very glad you will try to get in closer touch with those Arboreta I wrote about in former letters. They truly possess some material of the greatest importance to us, and although we haven't as yet permanent collections of live plants ourselves, a few things will crop ~~out~~ and be utilized by hundred of people in the near future.

1st letter of October 13, with enclosures about my old Chinese interpreter, Mr. Chow Hai Ting. I see from Mr. Fisk's letter that he probably has returned to Peking. I didn't as yet receive any tidings from him, but wrote him a few months ago.

2nd Letter of October 13, about Mr. John B. Smith asking for further information about Azolla. These matters have since been straightened out.

Dr. Fedorchuk, Manila,

Dear Sir: Nanking, October 16, 1933.

Now I according to the answers, of all your letters that I found here upon my arrival on Mr. Ho that came in time. In your letter of October 16 you are holding on some [illegible] [illegible], particularly the chief [illegible] as a [illegible] stock for dessert region, which opinion I quite very highly. It is my own thought, too, by the way, that this [illegible] is one of the most important of all North Chinese plants for stock purposes in such arid and semi-arid regions where a moderate amount of water can be commanded for irrigation. I am very glad you will try to get in closer touch with these interests I wrote about in former letters. They truly possess such material of the greatest importance to us, and although we haven't as yet permanent collections of life plants ourselves, a few things will crop out and be utilized by hundred of people in the near future.

In [illegible] letter [illegible], etc. enclosures about my all Chinese laboratories, Mr. Chu Hui Ying. I see from it, Miss's letter that he probably has returned to Nanking. I didn't as yet receive any things from him, but wrote him a few months ago.

And letter of October 17, about Mr. John M. with making for [illegible] Secretaries [illegible] Society. Some matters have also been straightened out.

Letter of October 15, announcing me that accounts for August and September, 1909, have been received in good shape. O.K.

2 letters of October 19, giving me the information that my letter of October 6 from Orleans and a package with various samples, sent from Angers have been received.

Letter of October 21, with enclosure of Dr. Van Vleet's letter of October 15 about various trees and shrubs I mentioned as existing in the ecollections of Messrs. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Phillipe L. de Vilmorin and G. Allard. I am very pleased that Dr. Van Vleet takes such an interest in these matters and am convinced he will make some fine uses of them.

1st letter of October 28, with enclosure of Mr. Hans Schulz' letter, dated Bremen, September 29, 1909, about apricot kernels in Turkestan. Yes, I have heard of these sweet kernels too, existing in Turkestan, but as you may see in your inventories, I have introduced from North China not only several pounds of those sweet kernels themselves, but also scions of some sweet kernelled varieties of apricots. There is even a Photo, No. 88, showing an orchard of such trees. I, too, believe, with Mr. Schulz, that there is a future for these kernels, they can be excellently substituted for almonds, like the Chinese do and always have done, as the real almond is unknown in China. I have made reference to their uses in several of my letters, notes and also in that coming bulletin. As you

Letter of October 13, accordingly to that schedule for August and September, 1909, have been received in good order. O.K.

I believe it October 29, [illegible] we [illegible] that my lower of October 6 [illegible] with various articles, such item figure have been received.

Letter of October 31, with enclosure of Mr. West's letter of October 13 about various trees and shrubs I mentioned as existing in the collections of Monsieur Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Philippe L. de Vilmorin and C. Allard. I am very pleased that Mr. West found such an interest in these matters and as convinced he will make some fine uses of them.

1st letter of October 28, with enclosure of Mr. Dana Sohrle's letter, dated Denver, September 28, 1909, about apricot kernels in Turkestan. Yes, I have heard of these sweet kernels too, existing in Turkestan, but as you may see in your investories, I have introduced from Kirth China not only several pounds of those sweet kernels themselves, but also volume of some most valuable varieties of apricots. There is even Lot No. 88, showing an ordered of such trees. I, too, believe, with Mr. Sohrle, that there is a future for those kernels, they can be profitably substituted for almonds, like the chinese do for cheaper kind, as the real almond is unknown in China. There such preference is their case in several of my letters, also and also in that reading volumes. In pre-

probably will see in my notes, the Chinese grow the best varieties exclusively for their kernels, the outer flesh being then of no importance, but they also have varieties of which both kernel and flesh are utilized. In case you think this matter is important enough, please notify this Mr. Schulz about it and let me see how these apricots fared which we introduced from North China.

2nd Letter of October 28, with enclosed paper about status of scientific employees. As I sent you already some data a couple of weeks ago, having been furnished with papers by Dr. Mann, I will wait until I hear still more from you about this matter.

Letter of October 29, informing me about receipt of letters of October 14 about the Azolla matter in Hamburg. Yes, I too received a letter from Dr. J. B. Smith of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in which he tells me about the moulded condition of the Azolla package. He said he found the whole matter very interesting and will ask Dr. Heering in Hamburg again. Well, I better enclose his letter herewith so it may be filed, for I cannot retain all of my rather numerous mail.

Letter of November 2, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Jorge Reichardt's letter of October 29, 1909, and a letter of introduction from Mr. N. J. Stone to his sister, Frau Dr. Sophie Krishevsky, Suworonsky, Prospect 44/3 St., Petersburg, Russia. Well, I visited the last a couple of nights ago. She is a very pleasing lady and received me most cordially. She promised me

probably all was in my notes, who believes you the book variation exclusively for their morals, the order float being than of no importance, but they also have varieties of which both kernel and flesh are utilized. In case you think this matter is important enough, please notify this Dr. Dennis about it and let me see how these [illegible] which we [illegible] from Paris Mains.

Mal letter of October 8, with enclosed paper about species of scientific employee. As I sent you already some data a couple of weeks ago, having been furnished with papers by Dr. Dunn, I will wait until I hear still more from you about this matter.

Letter of October 22, informing me about receipt of letters of October 14 about the Amelia matter in Hamburg. Yes, I too received a letter from Dr. G. A. Smith of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in which he tells me about the medical condition of the Amelia passenger. He said he found the whole matter very interesting and will see Dr. Hoeting in Hamburg again. Well, I better enclose his letter herewith so it may be filed, for I cannot retain all of my rather numerous mail.

Letter of November 2, with enclosure of copy of Dr. Jorge Malenardt's letter of October 20, 1909, and a letter of introduction from Dr. G. A. Dunn to his sister, Frau Dr. Gabie Gilbertson, Hamburg, Grossen 44/5 St., Hoheslung, Tuesday. Well, I visited Dr. Dunn a couple of nights ago. She is a very pleasing lady and received me most cordially. She presented me

to look out for an intelligent young fellow who is willing to go with me and I received today a visit from an acquaintance of hers who may fill the bill. This acquaintance is a young man, a student, who appears to be quite intelligent, speaks Russian, English, and German, and is willing to rough it with me. My present interpreter proves too unintelligent for interviewing scientific people and in case I get permission to travel into Russian Turkestan, I will send him back to his home again, although I do not know, of course, how a new man will behave in our rather trying work, where an interpreter is only a tool to be employed for matters he himself often does not take the slightest interest in.

About obtaining more information about the firm of Reichardt and their representatives in Bokhara, Messrs. E. Parkinson, E. Sykes & Wm. Donohue, yes, I will see Mr. Schuyler of the Embassy about it and will let you hear later on.

You also state you are in receipt of a package of folders and booklets addressed to me by the Immigration Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukie and St. Paul Railway, and ask me whether I desire them forwarded. No, they are too bulky for that, but, if they could be stored somewhere until I come back again, that would be quite pleasing to me. There may be a few items in them about dry land farming and moisture conservation worth knowing to me, the more as I received a personal letter from that same railroad company asking me to prepare a small pamphlet about moisture conservation, etc. They asked me to

to look out for an intelligent young fellow who is willing to go with me and I received today a wire from an acquaintance of here who may fill the bill. This acquaintance is a young man, a student, who strears to be quite intelligent, knows Russian, English, and German, and is willing to come if asked. My present interpreter seems too matterfilled for intervieving scientific people and in case I get permission to travel into Russian Turkestan, I will send him back to his home again. Although I do not know, of course, how a man will behave in our rather trying work, where an interpreter is only a tool to be employed for matters he himself often does not take the slightest interest in.

About obtaining more information about the life of Heinrich and their experiments in Kokand, Mr. T. Faricon, H. Dixon & Co. London, yes, I will see it. Director of the Museum about it and will let you know later on.

You also ask me you are in receipt of a package of folders and booklets addressed to me by the Lamprecht Agency of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and ask me whether I desire them forwarded. No, they are too bulky for that. Yes, if they could be stored somewhere until I come back again, that would be quite pleasing to me. There may be a few lines in this about my last trading and salvage commercial work. Coming to me, the more as I received a personal letter from that same railroad company asking me to prepare a small pamphlet about salvage-scenery etc. etc. They asked me to

state what expenses I want to receive, etc., but I won't go in for that. I will simply write them a couple of pages, expressing my own views as I aired them before the dry land agriculture congress in Cheyenne last February and that will be sufficient.

Letter of November 5, informing me that Dr. C. O. Townsend has been able to isolate the gall-producing organism from the specimens of Arbutus unedo I sent in. Yes, very pleasing to know that I found something unknown in that line in America. Mr. F. Delaunay, the nurseryman in Angers, who gave me those specimens and has still more affected plants of them, told me he had also forwarded many specimens to the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, where a gentleman experimented with them. As such I would suggest to Dr. Townsend to see if anything has been published about these experiments.

Then, I received a descriptive pamphlet about the new book of Sven Hedin, "Trans-Himalaya", which pamphlet I suppose you sent me, isn't it? I hardly think I will order the book, though, as my baggage is already cumbersome enough.

I also got a letter from Mr. Estabrook, dated November 9, 1909, showing me my accounts to be in good shape and a letter from Dr. Albert Mann of November 11, 1909, also informing me about certain financial difficulties being peacefully settled with Dr. Mann's able assistance. My thanks to thee, oh Warriors!

Well, this is the end of answering my official cor-

respondence that came in as yet. I conclude with best of greetings, also to all others in the office. I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 9, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is again some time ago since you heard of me, isn't it? Well, matters progress but slowly here. My permits haven't come yet, though our Embassy here is in negotiation about it and we expect things to be settled within a week or two. Permissions to wear fire arms and to be allowed to photograph haven't come yet either, but they will also appear some of thes e days. All things go very slow here, so different from in most other lands! My temporarily lost baggage has at last turned up and I was enabled to look through my notes and correspondence about Turkestanese matters for all my maps, notes and former correspondence were in that baggage. According to paper we received with it, the stuff was 12 days on the road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg and I suspect it was sent off only upon the receipt of an urgent official letter of inquiry which I sent the authorities at Warsaw. It took again a whole day to see that baggage through the customs. The days are getting remarkably

short here, it gets to be light at about 9 A.M. and at 3 P.M. artificial light has to be employed again; days and days pass without one seeing the slightest trace of the sun. I believe there are better places in Russia to establish a capital than here on these low swampy shores of the Newa.

Last week I visited the Imperial Botanical Gardens here and was very pleasantly received by Professor Fischer von Waldheim, the director, by Mr. C. Bartelsen, the superintendent who took me for two days all around, by Prof. W. Lipsky, the Botanist who is more familiar perhaps with Turkestan than anybody else, by Prof. O. A. Fetchenko, also a specialist on the flora of Turkestan and by several other people whose names I did not obtain as yet. I studied for a day in the herbarium and am struck with the great richness of Central Asian material they have there. It will take me several weeks, if I should study the flora through. In Tamarix alone there are probably more than 25 species and some of great values as ornamental or sand-binding plants in alkaline soils.

Then I saw that new fodder plant, Lathyrus mulcak, which Professor Lipsky told me is utilized by the natives of Bokhara as a fodder for their domestic animals. It grows on rather stony hillsides and stands apparently lots of heat and drought; in the Botanical Gardens here they found it a most difficult plant to grow, it dampening off very quickly. Prof. Lipsky told me, however, that I might perhaps obtain seeds in the Botanical Gardens of Tiflis, where they were successful

about here. It gets to be light at about 3 A.M. and at 9 P.M. artificial lights have to be employed until day-dawn. Without one seeing the slightest trace of the sun. I believe there are better places in Canada to establish a capital than here on these low swampy shores of the Lena.

Last week I visited the Imperial Botanical Gardens here and was very pleasantly received by Professor Fedorov Taldenie, the director, by Mr. G. Bartelsen, the superintendent who took me for two days all around, by Prof. A. Ilyely, the Botanist who is more familiar perhaps with Turkestan than Yakutsk also, by Prof. G. A. Bondarenko, also a specialist on the flora of Turkestan and by several other people whose names I am not sure of. I believe I should be able to get a long in Russian and on circus with the good principles of Central Asian natural history here there. It will have an invaluable value, if I should study the flora thereon. In Yakutsk alone there are probably more than 18 species and some of great values as vegetables or medicinally plants in winter milks.

Then I saw their new Indoor plant, Industrie Palace, which Professor Fedorov told me is utilized by the natives of Yakutsk as a place for their cosmetic market. It gives an rather dreary illusion and stands comparably lots of dust and insects in the Summer. Yakutsk does not from it a most efficient plant to grow, it dangerous of very quickly. Prof. Ilyely said to me however, that I might perhaps obtain seeds in the Botanical Gardens at Kiliin, where they were successful

in growing it. Professor Lipsky has written several books of Botanical nature about Central Asia which books are almost unknown outside of Russia. It would be a most excellent thing for us to come in closer contact with those scientific Russians and this can be done only by having somebody in our office or library who is thoroughly versed in Russian and can correspond with those people in Russian.

I obtained a lot of valuable information from Mr. Bartelsen about places to be visited in the Krim and Caucasus. There are some extraordinary good varieties of hazelnuts in the Caucasus; one is the Trebizand filbert (Corylus avellana maxima) a most surprisingly large nut. Then there is the Badem filbert (C. tubulosa), also a promising nut for the American market. I am going after those things when once there. Curious to say, those people there are very much interested again in the American pecan nuts and are starting plantations of them. In the Botanical Museum I noticed from a few specimens of mats how the natives of Central Asia utilize the Lasiogrostis splendens for the manufacture of a very decent kind of matting, that wears well. Some day maybe we will grow this splendid tall grass in our semi-arid Southwest.

In the Caucasus occur some very interesting trees like Fagus caucasicus, splendid oaks, a rare plane, etc., also masses of shrubs, not introduced as yet. A very robust ivy, Hedera colchica, grows to enormous sizes. This last climber may be of great value to our southern states, it seems to be very vigorous.

in growing it. Professor Lipsky has written several books of botanical nature about Central Asia which books are almost unknown outside of Russia. It would be a most excellent thing for us to come in closer contact with those scientific Russians and this can be done only by having somebody in our office or library who is thoroughly versed in Russian and can correspond with those people in Russian.

I obtained a lot of valuable information from Mr. Martelson about places to be visited in the Krim and Caucasus. There are some extraordinary good varieties of hazelnuts in the Caucasus; one is the Tsoliaurd filbert (Corylus avellana maxima) a most surprisingly large nut. Then there is the Sadow filbert (C. tubulosa), also a promising nut for the American market. I am going after those things when once there. Curious to say, those people there are very much interested again in the American pecan nuts and are starting plantations of them. In the Botanical Museum I noticed from a few specimens of nuts how the native of Central Asia utilize the indigestible epicarp for the manufacture of a very recent kind of matting, that wears well. Some day maybe we will grow this epicarp tail grass in our semi-arid Southwest.

In the Caucasus some very interesting trees like Ficus carcaica, Quercus dsaus, a rare plane, etc., also masses of Ruscus, not introduced as yet. A very robust ivy, Hedera colchica, grows to enormous sizes. This last climber may be of great value to our southern states, it seems to be very vigorous.

I also visited Messrs. Kesselring & Co., nurserymen situated on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. We had heavy snow the whole day and I didn't see much of the nursery, but will go back there again. The young Mr. Kesselring is a very bright man, who brought several interesting plants to my notice, like a new species of red currant from the Altai Mountains in Central Asia which currant has very large racemes of berries and is locally known as "Markakylskaia smarodnaya." The sad thing, however, about this berry is that the Russians haven't succeeded as yet in introducing it, so we ourselves have to go after the plant. Then there is another currant occurring near Yakutsk (Ribes dicusha) which must be able to stand most remarkably low temperatures and may push currant-culture to the most northern regions. In Kamschatka there is a Sorbus sambucifolia, producing edible berries and also being able to thrive where ordinary fruits cannot even be thought of.

Yesterday and today I spent in having talks with various officials in the Central Agricultural Department here. There are hundreds of people just like with us and one could go around for weeks gathering information. Curiously enough, notwithstanding such great differences in race and language, the Russians are developing their agriculture much along the same lines as we do and they, too, face those numerous problems that a nation possessing much territory has to front. Today I had talks especially about the good table grapes from Turkestan; there are indeed some very fine ones there, which are sold here

I also visited Bauer, Marshalls & Co., manufacturers situated on the outskirts of M. Yesterday, it had been very warm the whole day and I didn't see much of his factory, but will go back there again. The young M., describing is a very bright man, who brought several interesting plants to my notice, like a new species of red orchid from the Alpine Mountains in Central Asia which growth has very large rosettes of berries and is locally known as "Kwadjiblola amazonica." Its red bulb. However, about this berry is that one Russian Haven't succeeded as yet in introducing it, so we ourselves have to go after the plant. Then there is another growth growing over Salvia Pilosa Alpina which is able to endure to the most northern regions. In Bucharest there is a Sorbus aschnoiflia, producing edible berries and also being able to thrive where ordinary Ash cannot even be brought of.

Yesterday and today I spent in having talks with various officials in the Central Agricultural Department here. There are hundreds of people just like this in and we could go around for weeks collecting information. Officially speaking, notwithstanding such great differences in race and language, the Russians are invariably hospitable and kind. Do now lines as we do not stay, too, long those numerous problems that a Saint Bernard would have to tackle. Then I had talks especially about the Alpine plants and the Russians have are indeed very fine very fine, which are well here

right now in the fine fruit stores. The best qualities cost 1 rouble per pound and though the skins are somewhat tough, the taste is fresh-sweet. These grapes have marvellous keeping qualities and look very nice. Mr. A. C. Romanovski, the viticulturist in charge of this Department of Agriculture told me that there are also native tough-skinned grapes in the Krim like "Chadim barmack" which he considers a very fine variety; Naviski, a very good one, too, making bunches 16 inches and more long; and Charas, another good variety.

Prince V. J. Mazalski, also of this Russian Department of Agriculture, told me that the four best grapes from Turkestan were Kata-Kourkan, Tai-fi, Char-chi and Chourzaini. (This last one occurs in 3 varieties, white, red and rose.)

The Russians are also publishing and have been publishing several books about Viticulture in Russia. I was presented today with a copy of Professor Shaknasakoff's book about the crops of Turkestan, (which book you have also.), with a copy of Vol. VI. Viticulture in Russia, section Turkestan, by N. Ballas and also with a copy of the "Report by the Commission Investigating Grape Culture and Wine-making in Russia." There are many linguists among the Russian scientists and today we spoke English, German, French and a little Russian, too. I find it extremely fortunate that I learned a few languages; without it life would be here somewhat like in China, away from the coast. I also saw the Agricultural Museum yesterday; there is a mass of interesting material there,

right now is the Plum Curl Alyssum. The best qualities that I require for corsage and trimmings are medium strong, the taste is rather sweet. These grows here excellent under the qualities and look very nice. Dr. L. O. Gomerman, the vitaminologist in charge of this Department of Agriculture has me test these are also medium small-flowered grapes in the vein like "Ghadin Damask" which he considers a very fine variety; Mylant, a very good one, too, making bunches 12 inches and more long; and Dawes, another good variety.

Prince V. T. Hanafuki, also of this Hawaiian Department of Agriculture, told me that the four best grapes from Japanese were Kyo-Gyoku, Tai-Ki, Ten-Ki and Kinyuzaka. (This last one comes in 3 varieties, white, red and rose.)

The Hawaiians are also publishing and have been publishing several books also at Wikiwiki in Honolulu. I was presented today with a copy of Prof. Ann Chamberlin's book about the crops of Hawaiians, (which book you have also,) with a copy of Vol. VI. Wikiwiki in Hawaii, section Hawaiian, by K. Kalle and also with a copy of the "Report by the Hawaiian Investigating Insect Colony and Eradicating in Hawaii." There are many lizards among the Hawaiian states and today we saw Mongoose. Several Frogs and a little Snake, too. I find it extremely interesting that I learned a lot language without it hard to have a conversation in English, only from the Japanese. I also saw the Hawaiian Hawaiian particular place is a mass of Hawaiian natural flowers.

too, like those hundreds of varieties of wheat, barley, oats and other grains; many woods of economic uses, medicinal herbs, fibres, oils, stuffed domestic animals, agricultural machinery (these last nearly all American), etc. If a little more Latin or anyway Latin type was used, it would facilitate a foreigner a whole lot more, for now one has to have most names translated by one's interpreter, which is a tedious, unpleasant work. By the way, I haven't found as yet a very suitable man to go with me. I got addresses of men in the Krim and Caucasus who were especially versed in grapes, but an all-around handy man I haven't found yet. The young man I wrote you about told me a few nights ago that he, being of Jewish faith, is not allowed to go into Turkestan unless we get a special passport for him. I spoke about it to Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, four Charge d'Affaires here, and he said it was probably better to look for another man, as we might get into troubles.

Tomorrow I hope to go to Letsnoye, a forestry Station in the neighborhood, where I may see some interesting hardy trees and shrubs. The weather of late has quite changed here, we had cold rains for three days and the snow has disappeared again from the streets, but something worse has been left, viz., liquid mud.

Well, I will close herewith, with kindest greetings to you all, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

too, like those bundles of varieties of wheat, barley, oats and other grains; many works of economic uses, medicinal herbs, fibres, oils, edible vegetable species, agricultural machinery (those last mostly all American), etc. If a little more latin or survey latin type was used, it would facilitate a foreigner's study [illegible]. Or one can buy in a very well [illegible] by one's interpreter, which is a serious, unpleasant work.

By the way, I haven't learn as yet a very suitable one to go with me. I get addresses of men in the city and Tandarans who were especially versed in agriculture, but no all-around study can I have's found yet. The young man I wrote you about talk to a few months ago that he, being of weak brain, is not allowed to go into Turcuman unless he get a special passport for him. I guess about it is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here, and he said it was previously easier to look for another man, as we might get into trouble.

Tomorrow I hope to go to Lehmann's, a lumbering station in the neighborhood, where I may see some interesting study trees and shrubs. The weather of late has quite changed here, so bad roads for three days and the snow has disappeared again from the plains, but [illegible] for bad lift, [illegible] [illegible].

Well, I will close now. We all sends greetings to you all.

Very sincerely yours,

Oscar A. Mitchell.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 21, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Still in St. Petersburg and as yet no signs in sight what time my various permits will show up, allowing me to visit Turkestan. I have had many conferences with Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, our Charge d'Affaires here and he and his secretary have phoned and written several times to the Foreign Office about my affairs. It seems there are no objections to my proposed visit to Russian Central Asia, but--a speedy permission is not coming either. What I am going to do in case they keep this state of affairs up, I do not know as yet. As you know, they knew since long what our plans were in regard to Central Asian exploration; you even having outlined our plans in a letter through the Secretary of Agriculture. Well, they wanted more particulars and dates, especially about what time I being in those places. I expected to visit. They got that information several weeks ago; about 10 days ago, however, they let us know that they wanted to know exactly the route I was going to take from Andishan to the Chinese frontier, which is quite sufficient, as there is only one main route, however, I had to state again what places I expected to pass from Adnishan to Kashgar.

Some three days ago the request came in again about more particulars about interpreters or guides I expected to take with me from here into Turkestan. A very difficult question to answer, for in case a man should become ill or turn out to be

unsatisfactory and I had to send him back, I would not be allowed to substitute anotherone before I had obtained again the permission of the Foreign Office through the official channels, to take such a new man with me. And not only that, but not until last night did I find an interpreter sufficiently to my liking and of enough intelligence to take with me on this difficult trip. Why the Russian Government should feel obliged to be so particular about this journey is as yet a puzzle to me. Maybe the troubles at the Persian frontier have something to do with it or some native uprising or Heaven knows what, they want to shied from outside eyes! The Government from Turkestan stands under a military governor and he seems to have absolute power to expell or not admit anyone to whome there is some reason or another some objection. Mr. Schuyler told me that some months ago a reporter for an American magazine was expelled from Turkestan although he had been admitted at first, but when they saw he was taking photographs, objections were found against his being there and I heard of other cases, too, which would take me too much space to mention.

However, this whole affair is most disagreeable to me and it may frustrate our plans of a successful exploration of Central Asia, that is of at least the Russian part and for this coming winter; it is in fact, a repetition of the same state of affairs I encountered in the spring of 1906 while trying to explore Manchuria where, as you know, I was subjected to similar annoyances and delays.

I see by your letter of December 2, 1909, that you

ar

unsatisfactory and I had to send him back, I would not be allowed to substitute another one before I had obtained again the permission of the foreign office through the official channels, to take such a new man with me. Not only that, but not until last night did I find an interpreter sufficiently to my liking and of enough intelligence to take with me on this difficult trip. My the Russian Government should feel obliged to be so particular about this journey is as yet a puzzle to me. Maybe the troubles at the Russian frontier have something to do with it or some native muddling or Heaven knows what, they want to shield from outsiders! The Government from this plan should make a military governor and he seems to have absolute power in expell or not admit anyone by whom there is some reason or another some objection. Mr. Schuyler told me that some months ago a reporter for an American magazine was expelled from Turkestan although he had been established at Ferghana but when they saw he was taking photographs, objections were found against his being there and I heard of other cases, too, which would take my too much space to mention.

However, this whole affair is most disagreeable to me if my frontiers are place of a temporal residence of Crystal Lake, that is at least the Russian part and for this coming winter; it is in fact, a repetition of the same state of affairs I encountered in the spring of 1908 while trying to explore Kuldjaha alone, as you know. I was subjected to similar annoyance and delays.

I was by just luck or fortune to, "not" lose my

are trusting I am making rapid progress for an early start toward Tashkent and do not (I pray you) spend any more time than is necessary in St. Petersburg to get well prepared to find the really valuable things in Chinese Turkestan. Well, what is your own opinion about these delays and what are the thoughts of others in the Department about it? You know, I expected to visit also Moscow, Arepta, the Crimea and the Caucasus. The first place for a couple of days to get somewhat more information, the 2nd for Medicago cancellata, either plants or seeds, the 3rd locality for several Alfalfas and for cuttings of the hardy olives at Nikita near Yalta and the last place for its many promising fruits, like very fine grapes, large filberts and hazelnuts and for its many beautiful trees and shrubs, that haven't been introduced as yet.

Now there are several moves we can make upon this board of Chess. The first is this: Should the Department be dissatisfied with this non-progressive exploration trip and should there be decided to call me back to Washington, then I will resign and accept a post in Russia and stay here in this land until I fully know the language and have learned all about the products of this immense country which will take me at least three years.

The 2nd move is this: Sould I get hints that this game of letting me wait here without giving me the necessary permits be kept up somewhat longer, then I would suggest that if no objects are found, I proceed from here by Railroad to

are trusting I am making rapid progress for an early start toward Washoe and do not (I pray you) spend any more time than is necessary in it. Intending to get well prepared to find the really valuable things in Chinese curiosities. Well, what is your own opinion about those things and what are the thoughts of others in the Department about it? You know, I expected to visit also Tonsen, Irupka, the Chinese and the Japanese. The first place for a couple of days to get somewhat more information, the 2nd for Yedicoyo curiosities, either plants or seeds, the 3rd locality for several idiotics and for sections of the hardy olives at Mikita near Yalta and the last place for its many prevailing fruits, like our fruit growers, large filberts and hazelnuts and for its many beautiful trees and shrubs, that haven't been introduced as yet.

Now there are several moves we can make upon this board of Chess. The first is this: Should the Department be dissatisfied with this non-progressive exploration trip and should there be decided to call me back to Washington, then I will resign and accept a post in Manila and stay here in this land until I fully know the language and have learned all about the products of this immense country which will take me at least three years.

The 2nd move is this: Could I get hints that this game of leaving me with here without giving me the necessary permits be kept up somewhat longer, then I would suggest that if no objects are found, I proceed from here by railroad to

Peking and start my work from there with the object of reaching Chinese as well as Russian Turkestan from the western side. However, as this trip is a very long one, I probably would do best to collect all of the economic products of those parts of China I pass through, like the many varieties of Persimmons, peaches, pears, grapes, grains and fodder plants; by doing so this trip would last then 2 or 3 years.

The 3rd wave is the following: Should permits not be given soon, and as such frustrating a successful winter exploration of Turkestan, I will proceed very soon to the Crimea and the Caucasus, risking to travel without permits to wear firearms or to photograph and collect in those two localities all of the interesting things we get hold of. We simply would see then how long it would take the authorities to give us the necessary permissions and would try to use such permits for future work.

Well, here you have my state of mind about this whole affair. There is always a great waste of time and life's energy connected with exploration work in lands where customs and languages are so different from one's owns and an explorer is like the captain of a ship; viz., in case of a shipwreck he has to take the blame, whether he could have prevented it or not, while the people at home, who have the pleasure of family life and the good conseil of friends, are at liberty to criticize or judge one's acts in quite a different light as the man on the spot sees them.

Tochy and start my work from there with the object of recording Chinese as well as Russian Turkestan from the western side. However, as this trip is a very long one, I probably would do best to collect all of the economic products of these parts of China I pass through, like the many varieties of herbaceous, produce, paper, (rice, grains and fodder plants, by going so this trip would last them 2 or 4 years.

The end came in the following: Should nerlis not be given soon, and as much frustrating a successful visitor expedition of Turkestan, I will proceed very soon to the Tibet and the Sanssue, thinking to travel without permits to most fire-arms or to photograph and collect in those two localities all of the interesting things we get hold of. We simply would see then how long it would take the authorities to give us the necessary permissions and would try to see such permits for future

NOTE:

Well, here you have my ideas of what about this whole affair. There is always a great waste of time and life's energy connected with exploration work in large remote countries and languages are so different from one's own and an explorer is like the captain of a ship; its case of a mutineer he has to take the blame, whether he could have prevented it or not, while the people at home, who have the pleasure of family life and the good council of friends, are at liberty to criticize or judge one's work in quite a different light to the man on the spot does that.

In another letter I will answer the several letters I received from you.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 22, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to answer your several letters that arrived up to the present.

Letter of November 16, 1909, announcing the receipt of four packages I sent from Berlin.

4 cards, each dated November 16, telling me the same as the above letter.

Letter of November 18, 1909, in which you state the welcome news that Mr. Peter Bisset has taken the oath of office and will be in charge of Plant distributions. I feel obliged to congratulate you and the office with the number of unusual strong men that have been added to it these last months in the personalities of Messrs. Dorsett, Van Vleet and Bisset and trust that through their valuable services we will be able to bring the questions of more successful propagation of newly introduced plants and the establishment of one or of more

[illegible]

In another letter I will answer his several letters

I received from you.

I remain, Mr. Mirsfield,

Respectfully yours,

MILES H. [illegible]

Mr. Martyrius Tsaela,

Jerusalem [illegible], 1909.

Dear Mr. Mirsfield:

Hereewith I am going to answer your several letters

that arrived up to the present.

Letter of November 1[illegible], 1909, acknowledgment for receipt

of four packages I sent from Berlin.

A card, our social December 1[illegible], telling me the very

as the same letter.

Letter of November 18, 1909, in which you state the

welcome news that Mr. Peter Blanck has taken the oath of office

and will be in charge of Plant distributions. I feel obliged

to congratulate you and the office with the number of numerous

attorney man that have been added to it these last months in the

personalities of Messrs. Barnett, Mr. Ziegt and Blanck and

trust that through their valuable services we will be able to

bring the condition of this associated propagation of newly

introduced plants and the establishment of one or of more

arboreta to a happy close.

I am sorry to see that you had to fall back again upon the Arlington Farm for a nursery; there were better places in the vicinity of Washington!

I certainly wish I could have seen Mr. Young's exhibit of Aroid-Rhizomes in the greenhouses. I, too, believe there is a future for them, probably not as a human food with us Caucasians, as they are somewhat insipid, but as starch and alcohol producers and as a fodder for milk and beef cattle and for fowls, swine, etc.

I see Mr. Wester is working on an avocado bulletin and Mr. Clarke on the new stone-dead rush experiments. I hope they both will have more luck with their publications than Mr. Barret and I for the present.

The Crataegus Azarollus, which you say Mr. Aaronsohn has used successfully in Palestine, is an old acquaintance of ours. The fruits are sparingly sold in first class fruit stores in Northern Europe and are imported from Spain and the South of France. By the way, Mr. Aaronsohn seems to like it in America. Did he find much of value to his native land?

You can't answer this question, of course, but in case Mr. Aaronsohn himself is still in Washington, you might tell him of my interest in his work. Explorers and plant breeders are, thank God, not tied down to stupid narrow frontier lines like military people and others of the same genre!

Letter of November 26, 1909, informing me that Mrs. Flora Patterson thinks that the Hydrangea leaves I sent in are apparently not injured by a fungus, but by an evidently saprophytic growth.

Letter of November 28, 1909, telling me about the sample of paper I sent in as used by Barbier & Co. in Orleans and considered by the office as a valuable wrapper. Glad to hear this. If it wasn't so bulky, I could use it too in my work, but it comes in large rolls like linoleum and is fairly heavy.

Letter of November 30, 1909, with enclosure of a list of determinations of the entomological material I sent in from Berlin. I am always glad to hear of such things, especially if something rare or valuable has been found among it.

Letter of December 2, 1909, in which you wish me to make as early a start toward Tashkent as possible. This item I discussed in my letter to you of yesterday, December 21, 1909.

Then you state that it is hard to write long letters. Yes, I realize that and know from having been so much with you, how large your correspondence is. I ask for this very reason, few, very few questions, but I think it will be better for you to split up your correspondence between the different members of your office, then in case they want some more information from me or I from them, we enter into correspondence without you having the bother of it. Please let me know about this.

I see how Professor Sargent sent you some of Wilson's photographs. Yes, I saw most of them as I wrote you at the

Letter of December 24, 1909, replying to that dis-
Miss Patterson thinks that the Wyckoffs leaves I sent in are
apparently not injured by a fungus, but by an evidently
saprophytic growth.

Letter of December 28, 1909, mailing me about the sample
of paper I took in as read by Darbier & Co. in Milwaukee and con-
sidered by the office as a valuable supply. Not so lost this.
If it wasn't so bulky, I could use it too in my work, but it comes
in large rolls like Illinois and is dearly bought.

Letter of December 31, 1909, with enclosure of a list
of determinations of the mycological material I took in from
Berlin. I am always glad to hear of such things, especially if
something rare or valuable was been found among it.

Letter of December 4, 1909, in which you ask me to
make an early a short Journal "abstract" as possible. This item
I discussed in my letter to you of yesterday, December 31, 1909.

When you admit that it is hard to write long letters,
Yes, I can like that and know from having been so much with you,
how large your correspondence is. I ask for this very reason,
few, very few questions, but I think it will be better for you
to split up your correspondence between the different members
of your office, than in some way get more information
from me or I from them, we order lots correspondence without you
having the author of it. Please let me know about this.

I see how interesting the work must be, some of Nilson's
hypothesis. Yes, I saw much of them as I wrote you at the

Flower Show in Londonaand at the photographers' home in Kew. If fate hadn't prevented from you and I meeting in England, we would have had some important talks about it. That was impossible, however. I see that you and all the boys say that they must have photographs of such specimens of trees, that no other ones appear on the plate to confuse the view. Well, well, how charming! Just as if nature had planted trees so, that a photographer could simply come and snap them! Then you say that the public is demanding of us better photographs and more of them. Well, the public is like a sponge, never satisfied and they will take one's best pictures, publish them in some flimsy magazine, tell some lies about them and a few days later nobody knows nothing any more about it. We cannot gather to that taste! If the public is so extremely interested in photos, let them search through the countless files of various institutions, where so much valuable photographic material is buried or let them send out photographic expeditions. It were better that the public came to realize that some good permanent collections of plants are of greater value to the World's lasting good than some sensationally-written exploration trip by some slip-shod reporter.

I personally will try as well as I can to obtain good photos, but I cannot say that I was very much assisted this past year by our official photographic force. By the way, did Professor Sargent ever receive duplicates of photos I took in China? I believe not.

Letter of December 6, 1909, regarding my bulletin. Well, this is rather unpleasant and unexpected news. About the insertion of Chinese characters, thatit would create a precedent, Well,

Flower Show in London and at the photographers' boom in New. If fate hadn't prevented from you and I meeting in England, we would have had some important talks about it. That was impossible, however. I see that you and all the boys say that they need have photographs of such specimens of trees. That is either some copy or the plate to confuse the view. Well, well, how observant! Such as it nature had planted trees so, that a photographer could simply come and snap them! Then you say that the public is demanding of us better photographs and more of them. Well, the public is like a spoiled, never satisfied and they will take one's best picture, polish them in some fitting way and tell some lies about them and a few days later nobody cares anything any more about it. We cannot gather to this trend. If the public is so extremely interested in photos, let them become photographers and collect flies of various institutions, where so much valuable photographic material is buried or let them send out photographic expeditions. It were better that the public came to realize that some good permanent collections of plants are of greater value to the world's leading good than some sensationally-written exploitation trip by some slip-shod reporter.

I personally will try as well as I can to obtain good photos, but I cannot say that I was very much assisted this past year by our official photographic force. By the bye, the Prairie Garden never received duplicates of photos I took in China? I believe not.

Letter of December 6, 1929, regarding my activities.

Well, this is rather unpleasant and unexpected news. About the insecticide of Chinese manufacture, that will create a precedent. Well,

what of that? Are we getting to be so old already in America, that matters of scientific interest are going to be judged by precedent? That will be fatal to progress!! You also say that we were asking a good deal of the Government when we requested an innovation of this character without having first the matter discussed and re-discussed in a broad way from a Governmental standpoint. Well, I personally think not. It would have been, as you said yourself, in one of your letters, "A meeting halfway the Chinese." I know, of course, that from a strictly American economic point of view, Chinese characters are as useful as the rainbow in the skies, but from a broad scientific stand point the insertion of them in an official publication would have been the laying of stepping stones to mount to higher structures. In case this whole bulletin might not be published by us, I think we better put it then in the hands of some private publishing house or ask the assistance of some interested people, for, although I say it myself, there are some observations in it not known to the Western world as I found out these last months by talking with many European authorities.

I also received list No. 21, Foreign Plant Introduction, in which I see several very interesting items, as about cultivation of Calamus by Mr. Lyon; fodder-watermelons from South Africa (they grow them in California, too, under the name of citrons, a long, deep green variety they are, with toughish flesh). New mangos from the Philippines, a yellow

what of that? Are we getting to be so sick already in America, that valiant efforts of scientific interest are going to be foiled by precedent? That will be latal to progress!" The view that we were seeing a great deal of the conversation when we introduced an innovation of this character without having first the matter discussed and re-discussed in a broad way from a governmental standpoint. Well, I personally think not. It would have been, as you said yourself, in one of your letters, "a meeting halfway the Odessa." I know, of course, that from a strictly Russian standpoint, in view, Chinese characters are as useful as the rainbow in the sky, but from a broad scientific stand point the insertion of them in an official publication would have been the laying of stepping stones to mount to higher structures. In case this whole bulletin might not be published by us, I think we better cut it then in the place of some picture worthwhile from the activities of our laboratory people, try, although I say it myself, there are some observations in it not known to the Russian world as I found out these last months by talking with many European authorities.

I also received list No. 22, Portion first introduction, in which I see several very interesting items, as about cultivation of Calamus by Dr. Lyon; Indian-antelope from South Africa (they grow them in California, too, under the name of eltrom, a long, deep, very variety sheep, with Dorpian fleece). New mangos from the Philippines, a yellow

rose, collected by Miss Cramer. On page 9 I see Mr. Lyon will try to get seeds of D. Ebenaster, What kind of a D. is that? I suppose Diospyros.

Well, this letter is again somewhat bigger than you like them, isn't it?

With best regards to you all, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

D December 23, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Enclosed I am sending you a letter addressed to Mr. Taylor and an English post card. Would you kindly hand those contents over to Mr. Taylor. In case you find the time, you just might look through that letter, as there may be some item of interest in it, also of service to you.

I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 23, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 5 packages by Russian parcel post. They are numbered 364, 365, 366, 367, 368 and contain cuttings of various trees and shrubs.

I enclose herewith the inventory cards relating to them. These cuttings will not grow very well in the semi-tropical Washington climate and are intended for the northern United States; I suggest therefore to send them to our Ames, Iowa, station for propagation. Dr. Wm. Saunders in Ottawa is another gentleman to whom we might send some.

I packed the Nos. 364 and 367 in shavings of the swamp cypress and Nos. 365 and 366 in the Petersburger variety of Sphagnum moss and would be pleased to hear from those who unpack the material, in what condition they arrived. Nos. 368 and 369 are put together in one package and as the difference between the two kinds of wood is so great that a child can even distinguish them, I trust the unpackers won't have the pluck to declare they could not separate the two kinds, as occurred some time ago, when I first sent material from China.

Hoping this shipment will reach you in good condition, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

We are experiencing these last times our shortest periods of natural light and one may say that the day only last about 5 hours. This is my first experience of so short a day and the effects upon the people seem to be somewhat deadening. One feels somewhat torpid from the excess of artificial illumination. Upon the population at large the effect seems to be demoralizing; for murder and robberies are the order of the day here. Every night from 2 to 4 murders are recorded, mostly connected with robbery or rapine and one feels not exactly at ease near dark corners. The police seems to be too busy with searching hotels and residences for fire-arms, forbidden literature, etc., to have time to pay much attention to the proper surveillance of streets and other thoroughfares. Some nights ago they arrested 80 people in various hotels and one really feels insecure in one's own room. I was informed that if a person is found to possess a fire-arm without having a permit to have it, he is fined 500 roubles or if one is not willing to pay or not having the money, put in jail for as long as the authorities see fit. What a state of affairs, isn't it?

Well, I will in this letter finish a few minor matters that have been waiting for some time.

18. Tuesday, June 4,

Monday 14, 1966.

Dear Mr. Jarvis:

We are tentatively over 1/4 there and everyone politely "natural light" and one may say that the day only "all-day" a dawn. Well so my first impression of a month a day was the efficiency when the people were all in unison. The Indian government' built then the change of artificial illumination. Upon the population as large has offers needs to be democratizing; the market and industries are the order of the day i.e. Every night from 7 to 9 workers are assembled, mostly connected with industry or trades and are to be too busy with economic beliefs and nationhood for pleasure. Visitation there, and, to be the time to my work attention to the proper conditions of schools and other organizations. Some objects are they connected to people in various habits and the Indian Government is really an room. I was informed that if a person is found to possess a firearm without having a permit to have it, he is fined and confined or if one is not willing to pay or not having "no money" he is jail for as long as the authorities see fit. What a world of difference, isn't it?

Well, I will be this letter finish a few minor matters that have been waiting for some time.

Firstly, I received some 2 letters from Mr. W. R. Dykes of Charterhouse, Godalming, England, who appears to be a specialist on the Genus Iris and who wants to obtain from me such material as will assist him in writing a monograph about this genus. I have written him of my intentions of informing you about it and am enclosing his reply of December 4, 1909. I wish you would kindly send him some plants or seeds of Nos. 20185, 20186, 22014 and 22015, which are Iris I collected in Northeastern Asia. I enclose both of his letters to enable our office to file his name and see his wishes.

Some time ago I found in the "Berliner Tageblatt" an interesting account about a lecture delivered by the German Colonial Secretary, Herrn Dernburg, about the cotton production of the world and as this matter is also very interesting to us in America, I wish you would kindly give it to such a one in the Department as collects such information. I herewith enclose this clipping.

Then, you asked me many months ago to talk with Dr. Henry in Cambridge about obtaining information in regard to an exploration trip in the Mootze territory in Western China for the American Geographical Society. As you know, Dr. Henry was in Servia at that time, to our very great regrets, but I spoke with Mr. Wilson about it. He was there in the Moo-tze country, as you know, and even took some photos of the marvellous watch towers, those people erect there. He told me a Frenchman, Mr. Bons d'Anty, Consul General to France at Cheng-tu, Szechuan,

Firstly, I received some 6 letters from Mr. G. M. Lyons of Chartertown, Gosforth, Tyneside, "PA SUMMER" in 19[illegible] a specialist on the Roman Isis and who seems to obtain from me such material as will assist him in writing a monograph about this goddess. I have written him of my intentions of interfering you about it and am enclosing his reply of Novem-ber 4, 1909. I wish you would kindly send him some photos or casts of the Bolsena, Sicily, Edfu and Philae, which are Isis I collected in Northeastern Asia. I enclose both of his letters to enable our office to file his name and his wishes.

Some time ago I read in the Edinburgh Superintendent an interesting account from a lecture delivered by the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, about the activities of the Germans in Africa and as this matter is also very interesting to us in America, I wish you would kindly give it to such a one in the Department as could use such information. I herewith enclose this clipping.

Now, you asked me some months ago to talk with Mr. Henry in Washington about securing information in regard to an exploration hunt in the Sahara territory in Western China for the American Geographical Society. In your card, Mr. Henry was in Berlin at that time. In our talk, I had suggested, but I spoke with Mr. Hilton Light it. On his return to the Tuscaloosa University, as you know, and were then more absorbed in the mercilessness matrimonial lawsuit, Mr. Hilton Light. Mr. talk on a Tuesday, Mr. Hilton Light, Grand Secretary to Prince of Gogo-Yen Wednesday,

explored the territory of the Mao tze tribes fully and wrote a book about it. Mr. Wilson didn't know the name of the book, however. Perhaps you could find out more about this, through your Washington connections.

I also enclose a small clipping about Panama which is too interesting to throw away. It may be of use to us when establishing there some kind of an experimental station.

Also enclosed a clipping about the tanning sumac from Sicily, which may be grown some day in Southern California or perhaps even in Southern Utah or parts of Texas.

I also spoke with Mr. Montgomery Schuyler about the Reichardt Asiatic Trading Co. Well, this company may be there in Central Asia and they may be all right, out--they are not known to this Embassy here in St. Petersburg.

I also enclose a clipping from the Los Angeles Examiner of November 20, 1909, about a new fibre plant imported from Uganda and planted in a garden in San Pedro. Have you heard of this plant? If not, perhaps Mr. Dewey will be interested to retain this clipping.

Another clipping of interest is that about the plan to establish a large botanical garden in Agricultural Park in Los Angeles. In case you do not retain this clipping I would be pleased to have it returned to me for future uses.

Another enclosure of this letter is a small sample of a fiber, coming from a climbing leguminous plant, growing in the interior of German East Africa and much used by the natives there.

explored the territory of the Ho Ho tribes fully are write a book about it. Mr. Wilson didn't know the name of the book, however. Perhaps you could find out more about it, through your Washington connections.

I also enclose a small clipping which I know which is too interesting to throw away. It may be of use to you when establishing there some kind of an experimental station.

Also enclosed a clipping about the burning sand from Mobly, which may be given some day in Southern California or perhaps even in Southern Utah or parts of Idaho.

I also spoke with Mr. Tomlinson concerning about the Polaroid Asiatic Trading Co. Still, this company may be there in Central Asia and they may be all right, anyhow we not known to this company here in U. Saturdays.

I also enclose a clipping from the Los Angeles Examiner of November 30, 1928, about a new Chow plant imported from Uganda and planted in a garden in Los Angeles. Have you heard of this plant? If not, perhaps Mr. Gump will be interested to watch this clipping.

Another clipping of interest is that about the plan to establish a large botanical garden in agricultural land in the Imperial. In case you is not certain this clipping I would be pleased to have it returned to me for future use.

Another enclosure of this letter is a small sample of a flower, coming from a climbing Japanese plant, growing in the library of German Mat Africa and much used in the medicine there.

This sample was given to me by Dr. C. Brunner of the Hamburg Botanical Institute, who says it is one of the strongest fibers in the world and you may try so yourself by testing only a small thread. The plant is botanically unknown as yet. I wish you would add this to our collection of fibres, (if we have such a most necessary collection). If not, Mr. Dewey will probably be pleased to get it.

Then, Mr. Alexander Kennedy in Tangsi wrote me a personal letter in which he mentions that the bamboo disease in which Mrs. Patterson is so much interested is a new disease to that part of China where he lives. The Chinese told him they never saw it before and they call it a plague. In the mountains it has attacked especially the Tae-tsoh, a Phyllostachys, S.P.I.23234. Mr. Kennedy will let us hear more about it, he says, however, that the Chinese say it does not kill the canes, but he is not so sure of that. He wrote me in a second letter that he had informed you also about these bamboo matters and about the Yang mae seeds (Myrica rubra) so I suppose you got the above news in duplicate, but I simply write this for safety sake. In case the bamboo disease is really new to that part of China, it might have been imported from Japan, as thousands of Japanese plants are imported these lastyyears in China and are readily bought, by Foreigners and Chinese alike.

Well, I will close this letter. I marked on the envelope, Personal, because I am afraid otherwise some of those

This sample was given to me by Dr. C. Hunter of the Hankow Schools Institute, who says it is one of the commonest flowers in the world and you may try to prevent by tooling only a small thread. The plant is botanically unknown as yet. I wish you would add this to our collection of flowers. (If so have such a much necessary collection). I not, Mr. Henry will probably be pleased to get it.

Then, Mr. Alexander Hennedy in Tsingtai wrote me a personal letter in which he mentions that the bamboo disease in which Mrs. Patterson is so much interested is a new disease to that part of China where he lives. The Chinese told him they never saw it before and they call it a plague. In the meantime it has appeared especially on the Tientsin, a bamboo plantation. Mr. Hennedy will let us know more about it, he says, however, that the Chinese say it does not kill the culms, but he is not so sure of that. He wrote me in a second letter that he had informed you also about these bamboo matters and about the long tea seeds (Camellia rubra) as I suppose you got the above news in duplicate, but I simply write this for safety sake. In case the bamboo disease is really new to that part of China, it might have been imported from Japan, as thousands of Japanese plants are imported these last years in China and are readily sought, by foreigners and Chinese alike.

Well, I will close this letter. I mailed on the envelope, Tsinanfu, because I am afraid otherwise some of these

clippings and small things will drop out, if opened in the messenger's room.

I remain with kind regards also the others in your office,

Respectfully yours,

[illegible]

St. Petersburg, Russia,

December 30, 1909.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 10, 1909, together with enclosures of copy of Mr. Scofield's letter of December 6, 1909, and the photograph of Medicago cancellata. I have written to Mr. W. von Arapow in Samara about I am going down to Sarepta and looking up this Mr. Chriskof there, who may assist us in getting hold of plants or seeds.

A few days ago while here in the herbarium, I met a Mr. W. S. Bogdan, Agronomist, from Krassury Kut Government, Samara, Russia, who told me he had forwarded a small quantity of seeds of Medicago cancellata to Professor H. L. Hansen at Brookings, South Dakota. When I told him that we in Washington, too, are very much interested in this species and in any other promising Medicagos, he said he would send us some seeds and

would like very much to exchange with us. I gave him your name and Professor Piper's as being the parties he could best get in touch with, also Mr. Carleton's for grains in particular. He doesn't speak English or French, but corresponds in Russian and German. I trust a note from you in German, will bring you in touch with him.

The specimens of M. cancellata I saw in the herbaria of Kew, Berlin and St. Petersburg, do not make it appear to be a very robust species, but maybe it improves under cultivation.

There are some specimens of M. coerulea here in the herbarium coming from southern Russian and also from Saropta which species look very promising and it seems to be extremely variable.

Of Medicago falcata there are many forms, some even named, like var. toninfolia, with narrow leaflets; var. ambigua, of spindly growth; var. desertorum, woody and with small leaflets; var. typica, with few leaves and these very small. All these forms occur in the Alai Mountains, the Ala tau, Thian Shan, around Issyk Kul, Verny, etc., all in Central Asia and in the regions I intend to explore.

Then, Medicago platycarpos occurs in the Ala tau and Thian shan regions and in the valley of the Ili. It is a perennial species of robust growth and bearing yellow flowers. It is quite distinct from other Medicagos and may not readily hybridize with them, I suppose, but it looks very promising as a fodder plant.

M. cretacea occurs in cliffs in the Caucasus; it is a

would like very much to exchange with us. I have him your name and Professor Ilper's as being the people he could best get in touch with, also Dr. Cardoso's for prints in particular. He doesn't speak English or French, but corresponds in Dutch and German. I trust a note from you in German, will bring you in touch with him.

The specimens of *P. cancellata* I saw in the herbaria of Kew, Berlin and Ib. Botanbarg, do not seem, it appears to be a very robust species, and maybe it includes some cultivars.

There are some specimens of *P. cornica* here in the herbarium coming from northern Russian and also from Europe which species look very promising and it seems to be extremely variable.

P. vulgaris Jacob. seems to vary widely, some even round, like *var. tenuifolia*, with narrow leaflets; *var. ambigua*, of spindly growth; *var. monstrosum*, wavy and with small leaflets; *var. typica*, with few leaves and these very small. All these forms occur in the Alai Mountains, the air dry, sunny, warm, least RH. Dry, etc., all in Central Asia and in the regions I intend to explore.

Then, *Medicago platycarpa* occurs in the Alai too and Tuian also regions and in the valley of the Vil. It is a perennial species of Russian grass and seeking pollen fidelity. It is quite distinct from other *Medicago* and may not readily hybridize with them, I believe, but it looks very promising as a fodder plant.

P. cancellata variety in utility in the Tashkent is: a

rather small and stunted perennial species of apparently little value from an economic point of view.

M. ruthenica, is very variable and the big forms look promising as a fodder plant. It occurs mostly in Central and Western Siberia, like near Irkytsk, near Nertchensk, in Mongolia, etc.

M. dagestanica, a small perennial specie from a small district in the Caucasus (Awarsk, prov. Dagestan, Caucasus) not promising to be of economic value.

M. littoralis, perennial of small growth, very tomentose, from the Caucasus.

M. glutinosa. A perennial of robust growth, yellow flowers, quite variable, apparently very promising. Occurring in the Kuban prov. Caucasus.

M. rupestris, a small perennial more or less an alpine, occurring in the Caucasus. Of no economic value.

I also noticed many annual Medicagos like M. denticulata, M. Gerardi, M. lupulina, M. lanigera (from near Bokhara), M. minima (from Caucasus and other places), M. orbicularis (Caucasus), M. rigidula (Caucasus), M. globosa (Caucasus), M. tribuloides (Caucasus), promising as an annual fodder plant, M. Maculata (Caucasus) robust growth, promising as a fodder plant.

Then I saw how many species of Trigonella occur in Central Asia, some of these are closely allied to the Medicagos and may play a roll some day as fodder plants, like the T. foenum-graecum which is being cultivated even in Central Asia as I saw

[illegible] and another [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from herbarium specimens.

In the Botanical Library I noticed a new publication: "Kulturpflanzen der Welt-Wirtschaft" by Otto Warburg of Berlin and J. C. van Someren Brand of Amsterdam; published by R. Voigtlander. Leipsig. It is an interesting volume, quite upto-date for so far tropical cultures are concerned, but of American agriculture there is a sad lack of striking pictures. A curious mistake has been made in the chapter on tobacco culture, where Nicotiana Sanderi has been substituted for N. Tabacum and it is rather strange to see the large violet-red flowers of this first hybrid being represented as the true tobacco. I think it would interest you to see this above mentioned book.

I have had many talks of late with various men of scientific and of practical standing here in the St. Petersburg Botanical Gardens.

They would like to get from us a few things very badly, viz., some cuttings of a good spineless Opuntia, to be tried as a fodder plant in Turkestan, some seed canes of our hardiest sugar cane (Saccharum Merenga) and some seeds of the genuine Rumex hymenocephalus to try it as a tanning material producer in Central Asia.

They are willing to send us in return such material as we wish from their seed list and from some live plants that Professor Komaroff just brought back from Kamschatka and of which they will send you the lists. As things go slow here, very slow, I suppose you will receive these lists some weeks from now.

from bacterium organisms.

In the Biblio- library I noticed a few pictures-
-photographs and "art-illustrations" by the nursing of Berlin
and of a few German cities in preparing exhibition by G. Bilg-
ianer. Leipzig. It is an interesting class, fairly appreciable
for no few trained nurses are concerned, but as another
agricultural there is not less a striking picture. A curious
mistake has been made in the chapter on tobacco culture, where
Nicotiana Rustica has been substituted for N. Tabacum and it is
rather strange it was the large dictionary library of Jena river
lyric being represented in the true tobacco. I think it would
interest you to see this above mentioned book.

I have had many talks of late with various men of
scientific and of practical standing here in the "Bodenburg
Botanical Institute.

They would like to get from us a few things very badly,
viz., some a thing of a good cylinders Quartzes, to be used as
a lighter plant in Berlin-Dahlem, some seed cotton of any variant
from Cuba (Nicotiana Tabacum) and some seeds of the question
Tuber Symbiosis fungus in the if are a Berlin Botanical Institute
in Dahlem Dahl.

Now one thing is good as in return you can obtain
as we talk from Dahlem good Jute and from some lion plants and
Triticum Dumetit (wheat) through from Prof. Schwartz and of
Dahlem Dog gill seed for the Jute plant. As things go now days,
very slow, I suppose you will probably have Jute seed some
time now.

Professor N. Monteverde, who has charge of the Botanical Museum here, would like to obtain a few photos of us for the Museum, like a copy of No. 352, 356, 406, and 318, with the descriptions with it. He is willing to give us in return a piece of trunk of a Saxaul tree from Turkestan and some minor things. In case we are willing to exchange, he will send us a list of what articles he has in duplicate.

I noticed in the Botanical Museum the very interesting sand-binding grass, Aristidia pennata, which is one of the most important plants in the world for the Russians, as it enables them to prevent the Central Asian Railroad from being blown underneath the sand. I saw some photos how small plantations are started here and there in which Saxaul (Halimodendron) Eremospartium (a cytisus-like shrub) and this Aristidia play the great role. That these plants may also be of great value to us in the Southwest is my confirmed opinion and it is good that we have come to see these specimens and come to know those in custody.

In the herbarium I studied the very interesting wild species of Amygdalus from Central Asia. There is the A. bucharica from Bokhara, Samarkand, etc., It is a slow grower, stunted in general, fruits not as large as the ordinary almond, but some forms come very close to it. This species could perhaps be utilized in breeding with the ordinary almond or be used as a stock to graft upon in very dry regions. A. nana is a very bushy species with small fruits and though quite ornamental, is in my opinion, of little economic value; though hybrids could

be made and a race of dwarf almonds be created.

A. Petunikowi is probably a form with very lanceolate leaves of A. nana, occurring in the Thian Shan.

A. spinosissima is a very spiny, stunted species, apparently a desert plant, like some of our own forms in California. Apparently of little value.

A. communis occurs wild and cultivate and I would not be surprised if some forms were not natural hybrids with A. bucharica. On my coming trips I will try to get many seeds and budwood of these above mentioned species, which probably will all thrive grafted on Amygdalus davidiana. I think Professor S. Mason will be interested in the above plants and I kindly wish you would let him read this part of the letter.

There are also some semi-desert species of Pirus in Central Asia, like P. bucharica, P. Korshinskyi and P. heterophylla, all three very strange looking fellow and varying in their foliage especially in an unusual degree, seeking apparently like a desert poplar, Populus euphratica, what form of lear will suit them best in their trying climate.

Pirus malus occurs in many forms in Central Asia, some varieties are utterly unlike any one I ever saw and cannot really be P. malus.

Some days ago Mr. C. Bartelsen, the head gardener of the Botanical Gardens here, took me out to the so-called Taurian Garden where the decorative plants are being kept which are used to adorn the Imperial palaces at balls and receptions.

be made and a race of Great Alaskan is created.

b. Protocord is probably a face with very immediate lawns of *b. ruse*, covering in the Great Sea.

b. aliancaiche is a very ugly, wrinkled creature, apparently a dwarf elf, also some if not an Triar in Galliardo. Importantly of little value.

b. commis occurs with and orchiform and I would not be surprised if some form were the natural ancestor of *b. tuberiche*. On my coming trip I will try to get many seeds and Backcrossed of these edge-mutilated species, which possibly will all force greatly on hybridize durcillum. I think Fore-Lenzie b. Dacum will be introduced in the Alpine climate and I highly also are ready for his read this year or two latter.

There are also some tool-bearer species in *b. Lirum* in Central Asia, like *b. Mandrigum*, *b. Cunningham* and *b. Pateschylis*, all three very distinct species. Strikes that matter the in their fellows anti-Christ in an unusual journey, mostly apparently like a lamed jerkers, *Spelice mediciniae*, and from of Lear well also know best in their crying climate.

Bire pelge occurs in many forms in Central Asia, particularly and mistaken notice are one I know not and cannot simply be *b. bicka*.

Now here age bite is definitely the most distinct of the Spiralian Cicrance group, large as ever in its co-mutine Smurfs Darkes mixes like electrical Mi-cimmis are lately been Shine and good to above the Dr-ortal whatever as bells and mentions.

They have some enormous hothouses there. One is several hundred feet long and contains nothing but Laurus nobilis and some minor evergreens; another house has nothing but Eugenia illiptica; a large palmhouse has an avenue of Livingstonia chinensis and Caryota urens, while minor palms are to be seen everywhere. Some of these Livingstonias are fully 30 feet tall, have heavy trunks, but ridiculously small balls of earth, it being a practice to cut off as many roots as possible at the time of transplanting. I really never saw anything like it and in this matter the Russians have acquired a knowledge which we do not possess. One is also surprised at the number of rare botanical plants the Russians cultivate as ordinary house plants. There is, for instance, the Philodendron pertusus (Monstera deliciosa) which is seen in many homes. Cissus antarcticus, an evergreen vine which grows even better on the shady side of the house than on the sunny side. This attractive vine is very much seen in windows, sometimes even in shops, between meats and delicacies. Other strange room plants are Hoya carnosa, Colocasia antiquorum, Hippeastrums, Cinnamomum Zeanla and other species of cinnamon. Hillarosia grandiflora, Cereus peruvianus monstrosus and various other Cereus and Mammillarias. As the houses here have all double windows and are heated throughout the winter, this fact of growing so many rather rare exotics in Russia as house plants can be explained through the more equal temperatures that exist in rooms here as compared with the great fluctuation in temperature in the ordinary American and Western

European dwellings of man.

Mr. Bartelsen told me that in case we send live plants or cuttings to this garden here, that we best send them through the American Express Co., Ferdinandstrasse 2, Hamburg, Germany.

The, I will in conclusion state, that matters relating to the issue of various permits have progressed quite well these last days. I spent with a new interpreter three days at the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau for Central Asian affairs, the Police Department, the American Embassy and with some people in the Botanical Garden, and we hope that all things will be settled within a day or two. I never knew that this land was so difficult to live in and that one has to submit to so much red tape. Yesterday we were visited by a police officer and we had to state what our profession was, where we came from, where we intended to go, where I obtained my money and how much we spent, etc., and all things were written down on blue sheets. For what? We do not know! And yet this is an interesting land, for which it is worth to have some troubles, although not willing to have them for much longer than a couple of years.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, as usual the letter has become big and the many items scattered, but with your capable assistants you will be able to get the grain separated from the chaff.

I remain with best of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Moscow, Russia,

January 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This is to let you know that I was at last able to leave St. Petersburg, having gotten permission to wear a revolver and be allowed to travel in Turkestan with an interpreter whose name has been noted down by the authorities. We left St. Petersburg last Saturday night and landed here Sunday morning. The season of the year is bad, of course, everything is under snow and ice and I cannot say much about vegetation. Yesterday I called upon Mr. Engel of the firm E. Immer & Co.; this gentleman told me about a new fodder grass from the Samara Government which is a perennial Triticum, which has not the objectionable running thizomes of T. repens. He also showed seeds of a new species of Cicer with triangular seeds coming from Central Russia and used as a fodder plant by Russian farmers. It is said to produce as much as 500-600 pood of seeds per Hectare, and not needing as fertile a soil as peas. Then, he spoke about a new white millet or proso (Panicum miliaceum) from the Samara Government from which a fine white

flour can be made, fit for baking purposes; also a good red variety of proso from the same Government, also new. He will let me know today or tomorrow whether he can obtain sufficient quantities of seeds of these above mentioned valuable productions.

I also tried to see yesterday Prof. Galenkin of the Botanical Gardens here, but I had to come back today. He couldn't give me much information about various alfalfas as he is strictly a botanist, but suggested to get into correspondence with Mr. W. S. Bogdan, Krassny Kut Government, Samara, of whom I wrote you already. Then he suggested Mr. Keller, Privat-Docent at the University of Kazan, who is a specialist on plants from the Volga territory; also Prof. Gordiachin, Botanist at the newly opened University in Saratof. He also said we may get seeds of rare species of Medicagos by going through various seedlists sent out from Russian Botanical Gardens. I also went today to the Agricultural College at Rezemofsko near this city of Moscow. I saw Prof. Williams and spoke about getting more species of Medicagos and especially about obtaining M. cancellata. He informed me the same as Prof. Galenkin, that there is no good botanist in Sarepta or vicinity and that there is so much snow all over that part of Russia that we won't be able to obtain plants or seeds unless we knew exactly the locality, which of course, we do not. I think as such that we have to postpone our trip to Sarepta until a more favorable season or to get seeds through Mr. Bogdan. I met Mr. Emil Meyer,

Plans can be made, if for landing purposes also a good red variety of pecan from the same Government, also now. He will let me know today or tomorrow whether he can obtain sufficient quantities at weeks of time above mentioned yielding prescriptions.

I also tried to see yesterday Prof. Malmgrin of the Botanical Gardens here, but I had to come back today. He couldn't give me much information about various alfalfas as he is strictly a botanist, but suggested to get into correspondence with Mr. M. E. Hogdon, Treasury Dept Government, Washington, of whom I wrote you already. Then he suggested Mr. Keller, Privat-Docent at the University of Kazan, who is a specialist on plants from the Volga territory also Prof. Gudimoklin, Botanist at the newly opened University in Saratov. He also said we may get seeds of rare species of Medicago by going through various nodulists sent out from Russian Botanical Gardens. I also went today to the Agricultural College at Kazanfaro near this city of Moscow. I saw Prof. Williams and spoke about getting more species of Medicago and especially about obtaining K. cancellata. He informed me the same as Prof. Malmgrin, that there is no good herbaria in Europe or vicinity and that there is so much snow all over that part of Russia that we won't be able to obtain plants or seeds unless we knew exactly the locality, which of course, we do not. I think as much that we have in mind when our trip to Europe until a more favorable season or we can send through Mr. Hogdon. I met Mr. Neil Hoyer,

the head gardener at the Agricultural College who was of great assistance to Dr. Bessey many years ago. He was, however, very much occupied today with a Board of Trustees' meeting and asked me to come back again; I didn't see much of the arboretum as we had a heavy snowstorm yesterday and everything is covered with the "beautiful" for more than a foot.

Prof. Tulaikoff, the agricultural explorer, who visited us, as you may remember, is still in Germany and Prof. Govrenko, the specialist on grapes in Russia wasn't to be found, although I have to see the last, as he is said to be the best informed man in Russia about Central Asiatic varieties of grapes. I will try to get him tomorrow.

Now, as I probably won't go down to Sarepta, I may leave tomorrow or the day after and go straight to the Crimea, then to the Caucasus and from there to Central Asia, where I am not allowed to enter until January 14, 1910.

Well, this news is somewhat more cheery than I have been able to give for a long time, isn't it?

With kindest of greetings also to those in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

the head gardener at the Agricultural College who was of great assistance to Dr. Keeney many years ago. He was, however, very much occupied today with a bond of Congress authorizing our mail to come back again. I didn't see much of the arboretum as we had a heavy downpour yesterday and everything is covered with the "beautiful" for more than a foot.

Prof. Shallow, the agricultural editor, who visited us, as you may remember, is still in Germany and Prof. Cornuto, the specialist on grapes in Manila wasn't to be found, although I have to see the last, as he is said to be the best informed man in Manila about Central Luzon matters of grapes. I will try to get him tomorrow.

Now, as I probably won't go down to Lucena, I may leave tomorrow or the day after and go straight to the Orient, then to the Cocoanuts and from there to Central Luzon, where I am not allowed to enter until January 14, 1910.

Well, this gives is somewhat more money than I have been able to give for a long time, isn't it?

With kindest of greetings also to Susan in the office,

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK M. MOORE.

Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia,

January 13, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Russian parcel post one package numbered 370-376 and containing 7 separate packages, each having one kind of cuttings in it. We experienced considerable difficulty with the postal authorities here, it being apparently the first time that cuttings of plants had been forwarded by mail. I hope they will deliver the package in good shape, though they declined to have it valued and would not or could not tell us which way it would go to Washington.

I suggest to forward this material to Chico, for the climate here corresponds very much to that of the interior valleys of California. The thermometer goes up to 115° in the shade here in mid-summer and every so many winters it goes to even 10 below Zero. There is also very little rainfall in summer and the snow in winter doesn't remain long on the ground.

I enclose the notes in duplicate belonging to this shipment, but will make a few remarks yet about a few things.

No. 370. Morus alba fastiguata is a good pyramidal tree for California, Southern Utah, Arizona, the San Antonio region (Texas) and for similar localities. It is especially suited for small gardens and cemeteries.

No. 371. Salix sp. var. aurea can be grown in similar localities as the preceding one and can be kept in gardens as an ever-ready tying material.

Tamalpais, Calif., Sunday,

January 22, 1922.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Herewith I am sending you my Russian postal card as promised. Unfortunately I suppose I cannot, even having one kind of anything in it. My experienced correspondents difficulty with the postal authorities there, it being necessarily the first item of mixture if cards are to be forwarded by mail. I have they will believe you because it real charge. Though they believed as here it would not work or would not tell me which way it would go to Washington.

I suggest to forward this material to Chico, for the climate here corresponds very much to that of the interior valleys of California. The thermometer goes up to 115° in the shade here in mid-summer and every so many winters it goes to even 10 below zero. There is also very little rainfall in summer and the snow in winter doesn't remain long on the ground.

I enclose the notes in duplicate belonging to this shipment, but will add a few remarks yet about a few things.

No. 370. Thuja alba Gustipinia is a good pyramidal tree for California, Southern Utah, Arizona, the San Antonio region (Texas) and the plains localities. It is generally noted for small gardens and cemeteries.

No. 371. Salix sp. var. nerse can be grown in mid-far localities as the prevailing one and can be kept in prices as an over-ready flying material.

No. 372. Pirus sp., apparently P. Salicifolia, may prove to be a fine stock for pears in the hot-summered South-western sections of the United States. I have not been able to get any seeds as yet, but may still succeed in obtaining a few.

No. 373 is an ornamental form of the above, fit for small gardens.

No. 374. Crataegus sp., apparently C. orientalis, can also be tested as a stock for pears in the Southwest. In case we haven't got any Crataegus stock at Chico, Thos. Meehan at Dreshertown, Pennsylvania, or the Wm. H. Moon Co. at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, might graft a dozen plants for us as a trial as we will have to have them graft or bud in the future some of the improved varieties of the large fruited Chinese Haw (Crataegus pinnatifida) with which our propagators were so unsuccessful in the past.

No. 375 & 376 are of minor importance and need no comment beyond their notes.

Then, I sent you last night by registered sample post 4 small bags. Three of them contain entomological specimens and are marked such. I kindly wish you would turn them over to those interested in them. There are many insect pests here in Southern Russia and I hope I may find something important yet.

For facilities sake, I will just mention the contents of the three bags with entomological material:

Caterpilar's nests on apparently a specie of Prunus near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia, January 9, 1910.

Scales on wild roses, collected in the hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia, January 11, 1910. (3 samples).

Scales on apparently a specie of Prunus, collected in the hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia, January 11, 1910.

Then, I would like to make a suggestion in regard to such material. Up to the present you have been kind enough to send me a copy of the lists of determinations of insect material I sent in, but as I haven't got enough brains left any more to take in all those difficult names, I wish you would discontinue sending me such determinations, but instead to let me know whether I found something rare or important and whether the entomological authorities want me to be on the lookout for something special.

Now we come to bag No. 4 of the registered samples. This contains a sample of the Cicer of which I wrote you in my letter from Moscow and which sample Mr. Engel of the firm E. Immer & Co., Seedsmen, in Moscow, gave me. Mr. Engle claims the plant gives from 500 to 600 pood (a pood equals 40 pounds) per Hectare and grows on worse soil than peas are able to thrive. Mr. Engel has a few hundred poods of this Cicer for sale and offers them at 3.25 roubles per pood. He strongly recommends us to make a test with it in the Middle West and says the Russian farmers of certain districts in Central Russia consider it a favortie cattle fodder.

Sarvyllum'h seeds on apparently a species of Prunus near Sonntopel, Grimes, Texas, January 9, 1910.

Seeds on wild vines, collected in the hills near Sonntopel, Grimes, Texas, January 11, 1910. (2 samples)

Seeds on apparently a species of Prunus, collected in the hills near Sonntopel, Grimes, Texas, January 11, 1910.

Now, I would like to make a suggestion in regard to such material. Up to the present you have been kind enough to send me a copy of the lists of determinations of insect material I sent in, but as I haven't got enough brains left any more to take in all these difficult names, I wish you would discontinue sending me such determinations, but instead to let me know whether I found something rare or important and whether the entomological authorities can be to be on the lookout for something special.

Now we come to Seg No. 4 of the registered samples. This contains a sample of the Clover of which I wrote you in my letter from Hoosee and which sample Mr. Engel of the Flye H. Inner & Co., Sandsmark, in Hoosee, gave me. Mr. Engle claims the plant grows from 300 to 600 yard (a yard equals 40 pounds) per hectare and grows on worse soil than peas are able to thrive. Mr. Engel has a few hundred pounds of this Clover for sale and offers this at 1.25 cents per pound. He strongly recommends it to make a bond with it in the TRUCK and say the Texas farmer of certain districts in Central Texas consider it a Bounty crop Indeed.

Mr. Engel also promised to send me a few samples of millets, but he either didn't do it or the things got lost. Well, anyway he has a small quantity of a very superior white millet (Panicum miliaceum) from the Samara Government of which he has promised part already to other parties in and out of Russia. The very highest amount he could supply is 100 pood. The cost is 4.75 roubles per pood.

Then Mr. Engel also has the red proso from Orenburg, of which he gave Professor Hansen some a few yearssago, while the variety wasn't fixed yet. Now, however, it is true and he recommends it very much for the drier regions of the United States. This proso gives very large harvests and needs but little rainfall. A few hundred poods are to be had at 2.60 roubles per pood.

Then, the newly discovered Triticum cristatum, a perennial fodder grass from the Samara Govt. not making the objectionable running rhizomes like T. repens has the habit of doing. Mr. Engel stated that the plant is a very good fodder grass for semi-arid regions and makes a good stand even in a dry summer, while other grasses fail to grow more than a few inches. There is only a limited quantity of seeds at hand and part of it has been sold already to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. Mr. Engel could spare us 30 poods in case we let him know before February 10, 1910. After that date he cannot promise us any more until next year. The price is high; 11 roubles per pood.

Mr. Nagel also proposes to round up a few samples of utility, but he wishes also to do it as the things get hard. Well, anyway he has a small quantity of a very superior white utility (Parlange utility) from the Dominion Government of which he has provided just already to other parties in and out of Canada. The very minimum amount he could supply is 100 pounds. The most is 4,000 pounds per year.

Now Mr. Nagel also has the and other lines Dominion, of which he gave Dominion Tannery some a few samples, while the Variety Wool's Plant gets. Now, however, it is true and he recommends it with much for his nurse regions of the United States. This wool also very high quality and goes into [illegible] [illegible] material.

Then, the really diversified Dominion enterprise, a personal tobacco press line in Toronto here, and really is a subsidiary/supplies vending machines like T. Lemmon has this highly of value. Mr. Nagel stated why the plant is a very good tobacco press for small-scale tobacco and makes a good thing even in a dry season, while many presses fail to give more than a few leaves. There is only a limited quantity of seeds of hemp and part of it has been sold already in Toronto, Montreal & Ottawa. Mr. Nagel could move on 50 seeds in case we let him know before February 10, 1970. Other this is enough produce on any more until next year. The price is high 25 cents per seed.

As I myself do not feel like ordering any large quantity at my own risk and as some of these mentioned seeds are still enroute to Moscow, so that I couldn't see them and buy small quantities, I suggest that you have a talk with various gentlemen interested in these matters and to send a wire to Mr. Engel before February 10, 1910, giving him the quantities of seeds of Cicer, white Proso, red Proso & Triticum you want him to reserve for us.

Then, Mr. Engel informed me that this year they are offering a new variety of Helianthus annus of which the seeds are coated with a hard, silicateous substance, so that the beetles which do such an enormous damage of late in Russia to the sunflower seed crop find it impossible to bite through these seed hulls.

They also have a new variety of cabbage for sale this year, obtained from Bulgaria and proving to be very fine for the South of Russia, giving a good stand where ordinary kinds do not grow well and needing much less space than the common cabbages. He suggests to give it a trial in the South as an early cabbage.

The two above things are listed in his catalogue for 1910. Then Mr. Engel informed me that he thought it strange that a bill for seeds of Vicia villosa dated August 16 and sent to our office had not been settled yet. Wouldn't you please look into this matter and see what is the cause of the delay? It is never very pleasant to have to hear a remark about such

As I speak of our food line ordering my large quantity of my own vegetables as some of those traditional meals are still muzzle to Sorrow, as this I couldn't see them and my small quantities, I suppose that is a bit with various paddings intervals to have matters and to work a wire in Mr. Food Service Thursday No. 1218, which has the versatility of ready of Slaws, Mixed Greens, and Green & Yellows are well bim to transfer for us.

Then, Mr. Food informed me that this year they are offering a new variety of Cabbages which the people are voted with - Duck, Wildcrown Jackrown, or Red Ace hardie which is well or without hedges. It has to Slaws is the producer and are Tim is impossible - Green and Red Mulle.

They also have a new variety of cabbage for sale this year, obtained from Bulgaria and proving to be very fine for the Pickle of Sauce, giving a good Sauce where ordinary kinds do not grow well and readily; much less space than the common cabbages. He suggests to give it a trial in the south as early cabbage.

The two above talks were linked in his catalogue for 1218. Then Mr. Food informed me that he thought it wrong that a trial for seeds of Pick Gilings Food Report 18 and was to our attitude had not been settled yet. Wouldn't you please look into this matter and see what is the cause of the delay? It is never very pleasant to have to have a remark about such

matters while in a foreign country. Ininformed Mr. Engel that his letter might have become lost and suggested to send in another bill, but that I also would inform you about this matter.

Last Sunday morning, January 9, 1910, we arrived here in Sebastopol and found it quite cold, 18° Fahr., and everything covered with snow. Yesterday and today, however, the weather has become mild, (40° Fahr.) and the snow is rapidly melting. We left Moscow in the evening of January 6 and it was 31° Fahr. and although we raced down South for 2 days and three nights (trains go slow in Russia) the cold waves kept on following us all the time. We saw by telegrams that it was about 50° (50° below Zero Fahr.) in the country around Moscow on January 7. Well, the climate here isn't at all as mild as I expected it to be. There are very few evergreens to be seen in the gardens. Thuya orientalis, Juniperus communis, some young Cupressus funebris; on sheltered spots an Eunimus japonicus or a straggling Prunus lauro-cerasus. That is about all. As deciduous shade trees the Sophora japonica and Robinia pseud-acacia do best, while ashes, elms and Ailanthus glandulosus are coming next.

I have been searching along the cliffs for various Medicagos, but as yet I haven't seen a single one. We are in negotiation, however, today with some cartmen to take us down to Yalta by easy stages, so as to enable us to collect various things. As yet they want scandalously high prices, it being Russian New Year tomorrow, but we will get yet some more reason-

[illegible] January morning, January 9, 1960, we arrived here in Copenhagen and found it quite cold, 10° Fahr., and everything covered with snow. Contrary and today, however, the weather has become mild, (40° Fahr.) and the snow is rapidly melting. We left Boston in the morning of January 6 and it was 0° Fahr. and although we passed over Boston for 3 days and there might (having my view in Maine) the cold waves kept us following us all the time. (It was my [illegible] that it was warmer 40° [illegible] below Zero Fahr.) In the country around Copenhagen in January I.

Well, the climate here isn't at all as mild as I expected it to be. There are very few evergreens to be seen in the gardens, very [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] or a strange [illegible]. That is about all. As described above over the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] bad, milk [illegible], etc. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

I have been wondering about the milk for various [illegible], but as yet I haven't seen a single one. There is [illegible], however, [illegible] to take [illegible] to Italy by [illegible], so as to enable us to collect various [illegible]. As yet they are [illegible] high prices. If [illegible] Russian Ice Tea however, but we will get [illegible] some more [illegible]-

able rates. I shipped my "not wanted" baggage already to Yalta by S.S. but the country is too full of good things to go to that way by ourselves. You have really no idea how much behind the times the people are here. Yesterday it took me two hours in the bank to get some money on a letter of credit. I even had to get my passport to show them I was the real one. And in the Post Office they didn't know Washington was the capital of the United States. They thought it was New York. Isn't that lovely? One certainly doesn't have to go to China to find such blissful ignorance.

Well, if all things go well, I will depart tomorrow for Yalta. That will be about a 4 or 5 day's journey by cart. From there to Nikita to collect the hardy olives and other interesting things and then across the Black Sea to Cagry; from there to Souchoun Kale (a very fine Botanical Garden and Nurseries) and then to Batorim, from where I hope to ship a whole lot of things.

Hoping the aforementioned packages reach you in good condition, I conclude with best of regards also to all in the office.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

able taken. I shipped my "not wanted" baggage already to Yalta by E.T. but the country is so full of good things to go to that way by ourselves. You have really no idea how much behind the times the people are here. Yesterday it took me two hours in the bank to get some money on a letter of credit. I even had to get my passport to show that I was the real one. And in the Post Office they didn't know Washington was the capital of the United States. They thought it was New York. Isn't that lovely? One certainly doesn't have to go to China to find such gilbertal ignorance.

Well, if all things go well, I will depart tomorrow for Yalta. That will be about a 4 or 5 day's journey by cart. From there to Sevastopol the Grand Duke Nicholas and other interesting things are from Sevastopol is very fine Imperial Yacht and Miraculi and then on Saturday, from where I hope to ship a whole lot of things.

Hoping the aforementioned packages reach you in good condition, I conclude with lots of regards also to all in the office.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER W. STOTT.

Yalta, Crimea, Russia,

January 18, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night we arrived here after a four days' trip by wagon from Sebastopol. I found several Medicagos, viz., seeds of about 4 annual species and roots of apparently two perennial ones. I will send these roots by the earliest mail. We had quite some bad weather on the road, hail and rain. Here in Yalta it is delightful, however. Goodbye!

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Yalta, Crimea, Russia,

January 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday and today I have been sending you 19 packages by registered Russian sample post. They are marked as follows:

377	one package	Botanical specimens,	two	packages.
378	" "	Entomological "	"	"
379	" "	Seeds	four	"
380	" "	Pathological "	one	"
381	" "	" "	"	"
382	" "	" "	"	"

Spring Valley, Ohio,

January 15, 1920.

Mad Dr. Mirabilis:

Just glad to arrived here safe after a very long trip by wagon from Washington. I found several [illegible], viz., beds of clover & annual weeds and roots of apparently two perennial other. I will send these roots by the parcel mail. We had quite some bad weather on the road, hail and rain. Here in Yale it is delightful, however. Goodbye!

Your respectfully,

Milo G. Kime.

Dallas, Pitman, Texas,

January 21, 1920.

Mad Dr. Mirabilis:

Yesterday and today I have been sending you 19 packages by parcel post. They are marked as follows:

377	Box package	Selected sporting rye specimens.			
378	" "	Selected " "	"	"	"
379	" "	Jewels		Fine	"
380	" "	Selected	"	Use	"
381	" "	"	"	"	"
382	" "	"	"	"	"

383 & 384	one package	Pathological specimens, one package
385	" "	" " " "
386	" "	" " " "
387	" "	" " " "

I enclose herewith in duplicate all of the cards belonging to them and trust they give most of the information desired.

I would like to hear how the Medicago roots have fared after their long journey and which packing medium proves to be the best. I am especially interested in the swamp cypress shavings as a material to pack roots in. Mr. Hume claimed it to be mould-free and if so, tropical plants even could be shipped in it. (Packages 377, 379 and annual Medicagos were treated with it.)

Packages No. 382 & 385 I packed in moss that can be locally obtained here in the Crimea. It is not at all good, but Sphagnum is simply not to be had here. I also would like to know whether it had damaged the contents through its moulding properties.

The contents of one of the two packages with Botanical specimens are some annual Medicagos from near Aloupka, which ones I expect, however, to be found dead upon arrival, one Ononis and one little plant I do not know as yet.

The other package contains: One red fungus on a wild pear from Baidari, Crimea, Russia; one red cup-shaped fungus on a stick of dead wood from near Livadia, Crimea, Russia. I kindly wish you would send those two fungi to Dr. W. A. Murril

385 & 386	one package	Bibliographical specimens, one package				
385	"	"	"	"	"	"
386	"	"	"	"	"	"
387	"	"	"	"	"	"

I enclose herewith in duplicate all of the cards belonging to them and trust they give most of the information desired.

I would like to hear how the Madicaga roots have fared after their long journey and which packing medium proves to be the best. I am especially interested in the sweep cypress shavings as a material to pack roots in. Mr. Hume claimed it to be mould-free and if so, tropical plants even could be shipped in it. (Packages 377, 379 and annual Madicagas were treated alike.)

Package No. 382 & 385 I passed in case that can be locally obtained here in the tribes. It is not at all good, but Sphagnum is simply not to be had here. I also would like to know whether it had damaged the contents through its moulding properties.

The contents of one of the two packages with Botanical specimens are some annual Madicagas from near Hoopes, which come I expect, however, to be found some [illegible] Quercus and one little plant I do not know as yet.

The other package contains One red Tragopon on a wild pear from Baldart, Grimes, Idaho; one red cup-shaped fungus on a stick of dead wood from near Lewiston, Grimes, Idaho. I kindly wish you would send those two fungi to Dr. W. A. Murrill

of the New York Botanical Gardens, who has requested me to send him any fungi I might collect on my travels. Further contents are some strange Algae from a dripping rock near Kirikinesh, Crimea, Russia. Do you know of any specialist in the Smithsonian or wherever else who might wish them. Then there are some shells in it of land snails; also for some specialist; lastly there are fruits and branches of the interesting wild pear here (Pirus salicifolia) to facilitate Mr. Skeels in his determination of Nos. 372, 373 and 1208a.

The two packages with entomological material contain:

Scales on Fraxinus sp. near Aloupka, Crimea, Russia. (3 samples)

Caterpillars' nests on Pirus salicifolia. Balaklava, Crimea, Russia.

Scales on Cornus Mas. Balaklava, Crimea, Russia.

Strange coccoons of mud on Pirus salicifolia near Baidari, Crimea, Russia.

Scales on Rubus sp. near Aloupka, Crimea, Russia.

Scales on Laurus nobilis, near Aloupka, Crimea, Russia.

Scales on Hedera Helix, near Livadia, Crimea, Russia.

Caterpillars' eggs on Rosa sp. near Aloupka, Crimea, Russia.

Caterpillars' eggs on Cerasus pygeum, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Wasp coccoon, near Baidari, Crimea, Russia.

In the one package with entomological material we have the following:

Strange galls on wild rose. Balaklava, Crimea, Russia.

Galls on female blossoms of Fraxinus sp., near Aloupka, Crimea, Russia.

of the New York Botanical Gardens, who has recommended me to send him any fungi I might collect on my travels. Another occasion has some strange fungi been a delight and wonder. Yesterday, Orinoco, Venezuela. In your case of any moonlight in the Venezuelan or Brazilian or the Argentine. Then there are some chalk in it of land quality, also to some special light. Lastly there are fungi and presence of the interesting with [illegible] to Guillermo M. Chacin in his determination of Nos. 2[illegible], 2[illegible] and 1[illegible].

The two species with mycological material contain:

Coelom on Piranian sp. near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela. (3 samples) mycological study on Piranian material. Yesterday, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Malice on Cocoon Ben. Maracaibo, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Strange cocoons of mud on Piranian material near Maracaibo, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Malice on Piranian sp. near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Malice on Piranian material near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Malice on Piranian Sally near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Caterpillars' cups on Piranian sp. near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Caterpillars' cups on Cinnamon Piranian, M. Tobarodoro, Venezuela.

Hairy cocoon, near Maracaibo, Orinoco, Venezuela.

In the two packages with entomological material we have the following:

Strange galls on wild vine. Maracaibo, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Galls on fresh branches of Piranian sp., near Ciudad, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Galls on Crataegus sp. near Baidari, Crimea, Russia.

Galls on Ulmus sp. (very large ones). Balaklave, Crimea, Russia.

In the four bags with seeds we have: two filled with berries of the very beautiful Juniperus excelsa; one bag with valuable Leguminosae, like 1201a, 1202a, 1203a, 1204a and 1205a, which are annual Medicagos of the Crimea; it tooksus three (interpreter, assistant and self) nearly a day to pick all those seeds from the wet soil. I gave those alfalfas names with question marks as I am not positive about they being rightly determined by me. I suppose our botanists in Washington will have to look them over with comparing material, which I don't have here. No. 1206a is probably a Lotus and No. 1207a a Coronilla sp., both of them may be of value as fodder plants. The last bag with seeds has for contents: 1208a, Pirus salicifolia, of which I sent scions from Sebastoppl under Nos. 372 and 372; 1209a, Malus baccata from Nertchansk; 1210a, Malus baccata x M. prunifolia; 1211a, Ribes petraeum; 1215a, Rosa gallica hybrida. All these four numbers are for the northern sections of the United States and not be propagated in Washington or at Chico. No. 1212a, Cercis siliquastrum; 1213a, Jasminum sp.; 1214a, Berberis sp.; and 1220a, Juniperus excelsa, are intended for the mild-wintered, hot and dry-summered regions of the United States and would find at our Chico garden a good place of propagation. They should not be kept at Washington.

I have some herbarium material of Juniperus excelsa, of which some is also intended for Professor Sargent. I will

Dalia on Dyssagrus sp. (most Malaria, Chiron, Scala).

Dalia on Tilapia sp. (very large pure). Malaria, Crimea, Sparta.

In this tank here with people we have two filled with species of the very beautiful Pelmatochromis, one dog with rubrolabris Lamprologus, also 1802a, 1806b, 1808b, 1804a and 1806a, which are annual Nothobranchius of the Zambezi. It shows clear fin-temperature, analogous and well analogy - day to from all those cases the pet with. I quote short sketches taken with question marks as I am not positive about they being slightly distributed by me. I suppose our botanists in Washington will have to look them over with compacting material. Also I don't know here. No. 1806a is probably a Lepus and No. 1807a a Cerasilis sp., both of them may be of value as Tertiary plants. The last dog also needs has for material 1808a, Pleuronectiformes, of which I have notes from Smithsonian under No. 1811 and 1812, 1809a, Salmo Salmoides from Northwest Idaho, Pleuronectes x P. pseudolimanda 1813a, Pleuronectes 1814a, Pleuronectes hybrida. All these four numbers are for the northern sections of the United States and not be propagated in Washington or at Ohio. No. 1815a, Cerasilis aliquantorum 1816, Cerasilis sp. 1818, Salmoides sp. and 1819a, Lepomis macrochirus, are located for the Mid-western, hot and dry-summered regions of the United States and would find at our Ohio garden a good place of propagation. They should not be kept at Washington.

I have some interesting material of Lepomis macrochirus, of which some is also intended for Forever Bogart. I will

send it, however, from Batorum as freight, as it is too bulky to send by mail from here.

I haven't been able as yet to go to Nikita to get cuttings of the hardy olives, for not only that we had to clean and pack seeds and plants, but my assistant was sick for three days, a big Russian holiday came in between, on which day every shop and office was closed and today we simply were deluged with cold rain for nearly the whole day. Tomorrow we hope things will go better and then I will send you some more material.

Trusting all this aforementioned material reaches you in good condition and with best of greetings, also to those in the office, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

and if, however, they failure to transmit, as it is too early to send by mail from here.

I haven't been able as yet to go to Toledo to get anything of the party alive, for not only does we had to clean and pack seeds and plants, but my assistant was sick for three days, a big Russian holiday came in between, on which day every shop and office was closed and being so nicely were delayed with cold rain for nearly two whole days. However we hope things will go better and then I will send you some more material.

Trusting all this arrangement nicely meets you in good condition and with best of greetings, also in behalf of Mrs. Z. remain,

Cordially yours,

Vavilov N. Nikolai.

Yalta, Crimea, Russia,

January 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Russian sample post eleven packages, all containing olive cuttings. These packages are numbered 388 - 398; Nos. 388, 389, 390 and 391 are packed in damp swamp cypress shavings, while 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397 & 398 are packed in damp Sphagnum. I would be pleased to hear which packing medium turns out to be the best.

A day or two ago I also sent you by registered sample post one bag marked seeds. This bag contains the Nos. 1216a, 1217a, 1218a, 1219a, 1221a, 1222a, 1223a, 1224a, 1225a, 1226a, 1227a, 1228a, 1229a, 1230a, 1231a, 1232a, 1233a, 1234a, & 1235a. Of some seeds there are only very small quantities and I would suggest not to enter them in our inventory as they are not worth all the labor connected with such entries. All these seeds should be sent to our garden in Chico, where climatic conditions will suit these plants better than the Washington climate.

The olive cuttings, too, ought to go to Chico, in case propagation facilities there are in shape for them. There are many very small cuttings among this olive material, but as there is only one variety of each of these olives in the Botanical Garden at Nikita and as some of these trees have really no propagating wood on them at all, it was the best I could do and trust that our propagator will bear these facts in mind

Tulle, Orleans, Tours,

Nevers 24, 1910.

Dear Sir, Malvezzi:

Herewith I am sending you by registered mail
sample pair shoes yesterday, all accordingly ship anything.
These packages are numbered 201 - 207; the 200, 202, 203 and
204 are packed in deep mauve express envelope, while 205, 206,
208, 209, 207 & 210 are packed in deep blue envelope. I would
be pleased to have quick reply saying which one is to be the
best.

A day or two ago I also sent you by registered mail
one dozen packed mocks. This day consider the Nos. 1214,
1217, 1218, 1219, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227,
1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, & 1235. Of
these mocks there are only very small quantities and I would
suggest sis to order them in our factory in Italy as soon as
all the labor connected with such articles. All these mocks
should be sent to our position in Paris, where client's coming
there will pick them quicker better than the "Montagne" clients.

The slipper catalogue, too, sent to us in Paris. In same
proposition facilities there are in shape for them. There are
only very small quantity every this slipper material, and so there
is only one Military it. Also at Paris client's in the Material
Garden at Paris and in some of those areas have really no
proposition what in them at all. It was this what I would be
and first look our representer will have there Paris in mind

when critizizing this shipment. There is a chance that these olive cuttings and some Medicagos and other material that I have been sending get frozen on the road, but the postal authorities are so frightfully ignorant here, that it is next to impossible to obtain any information from them about routes of travel. Here in Yalta they thought Washington was somewhere in Germany; so I needn't say any more! These olives, however, have stood temperatures of 15° below Reaumur or about 1° below Fahr. and are packed in well, so I think they will be able to stand some low temperature, while in transit. In New York they may experience as great a cold as here in Europe and I really have to trust to good luck in this matter, or select another season for shipping, which is, of course, out of the question for the present.

I enclose in this letter all of the notes, relating to these aforementioned shipments, in duplicate and trust they will reach you all right.

We are experiencing some very bad weather these last days, nothing but rain, just the kind of weather one experiences in winter in Central California. Last Saturday, while getting the olive cuttings in Nikita we got soakingly wet and today while trying to photograph several very interesting items we had to run again for shelter. We did not succeed today in getting some grape cuttings, as the viticulturist was absent. Tomorrow, perhaps. We found Mr. Theophil Kaloida a very pleasant man, he is the head gardener of the Imperial Botanical

Garden at Nikita; Prof. Cherbakoff, the director, was also quite very accommodating to us and allowed me to take photos and clip the olive cuttings. Neither of the two, however, is much acquainted with the lesser wild native flora and on the subject of Medicagos and other native leguminous plants one has to turn to one's self. Both the two aforementioned gentleman are very much interested in the good things America has to offer them and want very much to exchange with us. Prof. Cherbakoff will send you his list of exchange material and Mr. Malaida will make it a point to see that we get some seeds of Pistacia matica from him next year. They want very much some of our hardier Citrus hybrids. In case you could send some young plants by sample post to them would be appreciated very much and be the beginning of further exchange. (I do not think it would be wise to attempt to send any plants to them by parcel post as the Russian laws are very strict on the introduction of live plants from abroad and as Russian Customs house officials are remarkably ignorant about them and will delay or destroy any shipment.)

There is a small, one-room museum here in Yalta, belonging to a mountaineering club and the local fauna and flora is represented there more or less. In the very incomplete herbarium I found the Medicago I sent in under No. 1202a as M. denticulata, labeled M. minima. No. 1207a is labeled Coronilla cretica. The Ononis in the package with Botanical material, as Ononis columnae.

Tomorrow I hope to send some more material and then

Garden at Minitsa; Prof. Gorshkoff, the director, was also quite very accommodating to us and allowed me to take photos and slip the olive cuttings. Neither of the two, however, is much acquainted with the lesser wild native flora and on the subject of *Helianopsis* and other native leguminous plants one has to turn to the's self. Both the aforementioned gentlemen are very much interested in the good things America has to offer them and want very much to exchange with us. Prof. Gorshkoff will send you his list of exchange material and so, Galatis will make it a point to see that we get some seeds of *Galatis maldus* from him next year. They want very much some of our hardier Citrus hybrids. In case you could send some pretty plants by people post to them would be appreciated very much and be the beginning of further exchange. (I do not think it would be wise to attempt to send any plants to them by parcel post as the Russian laws are very strict on the introduction of live plants from abroad and as Russian Customs house officials are remarkably ignorant about them and will only or destroy any shipment.)

There is a small, one-room museum here in Yalta, belonging to a manufacturing firm and the local fauna and flora is represented there more or less. In the very incomplete herbarium I found the *Helianopsis* I sent in under No. 1806 as *H. denticulata*, labeled *H. minima*. No. 1807 is labeled *Coronilla varia*. The *Galatis* is the exchange with Russian material, as *Ononis columnae*.

Tomorrow I hope to send some more material and then

I will depart for Dagri in the Caucasus from there over Kouchoria Kale with its rich Botanical Garden to Batorim where I expect lots of mail and then on to Tiflis. Time fliew quickly while collecting, describing and shipping and one finds that to do a region somewhat thoroughly one really has to make it weeks or even months instead of days.

I conclude with best of regards, also to all those in the office.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Yalta, Crimea, Russia,

January 26, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 5 packages by registered Russian sample post. These parcels are marked 399, 400, 401, 402, 403 & 404. I also enclose the inventory cards belonging to them. In case the plants reach you in good condition, I suggest to forward them all to Chico, where they will do better than in Washington, D. C. I also had expected to send you some grape cuttings of some rare varieties, but I found it impossible to obtain them, as they had either disposed of them already at the Experimental Vineyard at Nikita or didn't

I will depart for Cairo in the Cassone from there over Bucharest Sofia with its rich Botanical Garden to Salonica where I expect lots of mail and then on to Athens. Time flies quickly while sightseeing, describing and shipping out the flora that to do a region somewhat thoroughly one really has to make it weeks or even months instead of days.

I conclude with best of regards, also to all those in the office.

Sincerely yours,

Frank N. Meyer.

Mr. Orton, Canada,

February 26, 1910.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Herewith I am sending you 6 packages by registered Parcels post. These parcels are marked 399, 400, 401, 402, 403 & 404. I also enclose the invoicing cards belonging to them. In case the plants reach you in good condition, I suggest to forward them all to Ohio, where they will do better than in Washington, D. C. I also had expected to send you some grape cuttings of some more varieties, but I found it impossible to obtain them, as they had either disposed of them already at the Experimental Vineyard at Niles or didn't

possess the plants even, though I had been informed in Moscow that they were here.

We also tried to have our parcels forwarded via Marseilles, so as to minimize the danger of having them frozen on the road. The post office authorities, however, informed us they couldn't do so as it was against their rules, but we might try it with a private shipping company that makes connections with various steamers that run from Odessa through the Bosphorus and the Meditteranean to Marseilles. That kind of shipping, however, is too risky here in this country and I decided rather to entrust them to the Russian post office and have these parcels go via Hamburg. How future shipments will be treated, especially from Turkestan, is going to be a pretty problem for us. The Russian post office officials are remarkably ignorant about anything connected with foreign countries and especially with America and it often takes a conference of three or four of them before they decide to accept my parcels. Well, today we have been packing in our baggage and there is quite a lot of it, I assure you, and tonight we have to leave at 9 o'clock for Gagri, nearly a three days' journey along the shores of the Black Sea; the weather, however, is fairly good and the moon nearly full and we don't expect any storms and resulting "mal de mer."

I remain, with best of regards,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

possess the plants even, though I had been informed in Moscow that they were here.

We also tried to find out possible farmers via agrcultures, so as to minimize the chance of trying them issues on the road. The post office authorities, however, informed us they couldn't do so as it was against their rules, but we might try it with a private shipping company that makes connections with various economic that run from Odessa through the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean to Marseilles. This kind of shipping, however, is too risky here in this country and I decided rather to entrust them to the Russian post office and have these parcels go via Hamburg. How future shipments will be treated, especially from Tashkent, is going to be a very problem for us. The Russian post office officials are remarkably interest about anything connected with foreign countries and especially with America and it often takes a conference of three or four of them before they decide to accept my parcels. Well, today we have been packing in our baggage and there is quite a lot of it. I assure you, and I might as have to leave at 3 o'clock for Bari, early a time as I never liked to leave Moscow at the Black Sea; the weather, however, is fairly good and the sun shines (?) [illegible] I shall enjoy my stroll and talking "mal de mer."

I remain, with best of regards,

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Kern.

8981

Gagri, Caucasus, Russia,

February 3, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by registered sample post 4 packages numbered 406, 411, 412 & 415. By parcel post one package numbered 405, and by ordinary sample post one package numbered 419.

The inventory notes belonging to this shipment are herewith enclosed in duplicates.

As usual we are having difficulties with the local postal authorities. Here they are informing us that only dried or preserved plants can be sent to America from Russia. After some talks, however, they decided to accept the lighter packages as samples. The heavier ones, though, we cannot send from this place as samples, so I was advised to put them together in one parcel and then they will go. How those heavy registered samples from Yalta will be treated again is a real puzzle to me. According to the postmaster here, the man in Yalta who accepted them will have to pay some fines; I myself expect, however, they may send these parcels to St. Petersburg and there they will be left until all the cuttings and plants are frozen or dried out. It is real sad to find out, how very little the so-called authorities here know about their own business!

We are here in a delightful region. The Black Sea is at our feet and towering mountains rise splendidly right

[illegible], Saskatoon, Sask.,

[illegible] 6, 1940.

Dear Sir, Minister:

Allow me to congratulate you on your recent capture of a prodigious numbered cod, 41½ lbs. in size. My record pack was [illegible] and in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] numbered 41½.

My inventory [illegible] in this district as [illegible] qualifying.

As usual we are having difficulties with the local postal authorities. Some day are informing us that only dried or preserved plants can be sent in insured [illegible]. Some [illegible], however, they decided to accept the lighter packages as samples. The inverted story, however, my money [illegible] place as samples, so I was delighted to get that together in one parcel and then they will go. Our [illegible] [illegible] supplies from Halifax will be insured again is a real puzzle to me. According to the postmaster here, the man in Halifax who accepted them will have to pay some fines. I myself suppose, however, they may send these specimens to us, [illegible] [illegible] those they will be left until all the sampling and plants are frozen or dried out. It is real sad to find out, how very little the so-called authorities have been about their own [illegible].

We are here in a relighted region. The black fox is at our feet and [illegible] [illegible] slightly right

back of us. Their tops are snow covered, but in the valleys one finds masses of wild cyclamen, snow drops, Helleboris niger, Primula veris, violets, scillas, all in full bloom. Of economic plants one finds many important ones here in their wild state, like Olea europaea, Castanea vesca, Punica granatum, Laurus nobilis, Prunus laurocerasus, Ficus carica (very large specimens), Norwood (Buxus sempervirens) (also here and there as regular trees), hazelnuts, etc. As undergrowth the beautiful large-leaved Butchers broom (Ruscus hypoglossum) is seen everywhere, while the Caucasian Ivy (Hedera colchica) drapes tree trunks and rocks.

This town here has been started by His Highness, the Prince of Oldenburg, to whom I brought the greetings of Prof. Fischer von Waldheim from St. Petersburg. He spoke a couple of times about various cultures that may be of importance to this region; the Prince is very anxious to obtain from us our hardier strains of sugar cane (Saccharum sarenga) and our large varieties of peanuts. Of the first I wrote you already from St. Petersburg, as the authorities in the Botanical Gardens wanting it; the last one, however, we might send to the Prince direct, a few pounds in sample bags, so he can see how large they are. As his Highness speaks the modern languages very well, we can write him also in English. The Prince has promised me two armed guards to go with us from here to Touchorim Kale for as you may know, travel is not altogether safe here. Murders are not common, but hold-ups and plunder are of monthly occurrence and since we are but little armed, it would be

almost unwise to proceed without some protection. We shipped our non-wanted baggage already today to Souchorim Kale and expect to go tomorrow ourselves on foot, a four or five days' journey again. There have been some Medicagos described from near Souchorim Kale and I expect to find them. In Souchorim itself there is a famous Botanical Garden where some rare bamboos are being cultivated and where we probably will be able to obtain seeds of some native trees and shrubs.

In regard to the Medicagos that occur here and which I am sending you under Nos. 413 & 141, I may say that they will probably not stand any great frosts, for Eucalyptus even remains here out in the open, while Dracaena indivisa, Chamaerops excelsa and even Phoenix canariensis are planted in the public park.

Well, I expect lots of mail in Batoum, for I haven't received a letter now for over a month.

With best of regards, also to those in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

almost unable to proceed without some protection. We shipped our non-wanted baggage already today to Southampton. All our expect to go homeward overland in [illegible], a fort or five days' journey again. There have been many [illegible] conveyed from near [illegible] and [illegible] Fall Town. It [illegible] itself there is a local Spanish [illegible] and you [illegible] here are being cultivated and where we probably will go while to obtain meals of some native fruit and [illegible].

In regard to the [illegible] that some time ago which I am sending you under [illegible], I may say that they will probably not stand any great knocks, for [illegible] even remains here out in the open, while [illegible] live. [illegible] exclusive and even [illegible] are planted in the public park.

Well, I expect lots of mail in Natown, for I haven't received a letter for over a month.

With best of regards, also be sure in my mailing, I am

Yours (sgd) [illegible],

[illegible].

Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia,

February 14, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 5 small parcels by Russian registered sample post. Three of them contain seeds of which I enclose herewith the inventory notes. Two of these parcels contain entomological material of which I will give a short list on the next pages.

Of those seeds I sent, I wish the very greater part would be sent to our Garden in Chico as the climate there will suit the majority of plants coming from these parts of Russia. The Turkish tobaccos Nos. 1238a, 1239a and 1240a are, of course, exempt from this. The olive seeds, No. 1236a, ought to be given especial care as some very hardy varieties may appear among them. Of the Crataegus, Nos. 1241a, 1242a, and 1243a, Professor Sargent might wish perhaps to have a few seeds. The roses, No. 1244a, 1245a, and 1246a, might perhaps be valuable as a stock for greenhouse roses, for I was informed by a few people here that they are much easier to bud and graft than Rosa canina and that they make the scion grow very much faster. Nos. 1244a and 1245a may be forms of Rosa semperflorens. No. 1248a is probably a form of Pirus Sorbus. The fruits of the size of olives are of a very pleasant sour-fresh taste. No. 1253a, an umbelliferous evergreen shrub, possesses value as a cover plant and hedge material near the seaside, in mild-wintered regions; from Batoum I will send a few dried branches for identification.

Professor Emily Dickinson, Amherst,

Massachusetts 01002

Dear Dr. Malmquist:

Herewith I am sending you a small provide of Russian registered sample seed. Some of them contain seeds of which I enclose herewith the inventory notes. One of these provide certain archaeological material of value I will give a copy list on the next pages.

In these seeds I only, I did not send other plant would be good to our Garden in Ohio as the climate there will suit the majority of plants coming from these parts of Russia. The Varied tobacco Ko. 1227a, 1228a and 1240a are, of course, exempt from this. The alfalfa seeds, No. 1256a, ought to be given especial care as some very hardy varieties may appear among them. Of the Crataegus, Ko. 1241a, 1242a, and 1243a, Professor Sargent might wish perhaps to have a few seeds. The roses, No. 1244a, 1245a, and 1246a, might perhaps be valuable as a stock for greenhouse roses, for I was informed by a few people here that they are much easier to bud and graft than Rosa centifolia and that they make the scion grow very much better. No. 1247a and 1248a may be forms of Rosa sempervirens. No. 1249a is probably a form of Rosa Sorbus. The fruits of the rose of olives are of a very pleasant sour-fresh taste. No. 1250a, an remarkably evergreen shrub, possesses value as a novelty (leaf and fruits resembling inner ivy seeds). In mild-natured regions; from Sotsna I will send a few dried branches for identification.

In the two bags with entomological material there are:

Scales on Cupressus torylosa, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated). February 9, 1910.

Scales on Gleditsia triacanthos, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (escaped & naturalized). February 10, 1910.

Scales on Prunus sp., Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated) February 10, 1910.

Scales on Prunus laurocerasus, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated). February 11, 1910.

Scales on orange tree. Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated) February 11, 1910.

Scales on Ligustrum coriaceum, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated). February 9, 1910.

Scales on Cycas revoluta. Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated). February 11, 1910.

Scales on Nerium Oleander, Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated) February 31, 1910.

Scales on Citrus aurantium, Gagri, Caucasus, Russia, (cultivated) January 31, 1910.

Thrips on Viburnum odoratissimum, Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. (cultivated). January 31, 1910.

Galls on Populus sp. Orianda, Crimea, Russia. (cultivated) January 25, 1910.

Galls on apple (caused by woolly aphis) (cultivated). Novai Avon, Caucasus, Russia. February 7, 1910.

In the two boys with endocrinological referral there

were:

Dealer on Cypresses terrace, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 4, 1910.

Dealer on Hillside Pulverizer, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(assumed & terminated). February 10, 1910.

Dealer on Tessera ex, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death, (initiated)

February 10, 1910.

Dealer on Tessera Interrogation, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 11, 1910.

Dealer on Atomic Pile, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death, (initiated)

February 11, 1910.

Dealer on Hillside Pulverizer, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 3, 1910.

Dealer on Atomic Pile, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 11, 1910.

Dealer on Jupiter Transmitter, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 12, 1910.

Dealer on Hillside Pulverizer, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 11, 1910.

Dealer on Jupiter Ex, Jackson, Gardener, Death, (initiated)

January 19, 1910.

Dealer on Atomic Pile, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death, (initiated)

February 11, 1910.

Dealer on Atomic Pile, Sunshine Cole, Gardener, Death,

(initiated). February 7, 1910.

Galls on Tilia sp. Near Chirig, Caucasus, Russia. February 7, 1910.

Well, that is about all I have to say on the shipped material. In another letter I will tell you some about the ups and downs of our journey.

With best of greetings, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Batoum, Caucasus, Russia,

February 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you, after the customary troubles with the post office officials here, 28 packages of plants and scions.

Nos. 430-434 (one parcel)

441-446 (one parcel)

447-451 (one parcel) and 453 went by Russian parcel post.

Nos. 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 435, 436, 438, 438, 439, 440, 452, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460 and 461, 24 packages all told, went by Russian registered sample post.

I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes covering this shipment and on which notes I gave as much information as

Hails on THIS ay, [illegible] Smithie, Smithie, Smith. [illegible] 7, 1944.

[illegible] well, that is [illegible] all I have to say on the subject [illegible] relevant. Mr [illegible] (Mr. I will [illegible] you some [illegible] life [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Question).

[illegible] Bill [illegible] [illegible], I am.

[illegible] Question-[illegible].

[illegible] FRANK M. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Smithie, Smithie.

[illegible] 7th, 1944.

Dear Mr. Smithie,

THANKING I most you, after the customary [illegible] the post office officials here, Mr [illegible] of friends and relions.

Mrs. [illegible] Iona [illegible]

[illegible] (one pound)

[illegible] (one pound) [illegible] Smith [illegible] [illegible] postal [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

I could obtain. Among this shipment the grapes, Nos. 441-451, are of the most important. No. 448 (Awarsarghua), 449 (Agadai), 450 (Schach-i-soum) were especially recommended to me by Mr. A. E. Biskevius, the viticulturist in charge of the Smitskoi vineyards and from whom I obtained all these grape cuttings. Do you know of any good man we might entrust No. 457 (Primula acaulis var. Tibthorpii, a beautiful bluish flowered primrose? The two apples, Nos. 437 and 438, may also be of great value to the southern sections of the United States, especially there where the rainfall is fairly great for the annual rainfall here in these sections of the Caucasus is great. I was informed in Souchoum Kale, it is about 44 inches and in Batoum 120 inches while in the country laying between one finds all intermediate amounts.

Well, I will close for this time. I got a whole lot of mail here in Batoum and will say a few days to answer it all.

I remain with best of greetings, also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Batoum, Caucasus, Russia,

February 26, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I sent you by Russian parcel post one package labeled seeds. It contains 12 samples of various fruits and nuts I purchased here in Batoum in different stores and market stall. It seems to me that there are a few items of interest among them, like for instance, those 2 varieties of almonds which are so strikingly different from one another. The raisins, too, are not the usual kinds and did you ever see dried mulberries? They are new to me. The hazelnuts and filberts are staple crops here and some propaganda for their culture in the Southern United States is certainly not to be refrained from.

I enclose 12 sheets belonging to these above mentioned samples giving as much information as I was able to obtain.

Then, today we delivered to the warehouse of the German Lloyd herein Batoum, 2 boxes, (one large one, one small one) marked AI and addressed to Mr. J. P. Rossa, 2 Rector St., New York, U.S.A. These 2 boxes will be shipped to New York by the earliest steamer and I am arranging with Mr. Heingartner, our Consul here, to have the whole affair settled through him. The contents of these 2 cases are many and varied. Firstly, a large bag of Diospyros Lotus fruits, No. 1258a, to be tested as a stock for Kakis in the mild-wintered regions of the United States. Then a large bag of Chickpeas, No. 1259a, Then 2 sacks of wheat, Nos. 1260a and 1261a. These wheats are said to come

from Samsun, Asia Minor, and No. 1260a especially seems to be a fine red, hard wheat. In case you find time, I would like to hear from you whether Mr. Carleton has anything to say about it. Then, I sent some pods of Gleditsia caspica, No. 1262a and 1265a. There is some doubt whether this Gleditsia has been introduced into the Crimea or whether it really is a native. Mr. A. B. Jackson, a botanist at Kew, England, is very much interested in them and I suggest to send him a few pods of each number to assist him in the very difficult work of determining the various Gleditsias.

I enclose herewith the inventory cards for the above 6 numbers in duplicate.

Then, you will find in these 2 cases several (14) packages of herbarium material, namely:

Juniperus excelsa,	Uniperus oxycedrus,
Cercis siliquastrum,	Arbutus Andrachne,
Olea europaea,	Pinus tauricum,
Pirus sp.	Bupleurum fruticosum,
Hedera Helix colchica,	Cunninghamia sinensis,
Crataegus pyracantha,	Fagus orientalis.
Moss,	Quercus suber.

Of most of this material I would like to see Prof. Sargent supplied with a liberal sample and especially of Juniperus excelsa, J. oxycedrus and Pinus tauricum.

I trust that Mr. Ricker or the one who has charge of

from Sumatra, Asia Minor, and No. 1800a especially seems to be a fine red, hard wheat. In case you find time, I would like to hear from you whether Mr. Carleton has anything to say about it. Then, I want some peas of Gladiolus sagittatus. No. 1800a and 1808a. There is some doubt whether this Gladiolus has been introduced into the Orient or whether it really is native. It, I, I, however, a botanist of the, Sudanese, is very much interested in this and I suppose he can tell a few peas of such number to assist him in the very difficult work of determining the various Gladiolus.

I enclose herewith the Lunacion seeds for his show 6 numbers in duplicate.

Now, you will find in a-Peas 3 seeds numbered (14) (numbers of Indicates seeds).

Gladiolus sagittatus.	Gulgrion aggregatum.
Sorgo alliaceum.	Sphaeno fulmanum.
Ge-ontiana.	Vicia sativa.
Lirio sp.	Delphinum trifoliatum.
Bunium Ibalia salgiana.	Cucumis sativus elaterio.
Cynanchum pyrenaicum.	Beta maritima.
Salix.	Quercus suber.

Of most of this material I would like to see (red, highly magnified with a Ibbonal angle and considerably of Delphinum sagittatus, Ge. aggregatum and Bunium Sagittatum.

I have that Mr. Hanson or the one who has charge of

exchange matters will kindly be notified of our wishes.

Then there is a parcel containing 10 small packages of fungi collected here and there in the Caucasus. There are a few strange ones among them and I would like to see them given to Dr. W. A. Murril of the Botanical Gardens, New York, who is compiling a work on fungi and requested me especially to send him material.

I also enclosed in the big box some very large specimens of crown gall on Prunus divaricata. They may be given to those interested in them.

There is also a fine piece of a steamed!!! bamboo stem enclosed; (from Phyllostachys pubescens) coming from Chaleva, near Batoum, where nice furniture is made already from plantations of bamboo where the first plants were set out 15 years ago. Later more about this most interesting experiment.

Then, you will find 1 package of tobacco leaves of the Trepizand cigarette variety and 1 package of the Samsun variety. Both are excellent varieties of which I sent seeds some days ago.

There are also 2 samples of soils to show the difference in the nature of these soils and to enable our specialists to analyze these samples.

I also enclosed some books in Russian: "Works of the Committee of Viticulture & Wine making," "Farming in Turkestan," "Wine Making in Russai. Part VI. Asiatic Russia

(Turkestan)," "Botanical Institutions & Gardens of Southern Europe and Northern Africa," "Botanical Gardens of Lisbon, Madrid & Kew," The three first volumes were given me in the Department of Agriculture in St. Petersburg; the last 2 I got from Prof. Lipsky of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden. (All these volumes can be presented to our Department Library.)

In English there is: "Practice of Medicine," Osler. I really hate to part with it, but it is too heavy and somewhat too technical to be of much use to me. I received it from Dr. Erwin F. Smith and I kindly wish you would return it again to him, with my best thanks.

The catalogues of Hesse and of Barbier I enclosed in case you might wish to retain them. To me they are too heavy and not very necessary. I am trying to reduce my baggage as much as possible and will dispose of all things not absolutely essential.

Well, this covers about all again and it being 2 A.M. I will have to postpone another letter until later.

With kindest greetings, also to those in the office, I am

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I found out that the seeds of an umbelliferous plant I sent under No. 1253a are those of Bupleurum fruticosum.

[Marcombes,] "Intended Institution A Medium of Southern Merry and Northern Africa," "Intended Medium of Liberal Madrid & New." The three first volumes were given me in the Department of Agriculture in Mr. Interchange the last 2 [illegible] Chief of the Ex. Discovery Institution Series. (All three volumes can be presented to our Department Library.)

In English there is "Freedom or Nothing," Baker. I really hate to part with it, but it is too heavy and nothing was technical to me at such use to me. I received it from Dr. Irwin H. Smith and I kindly wish you would return it again to him, with my best thanks.

The catalogues of Hess and of Berlin I enclosed in case you might wish to retain them. To me they are too heavy and not very necessary. I am trying to reduce my baggage as much as possible and all objects of art things not absolutely essential.

Well, this covers about all again and is going 2 A.M. I will bear in mind your wishes -after well. Give with kindest remembrances also to Chase in the office.

I am

Sincerely yours,

MARK H. WATSON.

P.S. I found out that the mode of an umbrellaroom clean I sent under Mr. Hess are those of Inglewood Institution.

Batoum, Caucasus, Russia,

February 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last times I have written you only some short business letters and although I know that you won't have time enough to answer my letters, I will simply jot these things down for reason that they may be of importance to know to various people interested in them.

I believe I left off on February 3 when I said I was departing, February 4, from Gagri, Caucasus to Souchoum Kale by cart. Well, we had 2 soldiers on horseback with us as a guard, supplied by his Highness, the Prince of Oldenburg, but we had to feed and lodge these men and their horses, so it came rather high, this protection. We had no encounters whatsoever, I am sorry to say, for a scrap wouldn't have been so bad with some of the outlaws here. We were shown, of course, some spots where some people had been murdered a few months ago, but that was all. On February 5 we had the whole day rain and so much of it that we were soaked to the skin and our baggage wet too. This bit of paper still shows the effect of the moisture and my envelopes had to be opened while they were still moist, but still a lot are glued together. On February 6 we went farther on and slept that evening in the great and celebrated Monastery at Novai Avon. A fine place it is, with hundreds of monks running about. We saw the next day, February 7, the Head Prior, spoke about cultures of plants and religious affairs (he was not

Dear Dr. Weinreich:

Thank first them I felt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enough to answer no [illegible]. I still [illegible] [illegible] down for reason that they say is of importance to some so various people interested in them.

I believe I left off on February 2 when I was departing, February 4, for Fort [illegible]. [illegible] by card. Well, we had 2 [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], supplied by his [illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] we had to feed and lodge them [illegible] and their [illegible], so it came rather high, this [illegible]. It had no [illegible] [illegible], I am sorry to say, for a [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] some of the [illegible] here. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was all. On February 5 we had the [illegible] day [illegible] and so much of it that we were [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This bit of paper will show the [illegible] [illegible] and my envelopes had to be opened [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will a lot are [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

much interested in the first subject) and saw the fine olive plantations where nearly all the olives are grafted. They have, however, some insect pests in them and obtain only a small yield of olives. The apple orchard was infested with woolly aphis and they were not very successful in combatting it.

In the evening of this day we landed in Touchoum Gale, after having passed in this four days' course a very interesting country, full of wild and rugged scenery. One time we went through forests of beeches (Fagus orientalis (Lipsky)) and of Caprinus betulus and then again through open lands where the bracken (Pteris aquilina) had taken full possession. Sometimes we passed valleys full of alders (Alnus glutinosa) then again we came upon clumps of tall Pterocaria caucasica or saw a wild pear full of mistletoe. Primula acaulis var. Sibthorpii with its purplish-blue flowers was seen here and there on a moist embankment and Galanthus nivalis var. Caucasica ran together with Helleboris caucasicus on some moist and rocky spots. In the woods we noticed as under growth the evergreen Rhodendron ponticum and the deciduous Rh. flavus (Azalea pontica), brambles, smilax and grape vines ran riot in the thickets and some Cornus mas and Buxus sempervirens grew in stony cliffs. The Caucasus is a wonderfully beautiful land, fully rivaling California in its diversity of scenery, climates and latent possibilities.

On Tuesday, February 8, we had heavy rains again, but thank Heavens, we were in our hotel in Touchoum, busy drying all the wet baggage. On Wednesday, February 9, I went to the Botan-

ical Gardens and saw Mr. A. van de Velde, the head gardener in charge who was very kind to me and showed me the many things they have there. There are not many rare things there from our point of view, but they are testing new things all the time. I am sending you herewith a few of their publication in which you may find perhaps something of interest, if your time allows you to peruse them. There are numerous misprints in them, but they told me they have an awful lot of trouble with the printers. Both Mr. B. B. Markowicz, the director, and Mr. A. van de Velde, the head gardener, are very anxious to exchange with us and they told me we are free to ask for things that we see in their publications. From us they like especially to get hardier varieties of citrus and other plants of economic interest. I gave your name and address and suggested to send you their publications regularly. You may correspond in English for Mr. van de Velde speaks and writes that tongue. In these publication I am sending you herewith, there are some interesting notes on various bamboos and citrus which may be well worth translating roughly. You will also notice quite a few names of tropical plants but, not all of them are alive any more; the winter is somewhat too cool for the tender exotics. The climate resembles that of northern Florida quite much, with just a touch of Central California, Central Japan and northern New Zealand thrown in.

On Feburury 10 we went to the experimental station near Souchoum where we saw the various fruit trees that are

tual gardens are men Mr. A. van de Velde, the head gardener in charge who was very kind to me and showed me the many things they have been. They are all very very friendly people and point of view, but they are teaching new things all the time.

I am sending you herewith a few of their public view in which you may find perhaps something of interest, if you care allowe you to peruse them. There are numerous objective in them, but they tell so they have an awful lot of trouble with the gardens. Both Mr. H. Hartevelt, the director, and Mr. A. van de Velde, the head gardener, are very nice. Mr. Hartevelt is and they tell me we are free to come for a day's trip to see in their gardens. From me they like especially to get further varieties of nature and other kinds of ornamental lumber. I was very come and visitors and suggested to come for the publication regularly. You my correspondent in English for Mr. van de Velde speaks and writes that language. In these publications I am sending you herewith, there are some interesting notes on various workers and other objects may be well worth commenting upon. You will also notice quite a few names of typical Dutch but, not all of them are allow my money the window in order that the seed for the Dutch market. The chief president of Ministry Davies also sent me a copy of Central Californian Journal which are no longer for reading there is.

My memory - or mind - the experimental station near Sacramento where we had the Golden Gate Park trees that are

being tested. Mr. Minemjage, the manager, told us how much they are troubled with woolly aphis upon nearly all their apples and how no remedies avail much against this American pest. They had found, however, that the White Calvill when grafted on seedling Candil Simape is not attacked at all, while on ordinary seedling stock it is almost perishable when young. Their experiments are not complete, however, and this information cannot be taken as absolutely sure. Then they have troubles with the stone fruits, peaches and apricots do not set well and most plums get gum disease and especially so the Japanese. They often have very cold fogs in early spring, just at the time the trees are blossoming and these fogs are apparently very harmful. I suggested to develop their own fruits by sowing and hybridization and Mr. M. answered that they had come to the same conclusion and were making already experiments in that line. I obtained from this experiment station 9 different varieties of pomegranates and 5 varieties of hazelnuts. They would like to test anything we have to offer and are especially anxious to know whether the Kaiser Wilhelm apple and the raspberry apple are not proving to be with us the same thing. The trees they have here of these varieties are growing to be more and more alike, although "Kaiser Wilhelm" is subjected to woolly aphis, while the raspberry apple is not. Mr. Marcowicz is also director of this station, so all correspondence can go through him.

In the afternoon of the same day we went to a village named Spasoffka where a collector lives of packing moss, for which we were in need. We were so unfortunate as to strike a small cloudburst and while tramping along the roads the water and liquid mud simply oozed out of our garments and once at home everything had to be washed out and strung up to dry and the moss we didn't get after all, for the man never brought it the succeeding, or any other day.

On Friday, February 11, we visited several places in the vicinity of Sochoum Kale, like the beautiful grounds of Mr. Smitskoi where an interesting collection of ornamental palms is being kpet. It is situated in the foothills of the Caucasian Coast Range and all plants that grow in southern California were to be seen here, too, like Washingtonia filifera, W. robusta, W. Sonoral, Erythrea arenta, E. edulis, Dracaena in several species, Sabal in many species and hybrids, various Australian acacias and Eucalyptus, etc. Oranges, lemons and mandarins are doing very well there and I got some cuttings of a good lemon which is said to be hardier than the ordinary varieties.

Mr. Koeshnier, the gardener, informed us that he believes in manuring even the so-called desert plants and he showed us the difference in looks and in growth between Opuntias that were manured and those that were not and there was a decided difference in favor of the first.

We also went to Villa Rykovitchnikoff and saw some

splendid specimens there of Araucaria brasiliensis, which does much better in this climate here than the other Araucarias, although A. Bidwillii also makes a fine show. Some fine Californian pines, like P. Jeffreyi, P. Coulteri, were to be seen and a most impressive alley of Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis. I noticed a single specimen of Pinus bungeana, so we know now that this pine will stand the southern California climate. Then we went to the estates Sinape and Dioscouria, but the Manger, Mr. E. Albrecht, was not to be found.

The next day, Saturday, February 12, we experienced great difficulties in exchanging some American gold money that I had still with me, for my letter of credit was of no use in such a small place like Souchoum Kale. I also went to the Botanical Gardens again and studied their bamboos. Phyllostachys mitis is by far the best here, but they have not put a new plantation of Moso (Phy. pubescens). Their other bamboos you will see noticed in the three publications I am herewith sending you, but they are not as healthy as they could be except Phyllostachys henonis which is almost a weed already here and there in Souchoum.

Sunday, February 13 and Monday, 14, we spent in packing in samples of seeds and sending them. Waterproof paper was not to be had in Souchoum and I had to keep cuttings and plants until I got to Batoum.

On Monday, February 15, I went again to Sinape where Mr. Albrecht showed me around and then we proceeded to the

wilmnia species have of *Pseudris hypoblinia*, which does much better in this climate than the usual *Dracaena*, although *L. Mcmillii* also makes a fine show. Some fine California plants, like *P. Jeffreyi*, *C. Coulteri*, were to be seen and a most impressive alloy of *Pinus sempervirens pyramidalis*. I noticed a single specimen of *Pinus longifolia*, so we know now that this pine will stand the southern California climate. Then we went to the eastern steps and pyramids, and the hedges, by, H. Alwood, was not to be found.

The next day, Saturday, January 12, we experienced great difficulties in exchanging some American gold money that I had still with me, for my letter of credit was of no use in such a small place like Escuchas Gale. I also went to the Botanical Garden again and studied their borders. *Eriobotrya elongata milis* is by the way the best hedge, but they have not yet a new plantation of them (Mr. *Jacobsen*). Their other hedges you will see noticed in the three publications I am forwarding you, but they are not so beautiful as they should be except *Eriobotrya japonica* which is indeed a very attractive hedge and there is abundance.

Sunday, February 13 and Monday, 14, we went to Pontine in search of seeds and bulbs to-do. Unfortunately prices are not so good in Scuchow and I had to stop exchange and plants until I got to Sakow.

On Tuesday, February 15, I went again to Sakow where Mr. Alwood intend to travel and then be presented to the

vineyards of Mr. Smitskoi an hour and a half away.

I got a nice lot of grapevine cuttings from Mr. A. E. Biskevius, the head gardener in charge, which cuttings will reach you probably before this letter. We noticed how nearly all of the native Caucasian grapevines have to be pruned with very long shoots as they do not bear otherwise. We also sampled a few of the native wines and found them to possess much more tannin and coloring matter than most other wines. I am afraid the world at large will select the somewhat lighter wines of France in preference to the very greater part of Caucasian wines.

It got too late that day to see the orchards of the Estate Dioscouria, but the next day, February 16, we went there again and I got a lot of scions of pears and apples, Nos. 437, 438, 439 and 440. We also were informed that the "Napoleon" apple is proving to be resistent to woolly aphis at Dioscouria which discovery is considered to be very important in this section where whole orchards have to be cut out on account of being infested with this pest.

Mr. E. Albrecht was very kind to me and gave me quite a lot of information about native plants. He showed me in the greenhouses how they root such hard-to-propagate conifers as Picea pungens, Picea excelsa, in the sand; how Sciadopitys verticillata grows much faster grafted on roots of Cunninghamia sinensis, than on its own roots; how the evergreen Ligustrum lucidum proves to be a fine stock for standard lilacs in the

[illegible] of Dr. [illegible] we have had a hail [illegible].

[illegible] a day for a [illegible] [illegible] Dr. R. Blacarina, the head gardener in charge, which [illegible] will reach you probably before this letter. We noticed how nearly all of the native Guanacan grapevines have to be pruned with very long sticks as they do not bear otherwise. We also sampled a few of the native wines and found them to possess much more tannin and calculating maybe [illegible] [illegible].

I am afraid the world at large will salvor the somewhat lighter wines of France in preference to the very greater part of Guanacan wines.

It got too late that day to see the orchards of the Santa Blacarina, but the next day, February 1st, we went there again and I got a lot of volume of peers and apples, No. 427, 428, 429 and 440. We also were informed that the "Rapelsen" apple is proving to be resistant to woolly aphis at Blacarina which discovery is considered to be very important in this section where whole orchards have to be cut out on account of being infected with this pest.

Mr. R. Albrecht was very kind to me and gave me quite a lot of information about native plants. He showed me in the greenhouses how they root such hard-to-propagate conifers as Pinus pinaster, Pinus radiata, in the small-tube Ericaceae rhododendrons grow from cuttings of Guaiquinima, Alnus, etc. can root only by the wretched Ericaceae fundion proves to be a fine stock for [illegible] [illegible] in the

mild-wintered sections of Russia, but how much the people in the north complain of their lilacs being killed by frost; how the well-known rose (Rosa multiflora) is proving the best grafting stock for roses to be used for forcing purposes. Then, I was told that apples succeed well in the warm and wet sections of the Caucasus when grafted on the medlar (Mespilus germanica). I gave Mr. Albrecht your name and address and he will send you seeds of native plants and bulbs of native lilies. He will also try to obtain for us from the northern part of the Caucasus some good native cherries and apples. From us he wishes hardier citrus fruits, pecan nuts, such varieties of cotton and of corn as succeed well in our southern states. Also some sorghums from the south. Then some seeds of California evergreens, like Umbellularia californica, Arbutus menziesi, Castanopsis chrysophylla, also some seeds of Nuttmeya coulteri. Since he gave me scions of pears and apples and was influential in obtaining these grape cuttings, I suggest to send him a small bag with various seeds by registered sample post. Correspondence Russian or German. I am sending you herewith the catalogue the Estate Sinape is publishing and which I wish you would keep on file. There are many bamboos listed in it.

Well, my experiences while visiting the tea and bamboo plantations in Chokva will come in another letter.

With best of greetings, also to the office force, I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

mid-aligned medium of growth, but for most the people in the more complicated minor lines being filled by crest; the polyanthus rose (*Rosa multiflora*) is proving the best resisting stock for roses to be used for forcing purposes.

Then, I was told that apples succeed well in the warmest sections of the Dominion when grafted on the native (*Pyrus malus*) crabapple. I give Dr. Allright your name and address and he will send you seeds of native plants and bulbs of native lilies. He will also try to obtain for us from the northern part of the Dominion some good native cherries and apples. From us he wishes horticulturists, pecan nuts, such varieties of cotton and of corn as succeed well in our southern states. Also some grasses, like *Dactylis glomerata*, *Agrostis canina*, *Festuca ovina*, *Festuca duriuscula*, and some seeds of *Lonicera caprifolium*.

Since he gave me seeds of pears and apples and was influential in obtaining these cargo outfitting, I suggest to send him a small bag with various seeds by registered parcels post. Corresponding Dominion or German. I am sending you herewith the catalogue the Kebete Camps is publishing and which I wish you would keep on file. There are many bamboos listed in it.

Well, my experiences while visiting the tea and tobacco plantations in Chekiang will come in another letter.

With best of greetings, also to the office force,

I am, Alf?

Sincerely yours,

Frank N. Meyer.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 3, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

My last letter I believe ended with February 17, how I intended to leave Souchoum and that I took a steamer in the evening of that day for Batou. Well, the next day, February 18, we landed in that city, while the rain poured down and everything looked as gloomy and deserted as could be. I saw our Consul, Mr. Alexander Heingartner and received a large stack of mail from all quarters of the world.

On February 19, 20, 21 and 22 the rain simply continued pouring down all the time. We packed in, however, cuttings and seeds and pasted the maps from Turkestan on cloth and so the time wasn't altogether lost, although we could have spent it better by having collected out in the country.

On Wednesday, Feberuary 23, and 24, we went to Chakva by railroad, about 14 miles from Batoum. The first day we found the director of the tea and bamboo plantations, Mr. Petroff, not at home and Mr. K. R. Beck, the practical manager of the plantations had to go to town until evening so we went around partly with the assistance of a Chinaman from Canton, Mr. Low, who has charge of the tea manufacture, partly by ourselves. We saw how the virgin forest in the mountains is being cut and how the tea plantations are being extended from year to year until beginning 15 years ago with a few desertines, now they have nearly 300 desertines and they will probably make

Mills, Cancona, Pueblo,

March 3, 1910.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My last letter I believe ended with February 17, how I landed to leave Quechan and that I took a steamer in the evening of that day for Belize. Well, the next day, February 18, we landed in that city, while the rain poured down and everything looked so gray and lonesome as could be. I met our Consul, Mr. Alexander Ostenfeldt and received a large stack of mail from all quarters of the world.

On February 19, 20, 21 and 22 the rain simply continued coming down all the time. We packed in, however, clothing and as the time wanit altogether too, although we could have spent it better by having collected out in the country.

On Wednesday, February 23, and 24, we went to Cayo by railroad, about 14 miles from Belize. The first day we found the director of the tea and banana plantations, Mr. Ferrell, not at home and Mr. E. R. Peck, the practical manager of the plantations had to go to town until evening so we went around partly with the assistance of a Chinaman from Canton, Mr. Lee, who has charge of the tea manufactory, partly by ourselves. We saw how the virgin forest in the mountains is being cut and how the tea plantations are being extended from year to year until beginning 15 years ago with a few deserters, who they have nearly 300 Asiatics and they will probably make

it in the near future several thousands of desertines; for the tea produced is of an excellent quality and finds a ready sale.

In the evening of February 23 we had long talks with Mr. Reck about tea, bamboo and mandarin culture, which are the three main cultures of the Imperial Apanage Chakva. The next day we went around and saw various things under his guidance.

There are some striking things to be seen there in Chakva and Mr. Reck has inaugurated quite some ideas of his own. For instance. The virgin forest, composed mostly of beech (Fagus orientalis) and Carpinus betulus, is cleared by contract labor. All the dense undergrowth is grubbed out and burned; the heavy wood, however, is cut up and used for fuel, to be used in the tea factory.

The tea seeds are selected from the best strains of tea and are planted in the autumn right on the spot where they want their tea bushes. Mr. Reck plants from 5-8 seeds in a circle, about a foot in diameter and says that by having several bushes come out of the ground simultaneously and by not transplanting the plants, he is able to pick tea from 2-3 years earlier and obtains straightaway a much larger yield by this method than by the old methods of transplanting only 1 plant to each hill.

He prunes his bushes rather severely in early spring, February or early March) and by cutting back severely, he obtains a vigorous new growth which produces an excellent quality of tea and much of it. He pickes his bushes 4 times

If in the near future natural insecticide is manufactured the tea produced is of an excellent quality and fields a handy price.

In the evening of February 25 we had long talks with Mr. Hook about tea, lemon and mandarin culture, which are the three main features of the Imperial Lemon Farm. The next day we went around and saw various things under his guidance.

There are some striking things to be seen there in Cuba and Jr. may see transplanted quite some ideas of his own for instance. The single trees, commercial nearly of seed (Pure commercial) and Cuban Seedling, is planted by contract labor. All the dense undergrowth is grubbed out and usually the heavy rock, however, is not cut and for land, is used in the tea factory.

The tea seeds are selected from the best shrubs of tea and are planted in the autumn right on the spot where they want their tea bushes. Jr. Hook plants from 3-5 seeds in a circle, about a foot in diameter and keep them by hoeing several times and by the ground diminishes by and by not before starting the shrubs, he is able to pick the first 2-3 years cuttings and attains altogether a much larger yield by this method than by the old method of transplanting only 1 plant to each hill.

In France Mr. Hook's nursery takes only a very small number of early Bordeaux and Cuban seedling seed, he starts a vigorous new growth which produces an excellent quality of tea and also of air. He picks his bushes 4 times

per year, that is one time more than is done any where else. He says he knows his bushes won't live as long as those given a milder treatment, but he says it is better to obtain heavy yields from a short-lived plantation and have good quality besides, than to obtain poor hargests of medium quality from long-living plantations. In these ideas he is strikingly American and I couldn't help from complimenting him upon his original ideas which he is developing there all by himself. They cultivate a few varieties of tea like Gangra, China, a locally developed variety and some minor sorts. Mr. Beck is of the opinion that after all, tea varieties amount to very little when transplanted to a new locality, for tea acquires its flavor from its locaity and not by being of fixed habits under all sorts of cultural conditions. He found that the teas of Central and South Central China were the very best for this section around Batoum. Japanese tea is inferior in flavor and in production and Ceylon and India teas freeze back in the cool winters. He believes, however, in selection just the same and says they are selecting certain strains already in Chakva which are more productive and less resistant to attacks of diseases.

I got some interesting figures concerning prices of labor and of tea. The ordinary field labor is paid by the day, under supervision, however, of foreman when at work. The rough ordinary help receives but 60 Kopecks per day, but the more skilled ones from 90 Kopecks to 120 rouble, this last amount,

per year, that is one-fifth more than is now-a-days the case. He says he knows his bamboo wont's life as long as there gives a milder treatment, but he says it is better to obtain heavy yields from a short-lived plant than and have good quality bamboo, than to obtain poor varieties of medium quality from long-living plantations. In these lines he is admittedly American and I wonder't help from complimenting him upon his original idea which he is developing there all by himself. They cultivate a few varieties of tea like Congou, China, a locally developed variety and some other sorts. Mr. Poon is of the opinion that after all, tea varieties seemed to vary little when transplanted to a new locality, for tea requires its flavor from its locality and not by being of fixed habits under all sorts of cultural conditions. He found that the teas of Central and South Central China were the very best for this section around Bahamas. Japanese tea is inferior in flavor and in production and Indian and Ceylon teas are best in the cool states. He believes, however, in selecting just the seeds and says they are selecting certain strains already in China which are more productive and less resistant to attacks of diseases.

Land are leasing Japanese commercial prices of labor and of tea. The ordinary field labor is paid by the day, under supervision, however, of Chinese head-workers. The ordinary daily-receive 30 Cents per day, but the more skilled are from 40 Cents to 100 yuan, this last amount,

however, is only paid to thsse who pack, weigh and assort tea.

Mr. Reck says that children are the best tea pickers. They do not tramp the soil down like adults, they do not damage the bushes as much and they pick far more than grown ups, sometimes even 3 times more. He has pickers that collect 25 lbs of tea per day which is unusually much.

A desertine of tea produces about 1200 Russian pounds of dry tea per year which is worth roughly 1200 roubles. Labor of picking, of pruning, of drying, curing, packing, etc. is about 900 roubles so there remains a clear profit of about 300 roubles per desertine. The prices of tea vary from 64 Kopecks per pound to 18 Roubles, but the ordinary tea is sold at 1.20 to 1.80 per pound.

I tasted tea of several qualities and must say that they possess a fine flavor, they are between the Chinese and the lighter Ceylon teas in flavor and color.

The drying and curing of the tea is like it is done in India and Ceylon and English machinery is used and very little new can be said about that. The summer temperatures are high in the Caucasus and the tea is mostly dried by being placed on cloth trays underneath an iron roof and temperatures are said to be fierce there in summer.

A novelty I observed in those tea plantations at Chakva was the planting of shade trees between the tea bushes and they use here the Albiazia julibrissin, being planted at distances of from 20 to 25 feet apart in all directions. Mr. Reck says that

they are very beneficial to the tea plantations, making the leaves larger and darker green and best of all yet, prolonging the season of picking, enabling them to postpone picking for a couple of days while on the non-shaded plantations the loss of one day means a reduction in quality. In my own wanderings in China or Japan I never saw shade trees in tea plantations, save an occasional Gymnocladus chinensis, but then I haven't been in the best districts of either one of these countries and do not know whether Mr. Reck's idea is new or not.

These tea plantations at Chakva are situated on very rolling land and the soil is of a reddish-clayey nature, very fertile apparently and resembling very much the soil in the mountainous districts in Central China. However, it washes away here and there and to prevent this dense clumps of Cryptomeria japonica are planted, as close together as possible and it is strange to see how these trees grow healthy and well, even at distances of only 2 - 3 feet apart.

In conclusion I may say that certain sections of the Caucasus have a very bright prospect for the production of a good quality of tea and that in case the price of native labor, which is mostly non-Russian, doesn't soar too high, tea will be a profitable crop, especially so to the small farmer with a large family. In how far the American farmer can profit from the experiences at Chakva is a big question. Certain sections of the South Atlantic coast certainly are able to produce a good tea, but whether the price of labor isn't prohibitive,

they are very beautiful in the sun (early/lun, making one lovers larger and darker green and best of all yet, prolonging the season of picking, enabling them to postpone picking for a couple of days while on the non-shaded plantations the loss of one day means a reduction in quality. In my own vineyards in Ohio or Ohio I never see shade trees in the plantations, nor do Americans (generally) say this. I know's Does in the best districts of either one of these countries and do not know another to. Good's idea is now or not.

These two plantations at Omaha are situated on very rolling land and the soil is of a reddish-clayey nature, very fertile apparently and possessing very much the soil in the vineyard here and there and to prevent this dense shade of Grape-tender leaves are planted, so close together as possible and it is strange to see how these trees grow healthy and well, even at distances of only 2 - 3 feet apart.

In conclusion I say my that certain sections of the Columbia offer a very bright prospect for the production of a good quality of tea and that in case the price of native labor, which is really non-Mongolian, doesn't come too high, tea will be a profitable crop, especially as to the small farmer with a large family. In how far the American farmer and people from the experiment at Omaha is a big question. Certain settlers of the Puyallup Islands near Tacoma are able to produce a good tea, but whether the price of labor isn't prohibitive.

is another question for to produce good qualities of tea, the picking apparently seems to have to be done by hand.

In a next letter my observations on the bamboo cultures at Chakva.

With best of greetings also to those in our office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. Perhaps Dr. Chas. U. Shepard at Summerville, N. C. would be interested in the information I am giving herewith.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 3, 1910;

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few hours ago I sent you a letter about the tea plantations in Chakva and now I will come to the bamboo cultures there which are perhaps even more interesting to us than the tea.

Firstly, these bamboos here in Chakva were introduced by Mr. J. N. Klingen, superintendent of the Imperial Domains in the Caucasus, he travelled with several assistants in India, China and Japan for a few years, I was informed, and brought back various bamboos, tea and some minor plants. The total cost of this expedition has been 72,000 roubles as

is another question try to produce good coffee at low, but still reasonably cheap, it seems to be down to work.

In a recent letter my sponsorship on the board mentioned of Ceylon.

With best of wishes also to those in our action,

I am

Yours respectfully,

Hans S. Wise.

P.S. Perhaps Dr. Chen is based or temporarily, I am would be interested in the information I am giving herewith.

Yours,

Hans S. Wise.

Dear Mr. Malcolm:

A few hours ago I sent you a letter about the tea plantations in Darjeeling and now I will come to the business matters there which are perhaps even more interesting to us than the tea.

Firstly, three hundred bags in Chelsea were insured by Mr. J. H. Kilgore, representative of the Imperial Domain in the Deccans, he travelled all over several weekends in India, then was -ness for a few years, I was informed, and larger bank savings business, he and some other clients. The total sum of this association has been 75,000 rupees in

I was informed there in Chakva. They consider it, of course, a pretty steep amount, but it is fully worth the money, however, for a few new industries have been established here in the Caucasus.

The climate there in Chakva is a mixture of many climates; Central China, Central Japan, Central California, North Florida, and North New Zealnad have all contributed to its peculiar atmosphere. The summer, for instance, is long and hot, with quite some humidity, the spring is nice and warm with rain and sunshine intermixed, the autumn is long, warm and dry and the so-called winter short and rather wet.

Now about the bamboos here. The four main sorts are Moso (Phyllostachys pubescens), Japanese Madake (Ph. quilioi), Chinese Madake (Ph. sp.) and the black bamboo (Ph. nigra). These four are cultivated for their lumber which of the last three is mainly used in furniture manufacture, while Moso furnishes poles for military purposes, like for field telegraphs, for field telephones, etc. The demand for these poles is very much greater than the supply. They cultivate, however, also other species of bamboos like Arundinaria simoni, Arundinaria japonica, Bambusa gracilis, B. quadrangularis, B. striata argentea, B. verticillata, Phyllostachys aurea, Ph. mannilolia, Ph. vividi-glaucescens and several that haven't been identified as yet. A few of those are also sparingly used in furniture making, but Mr. K. R. Bechk, the manager and of whom I wrote in my heretofore mentioned letter, says that they are not worth

I was informed there in Shaken. They consider it, of course, a pretty deep secret, but it is fully worth the money, however, for a few new industries have been established here in the interest.

The climate there in Shaken is a mixture of many climates; tropical China, Southern Japan, tropical California, North Florida, and North Ice Zealand have all contributed to its peculiar atmosphere. The summer, for instance, is long and hot, with quite some humidity, the spring is nice and warm with rain not unlikely, the autumn is long, warm and dry and the so-called winter short and rather wet.

How about the lumbers here. The four main woods are Tuno (Magilastrya pubescens), Japanese Yadine (M. cordifol), Chinese Yadine (M. sp.) and the Shaken bamboo (M. sigra). These four are cultivated for their lumber which of the last three is mainly used in furniture manufacture, while Tuno furnishes poles for military purposes, like for field telegraphs, for field telephones, etc. The demand for these poles is very much greater than the supply. They cultivate, besides, also other species of bamboo like Guadiaria chinensis, Guadiaria japonica, Bambusa gracilis, B. centiangulata, B. shaken angustus, B. verticillata, Bambusaria sinensis, B. multiplex, B. aiaci-phanomenon and several that haven't been identified as yet. A few of these are also quantitatively used in furniture making, but Mr. K. Yoshi, the manager and of whom I wrote in my interesting national letter, says that they are not worth

the space they occupy and he sticks mainly to the four first mentioned sorts. This may be so in Chakva, but I was informed here in Tiflis, that Phyllostachys aurea is a very good species here and in other localities where it is not so warm as in Chakva. It has successfully withstood a temperature of 23° Celsius (which is close to 10° below Fahr.) according to Mr. S. N. Timofeen, the Government Agronomist here in Tiflis. Phyllostachys nitis and P. Quilliol are also said to have stood unhurt such a low temperature.

Now to come back to the bamboos at Chakva, Phyllostachys pubescens (moso) thrives best of very heavy reddish clayey soil on hillsides. It takes a long time to be established and is not so productive as the Japanese Madake, (Ph. Quilliol) but a good dressed pole produces 12 roubles worth of flower vases, which are very popular just now and in case the market should become glutted with such vases and they are not selling any longer, then the military authorities are willing to take any quantity of them for field poles and in case that source of offset should fail, then house builders all over Russia are in need of light and strong scaffolding material. Right now they could dispose of very large quantities in Tiflis. Of live plants too, they have much demands and they charge 15 roubles for one rooted shoot. One trouble with Moso is that on account of its weight and largeness, the labor of cutting and transporting is much more expensive than with other bamboos.

the space they occupy and in effect mainly to our love first mentioned score. This may be as it chooses, but I was informed here in Milli, that Phyllostachys aureo is a very good species here and in other localities where it is not so warm as in Chaiva. It has successfully withstood a temperature of 28° Celsius (which is close to 100° below Fahr.) according to Mr. C. K. Tinsley, the Government Agronomist here in Milli. Phyllostachys nigra and P. nuitidai are also said to have stood without such a low temperature.

Now to come back to the bamboo on Chaiva, Phyllostachy vubescens (mao) thrives best of very many varied clayey soil on hillsides. It takes a long time to be established and is not so productive as the Japanese Madake (Ph. nuitidai) but mechanical pole problems is usually well of lower cases, which are very popular just now and in case the market should become glutted with such poles and they are not selling any longer, then the military authorities are willing to take any quantity of them for field poles and in case that source of offtake should fail, then Bamboo Mulch are all over Canada are in need of light and strong scaffolding material. Right now they could dispose of very large quantities in Milli. If live plants too, they have such demand for they charge 15 rupees for one rooted shoot. One trouble with Mao is that on account of its weight and lengthness, the labor of cutting and transporting is much more expensive than with other bamboos.

Phyllostachys quilioi, (Japanese Madake). This very useful bamboo does not need as good a soil as Moso, thrives on level, less sheltered places fully as well as on sloping, protected sites and is very productive. Mr. Rech prefers it for all around usefulness, to any other bamboo. The stems grow to be 50 to 60 feet long and taper only ver little. When the wood isn't too hard yet, a.i. of 2 or 3 year old poles, it is used for furniture making. Has it become, however, quite hard, as in a 6 or 7 year old cane, then it is most excellent for water pipes and Mr. Rech has water pipes underground that have been there now for seven years and do not show any sign of deterioration. These pipes are from 10 to 15 meters long and there is a large demand for them locally at 6 kopecks per meter, as they are much cheaper than iron pipes.

Phyllostachys sp. (Chinese Madake) (perhaps Ph. mitis) requires about the same conditions as the Japanese madake. It grows rather slender and suffers somewhat from being blown over, when the soil is wet or on light soil ground. It is mainly used in furniture making and for fishing rods.

Phyllostachys nigra, (the black bamboo) is of smaller growth than the preceding sorts. It is not very exacting as to soil and locality, but seems to prefer a black moist earth and a somewhat sheltered place to do best. It is used exclusively in the ligher furniture manufacture, like light tables, little cupboards, picture frames, ornamental baskets, etc. It is also much beloved for souvenir walking canes.

Phyllostachys nigra. (Bamboo family). This two useful bamboo does not grow as good a soil as does, thriives on level, loam sheltered places fully as well as on sloping, protected sites and is very productive. Mr. Hunt prefers it for all around usefulness, to any other bamboo. The stems grow to be 30 to 40 feet long and taper only very little. When the wood isn't too hard yet, a.i. at 2 or 3 year old culms, it is used for furniture making. But it becomes, however, quite hard, as in a 6 or 7 year old culm, then it is most excellent for water pipes and Mr. Hunt has water pipes underground that have been there now for seven years and do not show any signs of deterioration. These pipes are from 10 to 15 meters long and there is a large demand for them locally at 6 kopecks per meter, as they are much cheaper than iron pipes.

Phyllostachys sp. (Chinese bamboo) (perhaps Ph. mitis) requires about the same conditions as the Japanese bamboo. It grows rather slender and suffers somewhat from being blown over, when the soil is wet as in light soil ground. It is mainly used in furniture making and for fishing rods.

Phyllostachys aurea. (or black bamboo) is at similar growth than the preceding sorts. It is not very exacting as to soil and locality, but seems to prefer a black moist earth and a somewhat sheltered place to do best. It is used mainly in the Japanese furniture manufacture, like light tables, lights, cupboards, picture frames, ornamental baskets, etc. It is also much beloved for summer walking canes.

Altogether there are now about 30 desertines of land devoted to the culture of bamboos there in Chakva and it is far too little to allow them to work all the time. The furniture made from bamboo is very popular and sells at good prices. I asked for a solid rocker chair and was informed it sells for 12 roubles. As the prices of furniture and especially of artistic furniture are rather high in Russia, these prices are not at all considered steep.

Now about a novelty I observed there in Chakva in connection with the utilisation of bamboo as a furniture material. Mr. Roch found out he had to treat his bamboo stems with steam to prevent them from cracking, after they had been made into furniture; he had a steam engine ordered that supplies steam to three iron cylinders, that are respectively 12, 9 and 6 meters long, while they are about 1½ foot in diameter. The stems are pushed into these cylinders until they are quite full, the doors are closed then with bolts and steam of 3½ atmospheric pressure is being applied then for about an hour. Thin canes need less time and heavy ones more. When these bamboo stems have been sufficiently long in the cylinders they are taken out when warm yet, are wiped off with a wet rag to take the sticky coat off, that they have sweated out and are allowed to cool off after which they are laid on racks in an airy barn where the winds have free access, but where the sun does not shine. The stems, after they become dry, have a slightly brown-green look, which is, however, an improvement upon the otherwise grass-green color,

Although there are two schools of description of land devoted to the culture of bamboo shoots in Taiwan and it is for the fifth to follow them up and at the time. The tempi are made from bamboo is very regular and walls at good prices. I asked for a solid wooden chair and was informed it would take 12 months. As the price of furniture and especially of comfortable furniture are rather high in Taiwan, these prices are not at all overpriced steep.

- Sir Albert P. Stewart then in Taiwan in connection with the utilization of bamboo as a furniture material, Mr. Hugh Tweed and he had to treat his bamboo poles with steam to prevent them from cracking after they had been made into furniture. He had a steam engine ordered that supplies steam to three iron cylinders, that are respectively 12, 4 and 6 metres long, while they are about 1½ feet in diameter. The poles are packed into these cylinders until they are quite full, the doors are closed down with bolts and steam at 5½ atmospheric pressure is being applied them for about an hour. This cause much less time and heavy once more. Now these bamboo poles have been sufficiently long in the cylinders they are taken out when warm, are wiped off with a wet cloth to take the moisture and all that they have accepted and are allowed to cool off after which they are laid on racks in an airy barn where the winds have free access. At night the sun does not shine. The place after long years dry, has a slightly brownish tint, which is, however, an improvement upon the relative pink-cream color.

which the young stems, especially, have. Mr. Rech says that the steaming process isn't quite satisfactory as yet for there are still a number of stems that crack after they have dried. He asked me how they prevented this cracking in China and Japan. Well, the Chinese simply waterlog their bamboos for several months, but even then one sees cracked bamboos once in awhile. I suggested to try more steam, that is, a higher pressure, or to give them a heated oil bath, which last method Dutch carpenters use in making utensils from the strong but easily cracked beechwood.

To bend the smaller pieces of bamboo for furniture and decorative fence making, they first fill the to-be-bended joint with dried sand and then apply the flame of a plumber's lamp to it, bending it while heating and when done carefully, few pieces break under this rather novel process. You can see by the photos enclosed that although the bends are not abrupt, still one would not expect hollow bamboo to allow itself to be turned like, for instance, in those bedstead front and back pieces on the large photo.

As to the cost of steaming bamboo poles, Mr. Rech says it isn't more than 1½ kopeck per cane, large and small ones all included. I presume it is a little bit more when one counts the outlay on machinery, which I hardly think Mr. Rech included.

Well, altogether I am very pleased I saw these bamboo experiments there in Chakva. It shows that the white race

which the young women, especially, have. Dr. Loom says that the [illegible] left into [illegible] for [illegible] still a number of women that cease after they have grated. He noted on how they prescribed this measure in China and Japan, well, the Chinese simply wedging their bodies for several months, but even then one was crushed [illegible] one in middle. I suggested to try more stone, that is, a lighter pressure, or to give them a heated oil bath, which last method Lord experience was in making [illegible] from the stone but really crushed beneath.

To lend the medical places of bodies for [illegible] and decorative force making, they first fill the to-be-bended joint with [illegible] and then apply the flame of a [illegible] lamp to it, bending it while heating and then cool quickly, lay pieces upon such this [illegible]. You see we by the power [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], still one could not expect [illegible] to mine itself to be treated like, for instance, in China [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] place on the lamp [illegible].

In [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

too is able to do something with these most useful, but strange to say, so longly neglected giant reeds. As a material to make children-room furniture from, it simply cannot be excelled. It is light, yet strong and even, if children fall with various pieces, they won't hurt themselves, nor break the furniture and it is artistically looking and easily cleaned. Then the labor of cultivating and caring for the bamboo is not a hard one and the utilization of the material in furniture manufacture basket making, and for other purposes doesn't call forth a great amount of physical strength or of costly implements and can be done even by people at home as a side occupation and bring in quite some welcome cash. I hope to see the time yet that there are some large areas in our southern states devoted to these so useful plants and that we have a feeling then that our labors in describing and introducing these various bamboos were not altogether wasted. When I use the word we, I mean of course you, Mr. Fairchild, and those of us who also assisted somewhat in trying to make bamboo culture a real success in America.

Well, with best of wishes, also to all in the office, I am

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

too is able to do something with these more useful, and strange to say, so lowly neglected plant woods. As a material to make children-room furniture from, it simply cannot be equalled. It is light, yet strong and even, it polishes well with various pieces, they won't hurt themselves, nor break the furniture and it is artistically lasting and easily cleaned. Then the labor of cultivating and caring for the bamboo is not a hard one and the utilization of the material in furniture manufacture instead making, and for other purposes doesn't call forth a great amount of physical strength or of costly implements and can be done even by people at home as a side occupation and bring in quite some welcome cash. I hope to see the time yet that there are some large areas in our southern states devoted to these so-ful plants and that we have a factory from that can indure in describing and introducing these various bamboos and not sub-gether wasted. Then I was the world we, I mean of course you, Mr. Reinhold, and those of us who also assisted somewhat in trying to make bamboo culture a real success in America.

Well, with best of wishes, also to all in the office,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry K. Sze.

Tiflis, Caucasus,

Russia,

March 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you by Russian registered sample post 7 packages numbered 462-468 (inclusive) containing scions or budwood of apples and cherries. Today I am sending you again one package by Russian parcel post numbered 469-471 and containing cuttings or scions of some fine varieties of grapes.

We are having no end of trouble with the Russian post office authorities, who insist upon all kinds of absolutely unnecessary formalities. The farther East we are travelling the worse it seems to get with those people. A registered sample is rather easily accepted, but a parcel, my, it has to be tied with an unbroken string, from 6 to 15 seals have to be affixed, from 6 to 8 papers have to be filled out for each parcel and then we have to pledge ourselves by signature, that in case further claims are made upon us we will pay such claims, I suppose in Turkestan they won't accept parcels at all any more, just like when I was in Harbin where they wouldn't accept any parcels to Foreign countries at all.

The ignorance of the post office people is simply terrible. America seems to be considered less civilized than New Guinea. In China one knows one cannot hope for too much in the line of postal facilities, but here in Russia aso-called white man's country, well, it is simply astonishing!

Tuscla,

March 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you by Russian registered mail parcel 7 packages numbered 425-430 (inclusive) containing seeds or bulbs of apples and cherries. Today I am sending you again one package by Russian parcel post numbered 431-471 and containing cuttings or seeds of some fine varieties of grapes.

We are having no end of trouble with the Russian post office authorities, who insist upon all kinds of absurdly unnecessary formalities. The farther that we are travelling the worse it seems to get with these people. A registered sample is rather easily accepted, but a parcel, my, it has to be tied with an unbroken string, from 5 to 10 seals have to be affixed, from 6 to 8 papers have to be filled out for each parcel and then we have to pledge ourselves by signature, that in case further claims are made upon us we will pay such claims. I suppose in Turkestan they won't accept parcels at all any more, just like when I was in Africa there they wouldn't accept any parcels to foreign countries at all.

The importance of the fruit cutting parcels is clearly certain. Russian seems to be considerably less civilized than the Boers. To Odessa one knows one cannot have for too much in the line of postal facilities, but here in Tuscla sub-called white man's country, well, it is simply -----ing

I enclose the inventory notes belonging to these aforementioned shipments in duplicate. I put as much on them as I was able to find out. All the numbers with the exception of 470 which is a grape from the Crimea are native to the Caucasus and there may be a few good things among them. Nos. 462, 463 and 464 are apples from a native Mingrelian orchard. We were allowed to take a small quantity only, that is the reason there are so few scions.

Nos. 465, 466, 467 and 468 are real native cherries and as I am here in the vicinity of the reputed home of the cherry (namely in Kerasont, Asia Minor) it may be that we will find some good things among them. The grapes, Nos. 469, 470 and 471 are good varieties of table grapes. I wonder whether No. 469, "Dondrelabi" will really turn out to be "Gros Colmant de Caucase" as the Russians claim it is. In case that is so, more Caucasian grapes have a future as hot house grapes and ought to be tested.

Well, that is about all this time. I am having some difficulties here with the interpreter whose energy seems to be on the collapse; then the passport of the assistant, a real gardener he is, is running out and troubles are expected; and last but not least, good photographers here in Russia are as scarce as white ravens and they ruin films or work entrusted to them. This is a difficult land and I wonder not any longer

I analyze the inventory notes belonging to these aforementioned shipments in detail to. I put as much as then as I was able to find out. All the numbers with the exception of 470 which is a grape from the Orient are native to the Caucasus and there may be a few good things among them. Ibs. 452, 463 and 464 are apples from a native Kazgolian orchard. We were allowed to take a small quantity only, that is the reason there are so few scions.

Ibs. 465, 466, 467 and 468 are real native cherries and as I am here in the vicinity of the reputed home of the cherry (Merely in Kazakhst, Asia Minor) it may be that we will find some good things among them. The grapes, Ibs. 469, 470 and 471 are good varieties of table grapes. I wonder whether Ib. 469, "Sadrelabi" will really turn out to be "Grape Clement de Caucase" as the Russians claim it is. In case that is so, more Caucasian grapes have a future as let house grapes and ought to be tested.

Well, that is about all this time. I am having some difficulties here with the interpreter were sorry seems to be on the collapse; from the memoirs of the academic, a real gardener he is, he running out and troubles are expected; and last but not least, your photographers here in Baku are as scarce as white ravens and they pick time or work contracted to them. This is a difficult land and I wonder not any longer

why travellers shun it like the plague. The people themselves are ignorant, but good natured as a whole, but conditions are downright bad.

With best of greetings to you all, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you by registered Russian sample post 3 small bags numbered 472, 473, 474 and containing some rooted young trees of a wild almond, a wild cherry and bulbs of a Colchicum. I enclose herewith the inventory cards in duplicate and suggest that in case the material reaches you in good shape, to have it forwarded to Chico, where the plants in all probabilitiy willfeel more at home than in Washington.

I hawhaving lots of difficulties here with the interpreter; there are so many languages here in the Caucasus that one is simply lost. In a next letter more. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

why travellers when it like the plague. The people thereabouts are ignorant, but good natured as a whole, but conditions are horribly bad.

With best of greetings to you all, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank S. Miller.

Willis, Cameron, Davis,

March 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Yesterday I took you by registered insured mail a small box containing [illegible], [illegible] and certain [illegible] of a Californian. I enclose herewith the invoice which [illegible] and suggest that in case the material reaches you in good shape, to have it forwarded to Yuba, where the plants in all possibility will[illegible] were at home when in Washington.

I knowledge lots of difficulties here with the [illegible] there are so many language here in the Cameron [illegible] is a shady lot. [illegible] I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK S. MILLER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you as registered printed matter, the catalogue which is being published by the Imperial Domains at Chakva near Batoum. You will find in it quite a list of bamboos and other interesting plants; I didn't myself see all the plants mentioned in this catalogue as the domains are much spread out and one would have to stay a week to see all.

There are a few interesting things, however, on which I want to come back. For instance, they have found out there in Batoum and vicinity that the cast-off, or rather pulled-off, leaves of Dracaena or Cordyline indivisa constitute an excellent tying material and there is a growing demand for it. The dry leaves sell on the spot for 1.50 roubles per pood. These dry leaves can be kept on a dry airy place for a number of years without spoiling. When needed, they are wetted and can be split in several strips; with these strips grape vines can be tied to trellises and good quality of this Dracaena--this tying material last from 2 to 3 years out in the open, while willows or Pueraria thunbergiana stems only last one year. Can we use this information in California, where the Dracaena palm, as it is called, grows plentifully in so many towns. Could you kindly bring this news , if it is news, to Prof. Husmann's attention.

Dear Mr. Burchfiel:

Lyrewith I am sending you an unpublished catalogue matter, the catalogue which is being published by the Imperial Museum at Tokyo next Autumn. You will find in it quite a list of Japanese and other Interesting plants. I think perhaps you will the photos mentioned in this catalogue as the drawings are much overall use and you could have to pay a work to see it.

There are a few interesting things, however, on which I want to come back. For instance, they have found and have identified and yielding that the mushroom, or rather mycelium, layer of Lyrodium or Gyrofilos lentinus grows on a wooden layer or tying material and there is a growing lamina for it. The cry leaves fall on the spot for 1,30 yrsfolos yr work. These dry leaves can be kept in a dry place for a number of years without condition. When needed, they are moistened and put in split in normal drying with those drying photo where can be tied to traditions and good quality of this mushroom--this tying material last from 3 to 5 years and is dry now, while Chinese or Japanese thoughtlessness stems only last one year. Can we use this information in California, where the mushroom grow, so it is well, grown plentifully in so many farms. Could you study being this now , if it is here, so first, Mr.Sun's attention.

Then you may see in the catalogue some Russianized Japanese names of mandarins. They are going in for mandarin culture very strongly there along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. They found out that Italian varieties of mandarins are absolutely worthless for their regions as they are late in ripening (February and March) and then get caught and spoiled by frosts, but that Central Chinese and Japanese varieties are ready to be taken from the trees in November and December and escape being hurt. The variety Unshu-Mikan is especially popular here. It seems closely related to the Satsuma orange in general habits and hardiness. They graft all their mandarins and oranges on trifoliata stock and there isn't enough of the last here so they import even seeds from Boehmer & Co. at Yokohama at pretty stiff prices. One hears marvellous tales of the amount of money there is in these Mandarins. They say from 1000 to 3000 roubles profit per desertine!! But--30 years ago they had such a cold spell along the Black Sea that big specimens of Cunninghamia sinensis froze to the ground and it is said that in historical times once the Black Sea was even frozen over so they are living really on a sleeping volcano with their sub-tropical cultures. Man, However, is naturally optimistic and his memory but short and people live and act as if calamities had never occurred. I advised the people to bank up their grafted citrus stock every fall so as to be sure that in case a real hard freeze occurred they wouldn't lose the whole thing and a few men were very glad to get my

Then you may see in the catalogue some Brazilian Japanese names of mandarins. They are going in for mandarin culture very strongly there along the Black sea coast of the Caucasus. They found out that Italian varieties of mandarins are absolutely worthless for their region as they are late in ripening (February and March) and then get soggy and spoiled by frosts, but that Satsuma Oriens and Owaseo varieties are ready to be taken from the trees in November and December and sogpe being just. The variety Wase-Mikan is especially popular here. It seems closely related to the Satsuma orange in general habit and hardiness. They graft all their mandarins and oranges on trifoliata stock and there isn't enough of the land here so they import even seeds from Sukhum & Sa, at Tsaskhum at pretty stiff prices. One hears marvellous tales of the amount of money there is in these mandarins. They say from 100 to 500 roubles profit per hectare! But--30 years ago they had such a cold spell along the Black Sea that big groves of Kumquats elsewhere freeze to the ground and it is said that in historical times once the Black Sea was even frozen over so they are living really on a sleeping volcano with their sub-tropical nature. Sa, however, is naturally optimistic and his money and short and people live and act as if calamities had never occurred. I advised the people to back up their quaint citrus stock every fall so as to be sure that in case a real hard freeze occurred they wouldn't lose the whole thing and a few men were very glad to get my

suggestions. They had never thought of it before. The Kumquat citrus japonica, is also becoming a favorite these last years. A few years ago Mr. Beck could hardly dispose of them at 2.50 roubles per pood, while now he gets 10 roubles for the same quantity. Preserved loquats sell at 1 rouble and over per pound in St. Petersburg and moscow and are considered a real dainty delicacy.

In the Chakva catalogue there is also written than Aleococca cordata plants sell at 25 and 40 kopecks per piece. Well, they have planted an avenue of this Aleuritis here and they say the trees are very handsome in early summer when in bloom. They haven't begun as yet to utlize the nuts, but they intend to do so for they yield 60-65% oil as they had found out.

Staphylea colchica is noted as a shrub of which the flowers and flower stalks can be pickled. I spoke about these things with some people here in Tiflis and they say that the taste is all right.

Pueraria Thunbergiana is recommended as a fodder plant for cattle and horses and as a cover for embankments and waste lands.

Ulese europaeus is much planted as a hedge, but--it is a very bad plant for that. It needs a wire to keep it from falling over. It is not even growing and in dry weather it easily burns up. Citrus trifoliata was found to be the best hedge material but it is far too scarce at the present to be used for that purpose. Thuya orientalis is also a good hedge for inside divisions, away from the main roads, as it is neither

[illegible] Many had never thought of it before. The Hungarian [illegible] plants, is also demanding a [illegible] land [illegible] a few years ago. Some [illegible] dollars of land is [illegible] rubles per pond, while now he gets 10 rubles for the same quantity. Imported lupine sell at 4 rubles [illegible] per pound in St. Petersburg and cannot not be considered a real dainty delicacy.

In the Chicago catalogue there is also written that *Eschscholtzia californica* plants will be 30 cm. in diameter per plant. They have planted an avenue of this *Alyssum* here and they say the trees are very handsome in early summer when in bloom. They haven't begun as yet to utilize the seeds, but they intend to do so for they yield 60-65% oil as they had found out.

Salpiglossis sinuata is named as a plant, of which the flowers and flower stalks can be picked. I think about three things with some people here in Kiev and say that the water is all right.

Tunbergia Thunbergiana is recommended as a climber plant for trellis and terrace and as a stand for [illegible] and house lamps.

Flower mignonette is much planted as a bedding [illegible] in a very bad climate for it. It needs a place to keep it from [illegible] away. It is not [illegible] and is very sensitive to early [illegible] frost. *Cleome spinosa* [illegible] in the last [illegible] mentioned but it is the two [illegible] of the [illegible] named for that purpose. *Tropæolum majus* is also a good [illegible] the land is [illegible] with [illegible] the main trouble, as it is neither

spiny nor strong enough to keep intruders away.

Edgeworthia papyrifera. With this plant they had experimented and had even Japanese expert paper makers in Chakva a few years ago. They managed to produce a good paper but the expenses became too high and they discarded the experiments and sent the Japs home again.

Phormium tenax. It proves to be too expensive to extract the fibre and the plants are only kept now as curiosities. Boehmeria nivea comes under the same heading as the former.

With campher trees, Rhus vernicifera and Chamaerops excelsa, experiments are still made. They are in hopes to produce commercial lacquer from the Rhus; the fibre from the Chamaerops they hope to utilise in mattresses and cordage.

Of Diospyros Kaki several varieties are being grown, all Japanese, the complaint is that the people don't buy the fruit and it rots on the ground for lack of purchasers.

That is about all about the interesting estate Chakva, where I spent a few valuable hours. Mr. Beck will be pleased to obtain from us the name of a book on the manufacture of lacquer, if possible, in the German language, as he does not read English. Then they would like to obtain from us a few sample packages of Japanese millet (Panicum cus-galli) also of some good strains of ordinary millet (Setaria italica) and a few tubers of the sweet potato. I trust it won't be very

difficult or expensive to send him these things, will it?

Well, I close with kind regards, also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 10, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today it is the third day we are having rain here and although I have quite some running about to do here in this city and vicinity, I better stay indoors and answer the many letters that I have been receiving of late.

Letter of December 7, 1909, telling me the very pleasant and interesting news that Mr. Hale of Georgian Peaches fame has decided to plant out 10 acres of Ta mo pan persimmons. Yes, I knew somebody would sooner or later get interested in that fellow; I do hope they will turn out to be a real success in Georgia.

I also see your interesting item about the chickpea and it making a good bread. Well, who would have thought that. I have eaten in Mexico sometimes Garbanzos baked entire in special little loaves and also loaves baked from green pea flour, but to my knowledge I didn't taste chickpea bread as yet. I

difficult to encourage it when its home living, will for

that, I also wish that regards, also to all in

the office,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. MEYER

Miss Ida, Butterfly

Today it is the third day we are having rain here and although I have quite some trouble yet to be home in this city and vicinity, I rather stay indoors and answer the many letters that I have been receiving of late.

Letter of December 7, 1938, telling us the very pleasant and interesting news to M. Ito of Tokyo Teachers Home has decided to place me in charge of Th. in your greenhouse. Yes, I know somebody would answer or letter yet interested in that failing, I do hope they will have yet to be a real success in Tokyo.

I also see your interesting item about the chickpea and it making a good bread. Well, we could have thought that. I have eaten in Korea something Korean Mung Lutiya in special little Iron and also Jowar bread from green pea flour, but is my knowledge I didn't have chickpea bread as yet. I

have made extensive enquiries these last times about good varieties of chickpeas in Russia, but there don't seem to be many. Here in the Caucasus we have only come across one variety as yet. We heard, however, in Batoum that there exists a very large one in Constantinople; perhaps you might try to get that through the Embassy there or through the Consul. The native races of the Caucasus use the chickpea but sparingly apparently, but the Persians, Turks, Armenians, who are all represented here by large colonies eat them quite much in soups and with meat stews. My assistant, who hails from Southwestern Russia says that they make a very fine puree soup from the chickpea which tastes much better than the ones made from peas or lentils. He also isn't acquainted with more than one variety. We will keep, however, these matters in mind and be on the look out.

I am very glad to hear that Mr. Aaronsohn has succeeded in getting such a nice lot of money for his experiment station in Palestine. He may be of great value to us as a cooperator, although no doubt he will obtain much more from us, than we will be able to get from his country.

Letter of December 17, 1909, about difficulties in getting permits, etc. in Russia. Yes, a strange country this is. Privately the people are extremely kind, but officially, well, I better be silent until some other time.

Letter of December 24, 1909, about the collecting of herbarium material so as to be able to study new place effect.

have such extensive consulting [illegible] [illegible] varieties of chlorpeas in Israel, but there isn't seem to be many. Here in the Jaccoma we have only seen seven one variety as yet. We found, however, in Batum that there exists a very large one in Constantinople; perhaps you might try to get that through the Massey Ferre or through the Consul. The native tenor of his dreams was the chlorpea but sparingly appreciatly, but the Persians, Turks, Armenians, who are all represented here by large colonies eat them quite much in soups and with meat stews. My assistant, who hails from Northwestern India says that they make a very fine puree soup from the chlorpea which tastes much better than the pea made from peas or lentils. We also have a [illegible] with more than one variety. We will try, however, those matters in mind and be on the look out.

I am very glad to hear that Mr. Harvanek has succeeded in getting such a nice lot of money for his experiment station in Palestine. It may be of great value to us as a cooperator, although we hope he will obtain much more from us, than we will be able to get from his country.

Letter of December 17, 1909, about difficulties in getting [illegible], the Israels. Yes, a strong coming this is. Relatively the people are extremely kind, but artificially, well, I better be silent until some other time.

Letter of December 24, 1909, about the collecting of [illegible] material is so [illegible] this is what one [illegible] effect.

Yes, I will try to do so. I am awaiting the description of the simple apparatus as used by Prof. Kellerman in Ohio. In this time of the year there is, of course, very little to collect except a few evergreens, later on the work will come, however.

About more and better photos, yes, a good idea. I only wish you could just have a try here in Russia. They are the poorest lot of photographers here in this land that I ever came across. They can't develop films even well. An ideal thing would be to have a professional photographer along with one who simply carried a complete outfit. Wilson's photos. Yes, I wrote you about them. He got the best possible assistance from a friend of his in Kew who is himself more or less of a naturalist and takes official plant photos at Kew Gardens. Wilson, however, kept his plates undeveloped for 2 years and therewith simply trusted to his good luck. In 9 cases out of 10 they would have been ruined and who knows really how many were ruined; Wilson always did things on a rather large scale and doesn't say much about details. In case the best of my Chinese pictures were enlarged and mounted like Wilsons, they would make similar impressions. I may say that the short focus lens which was fitted to my ordinary camera is not doing first class work out in the open; for indoor work or under conditions with very much reduced light it is far better. My new camera is being tried, we don't know yet how it acts, but it is a good one and I am getting acquainted with its qualities. About

photos taken in France or Germany bearing on the nursery business, yes I took about a dozen, but the little camera (Primoet) could not do good work in the dark weather that I experienced so much in Europe nearly all the time I was there. One had to give time exposures and I wasn't equipped for that while going around with only a suitcase. I wonder how you managed ~~in~~ Scotland with such a similar apparatus. One really has to live for some time in a country to get acquainted with the peculiarities of its climate, light, etc., to be able to take first class photos.

My best congratulations to Dr. Woods and Mr. C. Harold Powell. My, opportunities come fast these last times!

Letters of December 24, 1909, and of January 7, 1910, with cards enclosed of the Boone College at Wuchang and of Mr. and Mrs. John Berkin of Kuling, China. Yes, when in China again, I will try and see the parties mentioned.

Then, I see your remarks about preparing the land in Brooksville for the bamboos and the shipping of this bulky stuff. I wish I could do something too in that work. It is really more agreeable to plant something than to ship things off, often never to see them again! About Mr. Lehaie, yes, in case he cannot reside in America, then, of course, he cannot be employed, but let us keep in touch with him, for he is one of the only specialists on bamboos on this globe of ours.

Sister Sarah in France or Germany Dwelling on the memory
evaluate, yet I feel about a Dunny, but for little Sarah
(Pickney) would not do good work in the dare we know that
I experienced so much in Europe merely all the time I was
there. Or had to give him exposure and I wasn't equipped
for that while going around with only a mulcheo. I wonder
how you managed the problem with such a similar opportunity.
One really has to live for some time in a country to get
acquainted with the sensibilities of its citizens, light, etc.,
to be able to turn first class phrase.

My best congratulations to Mr. Coola and Mr. E.
Donald Cowell. Mr. Spaulding came that close last Thursday
with some material of the Home College of Nursing and of
Mr. and Mrs. John Harris of Salem, Ohio. Yes, when in Ohio
again, I will try and see the service mentioned.

Now, I see your remarks about preserving the land in
Brookville for the Indians and the adapting of this valley
first. I wish I could be something too in that work. It is
really more agreeable to plant something than to dig things
out, often never to see more original. Just in passing, you
in some be content read in in America, then, of course, be among
be neighbors, but let us keep in touch with him, for he is one
of our best specialists in Indian on this phase of work.

Then, you are trying to get Mr. Schultz to take up the Florida work. Well, it really is a shame that the so promising tropical work on the Canal Zone had to be abandoned! In case I was Mr. Schultz and I was really deeply interested in purely tropical cultures, I would resign from the Department and try to find employment with some private parties in the Canal region. It is really ridiculous that where so much good money is wasted upon useless things, that an experimental station in such a promising region cannot be maintained.

I see your note about no increase of salary being made to any one on the lump fund and you ask me my opinion about this decision for so far as it affects me. Well, of course, I consider it rather strange; the more as I was twice slated for a promotion and many new men have been appointed of late at higher salaries than mine; also since I twice refused a position in China at a very much higher salary; the last position which the Viceroy of Manchuria tended me through the American Consul at Mukden was for $5,500 per annum with $1500 per annum travelling allowances; for a period of three three years. Then I consider that where Mr. Hills received $1400 per annum and Professor Hansen $3000, although neither of them did the real hard work I have been doing, that my pay really is not too high; for, exploration work, though appealing to the newspaper reporter and the public at large, really consumes a whole lot of one's surplus vitality and gives one relatively little comfort or the pleasures that men have who

Now, you are trying to get Mr. Hollis to take up the Nicaragua work. Well, it really is a shame that the so promising tropical work on the Canal Zone had to be abandoned in same; as he, Hollis and I are really deeply interested in purely tropical cultures, I would resign from the Department and try to find employment with some private parties in the Canal region. It is really ridiculous that where so much good money is wasted upon useless things, that an experimental station in such a promising region cannot be maintained.

I see your note about an increase of salary being made to say one on the long time and you ask me my opinion about this decision for so far as it affects me. Well, of course, I consider it another change; the more as I was twice slated for a promotion and many now men have been appointed of late at higher salaries than mine; also since I twice refused a position in China at a very much higher salary; the last position which the Viceroy of Manchuria tended me through the American Consul at Mukden was for $4,000 per annum with $1800 per annum travelling allowances; for a period of three years. Then I consider that where Mr. Hollis received $1800 per annum and Twelveson Lemon $2000, although neither of them did the real hard work I have been doing, that my pay really is not too high; for, exploratory work, though apparently in the Nicaragua territory and the region at large, really assumes a single Jap of Jack's surplus vitality and gives me relatively little comfort or the pleasure that one has who

live in a more cultured surroundings. I know in case I get a promotion, my daily allowance will have to be reduced and I will have to get hotel and inn bills again, but of course, we will have a few words yet about that item when it is that far.

Letter of January 10, 1910, in which you express your sympathy for the many delays to which I have been subjected. My deep thanks to you for these words! I really do not know why the Russian Government acted the way she did and I wish you would in some way or another let the Russian Ambassador feel that such things are not in the interest of Russian prestige abroad. The real reasons for these delays are most probably the laziness, corruptness and incompetence of the officials who have these permit matters in hand. Then another matter is that relations between our Embassy and the Russian Government are perhaps not as intimate as they could be, the personnel of the Embassy being, with one exception, quite new to the Russian capital. Then they say, that is, several men who know, that I ought to have given some smaller and larger notes to those with whom I had to deal. Well, I consider that such a low method in dealing with a white race that I never attempted that and anyway I had given the matter in the hands of the Embassy and could not very well go around privately. The idea given you by Mr. Reichard and Mr. Aaronsohn that my name is a Jewish name and that for that reason I had difficulties is bosh! Meyer is an old German and Dutch name and means agriculturist and is today still used in these countries in the word "Meyery" which is a dairy farm.

Besides, I had obtained a signed certificate that I was of the protestant faith, so this Jewish name idea can safely be discarded. I enclose herewith two letters of which I got hold. The one about passport regulations I got from our Consul in Batoum, Mr. Alex. Heingartner and in this letter it is expressly stated how one should go about in trying to visit Russian Central Asia and the other letter is only one of the many I got telling me to use bribery to facilitate matters. You may destroy the last one, but the first I would like to see filed, for information of those who may go again to Russia and its dependencies. I am not in Turkestan as yet and Heavyen knows what troubles there will arise yet. I will keep you informed, however, even if it takes a long time for mail to reach one.

I saw the P.S. that Messrs. Pinchot, Price & Shaw have been removed and perused also the newspaper clipping you sent. I am always very pleased to hear a bit of news like that for here in this dark land American news is as scarce as snow in midsummer. I have been wondering since, how the public has taken these matters. Is the love for the President on the increase? I just wonder!

<u>Letters of January 11, 1910,</u> announcing the receipt of my letters of December 23 and 24 with various clippings enclosed.

<u>Letter of January 12, 1910.</u> About Mr. Schultz's appointment in our office and in charge of the Florida work. Well, I had not seen this letter, otherwise I wouldn't have

made these remarks on page 5. All I can do now is to congratulate you again; you are a lucky man, Mr. Fairchild, lucky in many ways! Of Mr. Lehaie's wishes and desires I can say little now; yes now he would have been too high priced for our bamboo garden in Brooksville; later on he will probably come to terms and then we need him in earnest perhaps. You saw my notes on the Chakva bamboo situation, didn't you? Well, isn't that encouraging news?

Letter of January 17, 1910, with a copy of Mr. Tom's letter of January 13, as enclosure. I looked up this city of Sizran in the Simbirsk Government and see it is located on the Volga close to Samara. As you know, I haven't been there yet at all and there is no likelihood I appear there unless all plans should change. I am keeping this letter with me in case I meet someone who can tell me more about that Bureau of Acclimatization and its activities.

Letter of January 19, 1910, telling me that Professor Piper and his staff will be very interested to test various Medicagos and Trigonellas I send in. Yes, I find out that although one finds some specimens in herbaria, to find plants and seeds is a most difficult work. Few, very few men can tell you much about the native haunts of these various leguminous plants and one's life is too short to spend a month perhaps in obtaining some seeds of a plant whose uses are only probable. I see your intentions of having Mr. Young arrange to send some things to the Botanical Gardens in St. Petersburg. You say, however,

seeds of the Saccharum marengaj well, I doubt if you can get seeds, I asked for some cuttings; some joints. What they want is a sugar cane for the Caucasus that can stand some cool weather and isn't as hard to grow as the real Saccharum officinarum, which needs a tropical clime to thrive. Our Georgian and South Carolinean varieties are just what they want and most of these are probably more S. marenga than S. officinarum.

Letter of January 19, 1910, telling me that Mr. Pierce is leaving our office and going to be a real farmer at Pierce, Texas. Good luck to the little chap! And now he wants a quick-growing plant that will make a good windbreak in the rather uncongenial climate of Pierce. Well, I thought those evergreen roses in the vicinity of Pierce were almost ideal hedges for the cattle to take shelter behind. I would not suggest the Jujube. It runs far too much and becomes a very bad weed. Please tell him so before he tries it on a large scale. Bamboos are not good either, the cattle will eat every blessed shoot. Carobs will freeze and they are extremely hard to transplant and grow very slowly. Myrtinus, I do not know it at all.

I suggest Citrus trifoliata first of all; it is spiny, semi-evergreen, grows fairly fast and makes almost impenetrable hedges. Toxylan pomiferum (Machura aurantiaca) comes next, it is too well known to say anything about it. Then Gleditsia horrida and G. triacathos follow. Here in the Caucasus they make fairly good hedges of the last when planted in a double row and properly

seeds of the *Bouteloua hirsuta*; well, I doubt if you can get seeds. I mean for some cattleman some day. Now they said is a sugar cane for the Dunsuna that can stand some cool weather and isn't as hard to grow as the real *Bouteloua gracilis*, which needs a tropical climate to thrive. Our Georgian and South Carolinian varieties are just what they want and most of these are probably more *B. hirsuta* than *B. gracilis*.

Letter of January 13, 1910, written on this ft. Dunsuna is leaving our office and going to be a real farmer at Pierce, Texas. Good luck to the little chap! And now he wants a quick-growing plant that will make a good windbreak in the rather unsympathetic climate of Texas. Well, I thought then everyone rose in the vicinity of Pierce were almost ideal hedges for the cattle to take shelter behind. I would not suggest the Dunsuna. It grows far too much and becomes a very bad weed. Please tell him so before he takes it on a large scale. Bushes are not good either, the cattle will get every blessed twig. Cactus will freeze and they are extremely hard to transplant and grow very slowly. Anyhow, I do not know it at all.

I suggest *Atriplex triflicta* first of all; it is spiny, semi-evergreen, grows fairly fast and makes almost impenetrable hedges. *Dasylirion gerdlerum* (*texanum acrotriche*) come next. It is too well known to say anything about it. Then *Gleditsia texana* and *G. triacanthos* follow. Here is the reasons they make fairly good hedges if the last mine planted in a double row and trimmed

cut back every year. In Northern Italy I saw nice hedges of wild pomegranates and of wild Prunus domestica. I suppose, however, that although both plants are spiny enough to keep men and beasts out, cattle might eat them in times of scarcity of fresh grass as is the case in Texas every so many years. It is a hard job to find suitable plants for Northern Texas, the temperatures are so enormously variable and within such very short periods. I will be on the lookout, however, for something good. Texas will have to look toward certain regions of northern India and toward South Africa to find suitable plants. Wind swept sections in general where great fluctuations in temperatures prevail will give her possibly good material in the line of plants, but as I said in my letters a year ago when coming back from the South: I don't believe there is one state in the whole Union that has so many problems to settle as Texas.

Letter of January 26, 1910, about wanting more information about the chickpea and telling me about the flour used in Italy. Well, I answered part of this letter already on Page 12. In case I could have received your mail about this interesting plant while in Petersburg yet, I probably could have found out more about its general distribution in Russia. I am asking, however, here and there. Do you know that when at the Dry Land Agricultural Congress in Cheyenne last year there was a small exhibit arranged with it and a farmer from Wyoming had some chickpeas exposed as a curiosity, he didn't know their name

out back every year. In Kyushu Univ. I was also a member of the
reorganization committee of the Tropic Biological. According, however,
that although such plants are quite enough to keep men and beasts
fat, they still do not in times of scarcity of food grains
as is the case in Japan every 20 odd years. It is a hard job
to find suitable plants for Japanese food, the peculiarities
are so commonly marked and within such very short periods.
I will be in the Japan, however, for another year. Soon
will have to look toward suitable regions on northern India and
toward South Africa to find out such plants. What would con-
sider is quite also, that Thailand is [illegible] [illegible]
will give the possibly food material in the line of plants, but
as I said in my letters a year ago when coming back from the
South; I don't believe there is one study in the whole Union
that has its only system to mills or [illegible].

Letter of January 28, 1930, about nothing more informa-
tion about the Goldsen Int. Railing to report the flour used in
Tokyo. 1931, I concerned just if this letter already so that in
in case I could have received your mail from the information
plant which is forthcoming yet, I probably could have [illegible] not
more about the general situation in Japan. I am sailing,
however, late the [illegible] in Japan this May when at the Dry Land
Agricultural Station in Saskatoon last year. Also was a small
exhibit arranged with it and a paper from Dr. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] expressed as a workshop, Mr. Hill's [illegible] [illegible]

even and was much surprised when I gave him their name and told him they were an important feed in Spanish speaking countries. He said he didn't know what to do with them and fed them to the cattle! I suppose you since received the sample package with triangular Cicer seeds?

My last sentence in the letter of January 4, 1910, that I will not be allowed to enter Russian Central Asia until January 14, 1910, meant that it would take the Russian officials all that time to inform the authorities at Krasnawodsk and perhaps other places that I was really on my way down to their localities of abode. Things do not go fast in this land. As you are seeing by the date of this letter, I am still here in the Caucasus. This land is fully as interesting as Central Asia and very less known. I hear about the existance of fine pomegrantaes of excellent table grapes, apricots, muskmellons, rare varieties of grains, wild drought resistant species of Amygdalus and Pirus, etc. The Caucasus is perhaps one of the most interesting lands of our globe; neglected and unknown it is lying here, full of possibilities and full of problems, too!

Letter of January 31, 1910, about purchasing some books on grapes. Well, I sent you already a few in the box with grains and I hope to come across more. Petersburg is the place to get all things of this nature; the Russians have a very centralized system of Government. I also perused the interesting notes on things occurring in Bokhara as mentioned by Burnes, "Travels in Bokhara." I will be on the watch for paper produc-

even one was employed than I gave him highly long and bad. Him they were an honorable lord in Spanish speaking countries. He said he didn't care and so he also then and had them to the capital. I suppose you also heard his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

My last sermon in the Lodge of January 6, 1916, that I will not be allowed to enter Masonic Lodges, data until January 14, 1921, some bad in which was the Masonic officials all that also by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perhaps other place that I was really so by war time in their [illegible] of [illegible]. Since [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you are seeing by the date of this letter, I am still here in Lake and very lone [illegible]. I have about the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ing plants. Here one only sees Russian or foreign made paper, native paper is apparently not known or too coarse to be had outside of villages.

Letter of February 8, 1910, informing me that Brown tail moth caterpillars were crawling out of a package when Dr. Howard received it. Well, the Lord knows how many people had handled that package. Perhaps the postal authorities themselves had examined various things. I will, however, refrain from sending live eggs by sample packages in the future. One thing pleased me, however, and that was that it was the first time I got notice that any of my shipments has been received. What became of the parcels I sent off from St. Petersburg, I don't know and things sent from Sebastopol haven't reached you apparently yet. I have written to Ambassador Rockhill, that in case parcels are being returned to the Embassy whether he couldn't kindly forward them to the Departmentian some official way or another. I retain all my postal receipts, however, and in case things should really go astray, I trust you will make a strong claim on the Russian Government through diplomatic channels.

Well, this letter of February 8 was the last one I received. Then there is a memorandum from Mr. H. A. Young dated December 28, 1909, about the Kellerman methods of drying plants with corrugated cardboards. Yes, I know this method. It is very handy, but one needs rather high temperatures to dry plants, the system being simply to have currents of dry,

warm air run through the channels left between the corrugated cardboards and thereby taking the moisture out of the plant material encased. One needs a rather large frame to set one's to-be-dried plantson, especially if one has to do it by a camp-fire. In Russian houses there are no free-standing stoves. They are brick stoves and form part of the house, the system being somewhat on the flue principle and it is very hard to dry plants in rooms heated this way.

I also received 6 postal cards dated as follows:

1 of December 17, 1909, telling me my letter of November 2, 1909, was received.

1 of December 17, 1909, that my letter of Sept. 26, 1909 was rec'vd.

1 of January 8, 1909, that my letter of Dec. 23, 1909, was received.

1 of January 8, 1910, that my letter of Dec. 23, 1909, was received.

1 of January 27, 1910, that my letter of Jan. 10, 1910 was received.

1 of January 28, 1910, that my letter of Jan. 13, 1910 was received.

Then I got the following bulletins of Foreign Plant Introductions, No. 22, 23 and 24. They are always very welcome and contain bits of most useful information, beside keeping me somewhat in touch with what is going on in our office. Couldn't you kindly send me a copy of the detailed report that Mr. Nightingale made on his journey to the River of the Nine Windings. I only want to lend it from you, but as I was once advised to collect these teas there myself, I am very much interested in Mr. Nightingale's experiences there in the Foochow Province. Then, I see with great surprise that there are still new fruits

to be discovered, even in the Philippines, as Mr. Lyons' "find" seems to indicate.

Well, that is about all for this time. In Baku I hope to get some more mail, but the farther I go the more difficult it will be to reach me and the longer time, of course, it will take our mutual correspondence to reach the addressees. My correspondence is much larger now than it used to be when I first went to China and there is no hope of it diminishing as long as I stay in this work.

Well, hoping you can wade through all this scrabble, I remain as always,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 15, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday and today I have been sending you again various samples and parcels containing seeds, cuttings and a sample of Soy coffee.

One registered sample is marked 1265a-1272a and contains 8 small packages of seeds.

Another registered sample is marked 1264a and has only seeds and pods of Gleditsia caspica for contents.

to be discovered, even in the Philippines, as Mr. Lyons' "Kim" seems to indicate.

Well, that is about all for this time. In Sam I hope to get some more mail, but the farther I go the more difficult it will be to reach me and the longer time, of course, it will take for my letters to reach me.

My correspondence is much larger now than it used to be then I first went to China and there is no hope of it diminishing as long as I stay in this work.

Well, I hope you are well through all this epidemic. I remain as always,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

[illegible], Shanghai,

March 14, 1919.

Dear Mr. [illegible]

Yesterday and today I have been studying your epidemic reviews making and printing translations, notices and a supply of my notes.

One technical subject is medical books-LPVMs and contains a small quantity of cases.

Another very closed subject is nursing books and has only weeks and just at [illegible] Diarrhea cases for a report.

The third registered sample is a tin of coffee made from the roasted yellow soy bean and it forms a very tasteful and nutritive substitute for the real coffee. It is made by a firm called "Argot" at the Sta. Quirili on the railraod from Batoum to Tiflis. This so-called coffee is in my opinion better than Postum as sold in America and it may be that there is a future for the soy bean as a beverage producer.

The very large parcel is numbered 475-484 and contains cuttings and scions of different things.

I enclose herewith all the inventory notes in duplicate and trust they will give all the information desired; a few numbers, however, I will treat yet somewhat more in detail.

No. 1264a, Gleditsia caspica? may not be the true G. caspica, as there is an awful lot of confusion among the Gleditsias. It may be G. japonica, which may be synonymous with G. caspica.

1265a is the same Amygdalus of which I sent young plants under No. 472.

1266a is the same as 473 only they are seeds.

1267a is the same as 474, only they are seeds.

1268a is a beautiful form of the evergreen Crataegus pyracantha, fit for the southern United States.

1269a is said to be a fine native melon.

1270a is said to be a fine native watermelon.

1271a is a Sabal, low-growing and fit as a lining along paths and drives in southern regions.

The third referred sample is a bin of cotton made from the roasted yellow ray bean and it forms a very tempting and nutritive substitute for the real article. It is made by a firm called "Argo" at Los Angeles. Details on the material from Salvador de Tilla. This re-milling entity is in no similar position than Poston as said in Martin and it may be that there is a future for the ray bean as a Japanese product.

The very large parcel is numbered 41-66 and contains cotton c and cotton of different kinds.

I analyze herewith all the inventory numbers in duplicate and trust they will give all the information desired a few numbers. However, I will send yet previous more in detail.

No. 1966, Cotton sample, may not be the true G. sample, as there is an awful lot of confusion among the G. cottons. It may be G. japonica, which may be synonymous with T. herbacea.

1966a is one more May Cotton of which I need yours plants under No. 476.

1966b is the same as 476 only they are seeds.

1966c is also same as 476, only they are seeds.

1966d is a sensitive item of the evergreen Chalaqua pyracantha. Fit for any southern United States.

1966e is said to be a fine native melon.

1966a is said to be a fine native watermelon.

1966b is a Gobel, Jamaica and fit as a living plant in the Irvine, if needed in region.

1272a are annual buclovers, among which something novel may be found.

Among the mulberry scions 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480 and 481 there are some rare ornamental varieties which deserve great recognition in the semi-arid parts of the United States. No. 481 seems to be a very fine edible variety even in which Mr. Irwin of the office of Pomology may be much interested.

The No. 482, 483 and 484 are interesting poplars, the more as Populus alba pyramidalis is said to be synonymous with P. Bolleana, which however, is not the case, the trees although resembling each other, yet being quite distinct. Those Nos., too, are fine for the mild-wintered, semi-arid regions of the United States.

Most of this aforementioned material ought to go to Chico, in case there is enough mulberry stock there for the Nos. 475-481.

Soon, I will send a lot of phots, some relating to this material. With best of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 16, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by registered letter post, one package containing 58 photographs and 56 films numbered 457-514, inclusive.

The pictures were all taken with the new short-focus lens and are in the main over-exposed. I informed the photographers who developed my films that they were over-exposed, but they gave them a treatment as if they were the opposite. They are very inexperienced here in the handling of films and they ruined a few through mere carelessness. For printing too, they didn't have any of the better paper in stock and I simply had to submit to their own ways. These photos were all made with the old 4x5 screen focus Kodak; these last days I have been working with the new "Tropen-Ango Klapp" camera and it seems to work all right.

I enclose herewith 1 film and 1 print of the little Primoet camera. It is about all that was good from more than a dozen exposures. I am not sure that I will keep this little affair with me through all my travels.

I also enclose a P.C. which I bought in Yalta and is more or less of Botanical interest, as it shows Pinus tauricum in its native haunts.

These last days I am somewhat tired and mostly because the interpreter isn't as handy a fellow as could be wished. He

Mikki's Cameras, Inc.,

March 16, 1960.

Dear Mr. Gilroyle:

Hereof is I am sending you my registered letter pack-age containing 20 photographs and 20 film numbers 647-664, inclusive.

The pictures were all taken with the new electro-fuse lens pen and is air-to-ground. I followed the instructions the developed on film that they came over-exposed, and they gave them a treatment so it was very difficult. You may be interested here in the handling of film and they making a for through more overexposure. My guiding is, they didn't have any of the better water in them and I finally had to submit to their way. These pictures were all made for the old war-horse Young Tombly there last day I have been working on the new "Tyrone-Ann Show" movie-you it seems to hold all right.

I enclose herewith I film and I price of the little fluent camera. It is good all that was good ever more than a dozen exposures. I am sure more than " will keep this little affair with me through all my travels.

I also enclose a bill, which I bought in Tulsa and it more or less is functional but good. a 20 shots <u>Tulsa Daylight</u> in the [illegible]

Now I will close for probably like and hopefully because the Internation Life's at hand a follow as could be wished. As

never finds out anything for himself and besides that he hasn't much love to explore somewhat for himself and report me later on and I simply cannot tell him every little thing I want. And so we go on. After a couple of months both the interpreter and the assistant have to be back again in St. Petersburg and I must get me some new men enroute and experience with them the same troubles again as with the many people I have employed already on all these past journeys. Well, trusting that both this letter and the package with photos reach you in good condition, I remain, with best of regards, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 17, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a package of plants marked 485, by Russian parcel post. I enclose herewith the inventory notes in duplicate and trust it is all the information desired.

I would like to see these laurel cherries being given to some good reliable nurseryman for testing and propagation. Perhaps Mr. Henry Hicks would like to get them.

With best of greetings, also to those in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 18, 1910

Dear Dr. Van Vleet:

Herewith again a sign of life from me. Just now I am wandering around in the Caucasus and find this to be a most interesting land. I suppose several of my shipments which I sent in via Washington have reached you already. There are beautiful pyramidal poplars to be found here, that will do well in California. I suppose you are still over your ears in work isn't it? Well, I conclude with best regards, also to Mrs. Van Vleet.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Dear Dr. Van Vleet:

Herewith again a film of life from me. What now I am wondering around in the Cascades and this film is in a most inhospitable land. I suppose several of my shipments which I sent in via Kwajalein have reached you already. There are beautiful pyramidal peplars to be found here, that will do well in California. I suppose you are still over your ears in work isn't it? Well, I conclude with best regards, also to Mrs. Van Vleet.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Lutes.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Just a few minutes ago I came back from the Caucasian branch of the Russian Department of Agriculture where I had a long conference with the director, Mr. A. C. Mallow, all in German, of course, and when I was introduced to various botanists we had to resort to French, except a Mr. Taratinof, who was a few years in America and who speaks English reasonably well. But to fly from German to French and to English, with a little bit of Russian and Latin thrown in, makes one feel just a trifle tired. With you, however, I can just stick to good old English and even if I make my sentences once in awhile somewhat patch, you will know what I mean.

Well, I still have to answer your good letters of December 11, 1909, and of January 29, 1910, somewhat more in detail, than one is able to do on a card. Yes, you told me quite a good many new things. For instance, I didn't know Harry Roberts had gone. Well, it is better for us; he was a quick worker, sure, but--not an accurate one, as I found out from sad experience, when he worked on my bulletin. And Dr. Mann, chief clerk to Mr. Fairchild. Poor Dr. Mann.

And this Fu-mo-pan surprise. Lord, the prediction of Prof. Sargent that my persimmon was worth $100,000 to the American public may yet come true. But how much will the undersigned receive; not even a cent of pension, in case he gets mutilated! In this we are behind, Mr. Dorsett!

Mills, Gordon, Monie,

Gran Bi, L.10,

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Just a few minutes ago I came back from the Consulate General of the Austrian Republic of Czechoslovakia where I had a lengthy talk with the Minister, Mr. Ka Ka Konrad. All in German, of course, and then I was introduced by various Czechoslovakians to return to Prague, except a Mr. Sudlitsky, who was a few years in America and was a German Czechoslovakian. He is from Bohemia and is equally well at home in English, with a slightly bit of Bohemian and Czech accent. By reason the first just a little bit of Bohemian, however, I can give voice to good old Ingland and over all I know, or pretend to know, no English, so I don't know what I mean.

Well, I will have to answer your good letters of December 11, 1939, and of January 23, 1940, somewhat more in detail, then one is able to do on a card. They, the first is quite a good many new things. For instance, I didn't know Harry Hopkins had gone. Well, it is better for us; he was a quite worker, here, but--he's an accurate one, as I found out from and experience, when he turned on my mailbox. His successor, what's-his-name, Pa, Mulcahy. Poor Mr. Hopkins.

And all the--you-know-what, Harry, and publicity of Fred, August that by evaluation are worth 100,000 to the American public my pet cow here. The new cows will be employed receives not even a cent in wages, he gets paid multiplied. In this we are behind, Mr. Bennett!

I saw your notice that the bamboo plants we sent to Mr. Tevis were very poor. Yes, no wonder. Mr. Tevis believes that bamboos can be imported from such a far-away land like Japan or China and then be planted straight away in the open in California. No wonder his plants look poor; the bamboo is one of the most difficult plants to transplant from a far-away region. If it weren't so, we would have had bamboo plantations all over the globe long and long ago.

Then, you ask me what I would thing of planting the different varieties of bamboos from 10 to 15 feet apart, and putting concrete walls between them, to keep them apart. Well, that is a difficult problem. There are varieties that will submit to this, but there are varieties that won't. The very large and robust growing ones, like Phyllostachys pubescens, Ph. mitis, Ph. Quillioi really need certain corners of a garden all to themselves and even then they will often run into one another. It may be that in the far future, when bamboo-culture really shall have become established industry in the United States, that we will plant 20 or 30 acres of each good variety and keep such pieces of land separated by a hundred yards or so of woodland or of tea plantation or the Lord knows what.

In your message of January 29, 1910, I saw that Dr. Woods has resigned and I noticed from the clippings enclosed that you fellows had quite a time of it. Dr. Woods certainly betters his position remarkably well and now he becomes his own "boss" more or less, a thing nearly everyone of us strives for in some way or another. You miss him, however, don't you?

Yes, so everything changes; who knows what I will find a few years hence, when I come back again.

Then Dr. Galloway has been sick, rather seriously as I understand; Dr. Townsend resigned, Mr. Powell promoted, Mr. Stubenrauch promoted, Mr. Peter Bisset appointed, Mr. Clarke resigned, My, My, what changes, eh?

I see your information concerning the Japanese flowering cherries. Sad, eh, after all this trouble of getting them. Could not some secions have been taken of each variety and been grafted? Very likely there were some unusual forms among them.

Your photos and clippings are always very welcome. It gives me a feeling I am still somewhat among you all. News of America is very scare here, we live somewhat like in China. In case my interpreter wasn't such a rather narrow-minded chap, he would inform me somewhat more, but he doesn't. It is a hard job to find the right kind of co-workers; you will surely agree with me in that, don't you?

About No. 16921. Ta-mo-pan, yes, that is the real one. and I am much in doubt that 17172, which Mr. Breece fruited is really 17172. I personally thing scions got mixed somewhat as has occurred a couple of times.

I perused your clipping about the weather in California. Lordy, they got it "in the neck" there around Riverside, eh? And you say Florida too got a cold spell. Do you know what we ought to do? Erect a range of mountains across the United States or rather make a couple of ranges, one just along the Great Lakes

and one through North Texas to the Pacific Coast.

Your copies of the inventory notes on the pears and peach, Mr. Parker of Mukden sent in, I received too. Thanks, I wonder why these pear and peach scions arrived in such rather good condition. Of course, my pear scions from Manchuria were also quite fresh when received in Washington, but---very few propagators took pains enought to make them grow. Prof. Hansen himself admitted that in case he had them grafted in the green house, they would have grown, but they only had stock in the open.

The large photo you enclosed showing the 10 acres of woodland cleared for bamboos there in Brooksville is a very fine picture. You must have had a splendid apparatus with you, eh? I would like to have helped in setting these bamboos out, the more as I carried part of them with me on my long and lonely journey from the Orient to Frisco, where I saw them so badly fumigated. The Globular headed willow, as it looks on the cemetery in Chico shows what an amount of drought it will stand, eh? Several people here in Russia have asked me what name this Salix has, but I am unable to tell them. There is some work yet for our botanists among my stuff.

Well, now a few items about my own life here. Firstly, I find the Caucasus a very interesting land; in fact, it is one of the most interesting lands of our Globe. We say that California has all climates of the world throughout the State. Well, here we have the very sam. Deserts and humid coast sections, low hot valleys andfrrozen mountain regions, plains and

and out through Bird Island to the Pacific Coast.

Our copies of his inventory notes on the years and peach, Mr. Walker of Toledo sent in, I received two. Thanks, I wonder why these poor and poor notes arrived in such tattered condition. Of course, by that time Mr. Sandwich was also quite frank when received in Washington, but—very few propagators took pains enough to make them grow. Prof. Hansen himself admitted that in case he had been grafted in the green house, they would have grown, but they only had roots in the open.

The large photo you enclosed showing the 10 acres of woodland cleared for Indian stone in Jacksonville is a very fine picture. You must have had a splendid opportunity for you, eh? I would like to write to Lord in getting those lantern out, but were we I received copy of their [illegible] in [illegible] Donald Jackson from his [illegible] in Britain, where I was [illegible] Daily Telegraph. The Gardener's Weekly [illegible], as it seems to the country in Chinese where we expected it through it will [illegible], eh? Several people have to [illegible] have sent the Daily Telegraph [illegible] to [illegible]. Those in [illegible] were put for the [illegible] among my stuff.

Well, now a few [illegible] about my own life here. [illegible] I find the [illegible] more interesting than ever, it is [illegible] of the [illegible] I did or not [illegible]. In my [illegible] Gardener's Mr will [illegible] of the world [illegible] the [illegible] well, have we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

hills whatever you want. And fruits here, well, I have made pages of notes already and am still getting more. Mr. Rollow told me t today of a grape of fine quality which can be kept for one year without being put in cold storage. I am going after that fellow. The Caucasus is much richer than Central Asia in all sorts of fruits and grains. It is a diamond in the rough as yet; the Russians are slowly cutting it, but there are many, a great many problems to overcome. This land is not a new land, where one simply can do as one pleases, no, there are many old races living here, cultured even some of them are, and one has to respect their feelings and often even be good friends with them. And the Russians themselves, being only in their first childhood stages, cannot after all, impress these people here with their superiority.

Today is Monday, isn't it? Well, Saturday I have been bringing some grains and beans, among them chickpeas in which Mr. Fairchild takes such an interest of late. In the course of a day or two I will ship you people that stuff in a large box. I do not know a jota as yet whether any of my packages reached Washington, but I surmise they must have. I hope things were not frozen or dried up but I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it were so; postal facilities namely are bad here, very bad!

This climate here in Tiflis reminds me of North China somewhat and of certain sections of the United States, like of Colorado. The air is bracing just now, the days are rather

Hills whatever you want. And Ernie here, well, I have made
peace at [illegible] and an still getting more. So, Helen tell me a
story of a person of this quality which can be kept for one year
without being [illegible] in cold storage. I am going after that fellow.
The Cooperman is much richer than Federal Jail in all sorts of
fruits and grains. It is a diamond in the rough as yet. We
[illegible] simply a thing it, [illegible] are more, a great
[illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] Hills
are simply one do [illegible] [illegible]. There are many old [illegible]
living here, cultivated [illegible] of their [illegible], and one has to
respect their feelings and often even to [illegible] with them.
And the American [illegible], being only in their first [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

Today is Monday, Ernie's [illegible], [illegible] I have
been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. Relaxing [illegible] [illegible] of life. In the
[illegible] of a day or two I will ship you people that [illegible] in
a large [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], but I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I
hope [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to a
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
here, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
California. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

warm, but the nights are cool. As shade trees, Sophora japonica, Populus Bolleana, Ailanthus glandulosa, Gleditsia triacanthos, Fraxinus ornus, etc. all do well; you sell all fellows that like dry air. In somewhat sheltered localities one finds nice specimens of Cupressus funebris and of Prunus Laurocerasus. I got 5 plants of a variety of the last, which is perhaps hardy enough to be grown on Long Island. Well, but unexpectedly I am talking "shop" all the time and I guess I better shop.

Wishing you, mother and Howard good luck and good health, especially, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Excuse for paper which isn't all one sort, as I found out when I had almost finished.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 23, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you 4 bags with seeds by Russian registered sample post. They were marked 1286a and contain nuts of the Caucasian beech, Fagus orientalis (Lipsky). Most of these nuts ought to go to Chico for propagation, but it may be well to try a few in Brownsville, Texas, and to give Prof. Sargent some if he hasn't got these trees as yet in his Arbor-

etum. Mr. Zon of the Forestry Department may also wish a small quantity.

Today I sent you again2 bags with seeds, also by registered Russian sample post. They are marked 1287a and 1297a to 1299a. The contents are many and varied. The very greater part ought also to go to Chico, but as there are several vegetables fit for semi-arid climes, I trust those interested in our semi-arid regions will want their share from them.

Of No. 1290a a peculiar native Caucasian variety of eggplant, I kindly wish you would send Dr. Halsted some, in New Brunswick, as he is so much interested in eggplants.

No. 1296a, Pirus elaeagnifolia, may be a good stock for pears in arid or semi-arid regions. Mr. Mason will probably want to have all the plants that we can supply him.

Of No. 1300a, Paeonia Mlokosevitschi (Lomakin) I wrote already on the inventory note that Mr. John Craig would be the best man to send it . You wrote me a letter two years ago that any species of Peony I met in China would be greatly appreciated by Mr. Craig and the Peony Society in Cornell.

I enclose herewith the inventory notes belonging to this shipment in duplicate and trust they will reach you in good shape.

Tomorrow I hope to ship a large box with grains and beans which I have been buying of late. There are also two large bags with chickpeas among the lot, but they are 2 diffenent varieties.

I have had many interviews these last days with people prominent in Agriculture here in the Caucasus and I obtained a great many valuable notes in regard to rare and interesting fruits and grains.

The director of the Tiflis Botanical Gardens, Mr. A. C. Rollow, was particularly kind to me and he gave me several seeds and a package of scions of good native Caucasian fruit trees. I have to write yet a special rapport about him, but you may safely put him down already as one of the best men I have struck in Russia, for so far as willingness is considered to enter with us in more close relations. He complained that, although they had treated Professor Hansen very kindly, he never even sent them a single note as to his whereabouts, etc. and that as a result, they didn't bother any more about collecting Medicagos or other fodder plants for which he was going to write them.

Well, I will close for the present. With best of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I have had only listened to the last day or two people's problems in Washington have in the Dominions and I obtained a great many valuable notes in regard to some and interesting facts and problems.

The discovery of the Wells Scholarship Endowment, or, as it, without any particularly kind of an and to give me several months and a number of months or more of a live Canadian field issue. I have a very, very, a special support about it, and you may safely let the case already go on. I do hope I may succeed in doubts, for so far as all indications is a-hundred to enter with me in more close relations. He concluded that, although many the Imperial conference issues very kindly, he never even met them a single note as to his amendments, etc. and that as a result, they didn't bother my more fluent collect-ing Indicaqua or other Indian chiefs for which he was going to write them.

Well, I will close for the present. The cost of greeting, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Peter H. Kelly.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Russian Parcel post one package numbered 486, containing 25 small bundles of cuttings of various fruit trees. I obtained them from Mr. A. C. Rollow, director of the Botanical Gardens here in Tiflis. I am sorry they gave such small quantities of each of these things, but as it is a gift, I couldn't very well ask for more, the more as they themselves haven't got too much material of some of the plants.

The very large majority of these cuttings and scions ought to go to Chico for propagation, although I am afraid vegetation has started already in Chico to such an extent by the time this material arrives there that they may not be able to do much with it; I am leaving this over, however, to the good judgment of Mr. Dorsett, who knows Chico conditions and possibilities to perfection.

There are a few good things among this shipment, fit especially for mild-wintered, semi-arid sections.

The apricot "Novast" (No. 499) seems to be one of the earliest apricots of the world.

The apples 487 and 488 seem to possess excellent shipping and keeping qualities and were specially recommended to me by Mr. Rollow.

The peaches 494 and 495 and 497 are also quite good. I wonder how they will turn out in America.

Mr. Kearny will be interested in the Pomegranates Nos. 706, 707 and 708, and Mr. Irwin of Pomology in the mulberries Nos. 704, 705 and 748, 479, 480 and 481 of a former shipment.

I enclose herewith the inventory notes in duplicate and may say that although this shipment in small quantity, it seems good in quality and is perhaps after all worth all the work bestowed on it.

I remain with best of greetings,

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I delivered to the railroad company here in Tiflis one large box with agricultural seeds; marked D. A. addressed on one side in Russian to the Agency of the North German Lloyd in Batoum and on the other side in English to Mr. I. P. Roosa, 2 Rector Stree, New York, U.S.A. As I cannot see this shipment off myself I am asking Mr. Alex. Heingartner, our Consul in Baroum to kindly see this matter through and prepay all charges. I am notifying the North German Agency in

Batoum of this and am notifying Mr. Roosa of the shipment and requesting him to forward it to the Department in Washington at his earliest convenience.

I enclose herewith the notes pertaining to this shipment, all in duplicate. You will find 2 large bags of chickpeas among the stuff, Nos. 1273a and 1274a, No. 1275a may also be something interesting.

The beans Nos. 1286a-1285a, ought not to be tested on the uncongenial Arlington Farm, but to be distributed among settlers and experimenters in the semi-arid sections of the United States.

No. 1301a, a barley, black and white mixed, may be of interest to Mr. Derr in his barley investigations.

The Proses Nos. 1291a and 1292a are probably valuable in these sections of America where there is only a small amount of rain in the growing season.

This shipment will probably not reach you until long after this letter, but I hope it will arrive in good condition.

With best of greetings, also to all in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I also enclosed in the aforementioned box with seeds, one small package of dry-roasted chickpeas as sold in shops here in Tiflis as a delicacy.

Also a sample of the dried fruits of Cornus Mas, called

Kisil and which are used in meat stews, compotes and of which also a cider is made. They are a common article of trade here in the shops, but I am afraid they will never be of much value to us as they are too small.

A many-headed onion is also among this shipment, so as to show how these chaps look. I sent seeds under No. 1287a.

Then there is also a sample bag of dried apricots, as sold here in stores. These apricots have sweet, edible kernels and are mostly used stewed with raisins, with the mid-day meals, like we use vegetables.

When you find time, I would like to know what you think of the roasted chickpeas as a thirst-producer.

To facilitate the identification of this shipment I may say that the box contains the following numbers, 1273a, 1274a, 1275a, 1276a, 1277a, 1278a, 1279a, 1280a, 1281a, 1282a, 1283a, 1284a, 1285a, 1291a, 1292a, and 1301a.

F.N.M.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

March 30, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning we arrived again in Tiflis after a four days' trip to Erivan. We got quite a lot of things there, mostly grapes, however, and the very best we could not all get this time.

I am sending you herewith 9 packages by Registered Russian sample post. They are marked 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 1717, 718 and 719. I enclose herewith the inventory notes in duplicate. They all ought to go to Chico for propagation, but maybe it is too late for that locality. I packed the cuttings in damp, swamp-cypres-shavings and would be pleased to hear about their condition upon arrival. The region around Erivan abounds in good things, but I would need Armenian and Tartar interpreters, as the Russian language there doesn't go any more. The Caucasus is a very complicated kind of a land, very much like China in a good many respects.

Tomorrow I hope to send 31 varieties of grapes, some very good ones among them.

I remain, with best of regards, also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Russian sample post 2 packages marked Botanical Material II and Entomological Material.

The package with Botanical Material contains but two simple onions, but it would look rather strange if I put that on the label. I wish you would kindly show or rather give these healthy, but odoriferous bulbs to Prof. C. L. Corbett or to Mr. W. W. Tracy and ask their opinion about them.

In the package with entomological material there is a small bag with Algae and one with shells, both of interest to specialists in the Smithsonian.

Of the entomological material itself there are 6 small packages with various scales and other lovely? things. They will find their way to those interested in them. I enclose herewith duplicate notes of the shipment mentioned in my letter some hours ago and the notes on the samples.

Trusting all these matters reach you in good condition, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Russian parcel post 4 large packages. Three of them are marked Nos. 720-750 and contain 31 varieties of grape cuttings. The other parcel is

marked I and contains a motley number of things.

I enclose herewith the set of inventory cards, covering this shipment.

A few things are worth being paid special attention; there is, for instance, No. 721, the Shafai grape, which keeps well for 6 months and is a good table grape. No. 722, Ghusaine, also a noted table grape of Asiatic origin; four varieties of "Kishmish", Nos. 723, 724, 725 and 726, all sweet, early ripening, seedless grapes.

The "Askari" grape, No. 727, specially recommended to me by Mr. Rollow for home use; Chalilou, No. 742, one of the earliest table grapes of this world of ours.

Of many of these grapes I obtained but scanty information and some of it may not be quite reliable, for we found a very incompetent man in charge, as the manager had been arrested for political matters, they say! I hope Mr. Husmann will find some varieties of grapes among this lot that will be found first class export table grapes for California.

Three grapes which I wanted to get especially, but which were not to be had this time, were Taifi, a white table grape from the Ordobad district, keeping for one year; Bandi, a white table grape from the Erivan district, also keeping for one year and "Schali", a grape from the Erivan district which stands more alkali than any other variety. We have to enter into correspondence with Mr. Rollow to get these things; next winter, perhaps.

winter Of the dry material there is the sample of black barley, No. 1302a, which is probably of interest to Mr. Derr.

1303a, the celebrated Saxaul tree has formerly already been introduced by Prof. Hansen, isn't it? Well, it is worth experimenting some more. The alfalfa, No. 1304a, is probably of interest to several people. No. 1306a, the famous Tootna melon, seems to be of special interest.

The Nos. 1312a, Lepidium sativum?; 1313a, Rahan; 1314a, Harza, are of interest to me as I encounter them the first time in my travels. I would be pleased to hear later on what they really are. Perhaps you also might send a few of all of these vegetables to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., especially the last two numbers. The Arlington Farm is not the best place to test any new vegetables coming from a semi-arid section and taken into consideration the very poor results of all my Chinese vegetables have given there, I kindly wish you would test these vegetables in Chico or distribute them to settlers of an experimental turn of mind who live in the South Rocky Mountain regions.

Among the samples there are three varieties of hazelnuts and a fine sample of dried fruits of Prunus insititia. Mr. Wm. A. Taylor will be probably much interested in them and I also wish you would kindly send a few of these dried plums to Professor U. P. Hedrick, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, who has asked me to be on the lookout for any species of cultivated Prunus I came across. The raisins

are probably of interest to Mr. Husmann; the black one is a rare variety.

The sample soy beans is for Prof. C. V. Piper and the Caucasian sweets, made from condensed grape juice, flour and nuts, will interest almost every one, but the viticultural section especially.

Well, this is about all for this time. With best of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today we shipped the collected material and I feel somewhat more at ease again, for the shipping of parcels here in this land is always connected with difficulties; one never knows whether some forgotten rule won't be raked out of the dust again and one may go home again and unpack one's packages.

Well, there are several items that I have to note down in regard to what I have seen and heard here from various people.

First of all, my receipt here has been most kind. I should say I was treated almost with distinction by the various

men I met; they even published an interview I had with Mr. Ciranoff, the secretary of the Agricultural Society in the local papers.

Well, the best of all the men here is undoubtedly Mr. A. C. Rollow, director of the Botanical Gardens here. He is unusally well informed about the economic productions of the Caucasus, especially about fruits and promising wild plants, it was he who gave the the various fruit tree scions and cuttings I have been shipping these last days and promised to send anything in his power we want from him. He strongly wants to get into active exchange with us. The things he has to offer are Caucasian varieties of various domestic fruits, like of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, pomegranates, etc., also seeds and plants of various native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. The Department of Agriculture here has a corps of Foresters all over the country and practically any plant described from the Caucasus can be gotten in longer or shorter time.

What Mr. Rollow likes to get from us are our Citranges, our hardiest varieties of oranges, our American chinquapins, our improved varieties of Chestnuts, our Miller persimmon and any improved native American Persimmon, a few scions of "Tamopan", seeds or plants of Panax quinquefolia, also of Malus Sargentii, 1 plant of Pinus Bungeana or some seeds. Seeds of Romneya Coulteri, of Dendromecon rigidum, Alpine plants from Colorado and California. Seeds of Pirus betulaefolia, also of Astragalus

man I met; they even published an interview I had with Mr. Clement, the secretary of the agricultural society in the local papers.

Well, the best of all the one I remembered

Mr. A. C. Hollow, director of the Botanical Gardens here. He is unusually well informed about the economic productions of the Cameroons, especially about fruits and remembering will please, it was he who gave me the various fruit tree seeds and cuttings I have been shipping these last days and promised to send anything in his power we want from him. He strongly wants to get into active exchange with us. The things he has to offer are Cameroon varieties of various tropical fruits, like of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, pomegranates, etc., also seeds and plants of various native trees, shrubs and ornamental plants. The department of horticulture here has a corps of foremen all over the country and practically any plant desired from the Cameroons can be gotten in larger or smaller size.

What Mr. Hollow likes to get from us are our citrus, our hardiest varieties of oranges, our American elderberries, our improved varieties of Concord, our Hilly grapes and our improved native American Muscadines, a few seeds of "Thompson", seeds or plants of Pecan quinquefolia, also of Tilia americana, I plant of Ulmus fungeana or some seeds. Seeds of Berberis Gentleri, of Berberis or vulgaris, alpine plants from Colorado and California, seeds of Ulmus pedunculata, also of Acer platanoides

adsurgens, budwood of say 5 of our best peaches.

Then, they do not receive any of our many publications and are willing to exchange with us. Mr. Rollow gave me 5 books, mostly dealing with varieties of fruits, which the interpreter is perusing now and making extracts from for my use here.

The publications Mr. Rollow wants most badly from us are those dealing with fruits and fruit culture in America, thos dealing with dry land Agriculture, those dealing with Alkali reclamation and Alkalie problems and any literature we have about the soy bean and its uses.

I may say that some of the plants wanted are for the Botanical Gardens here, which are considered the best in Russia and I found Dr. A. Fomine, botanist in charge, and Mr. Midjeffsky, assistant boatnist, very nice people, too willing to show me various interesting plants in the Garden or in the harbarium. This Botanical Garden is not very large, but it is most picturewquely situated and contains the largest collection in the world of native Caucasian plants and they are extending their collection all the time.

In case we send them live rooted plants, Mr. Rollow suggests the parcel post system, maximum weight allowed (international) 5 Kilograms; for cions cuttings and minor things, the registered sample post suffices. Mr. Rollow says that in case the parcels are addressed Botanical Gardens, Tiflis, the customs house authbrities do not detain them.

Alabama, Dadood of Ray & Co. of San Juan Capistrano.

Then, why do we receive any of our only Mission-
ions and are willing to exchange with us. Mr. Miller gave
me 5 books, mostly dealing with varieties of fruits, which
the interpreter is pursuing now and making extracts from for
my use here.

The publications Mr. Miller wants most badly from
us are those dealing with fruits and fruit culture in America,
also dealing with our local horticulture, those dealing with
Alkali reclamation and Alkali problems and any literature we
have about the soy bean and its uses.

I may say that some of the plants needed are for the
Botanical Gardens here, which are considered the best in Russia
and I found Dr. A. Fomine, Botanist in charge, and Mr. Malaffsky,
assistant Botanist, very nice people, too willing to show me
various interesting plants in the garden or in the herbarium.
This Botanical Garden is not very large, but it is made pic-
turesquely attractive and contains the largest collection in the
world of native Caucasian plants and they are extending their
collection all the time.

In close we sent this line special cipher by Mr. Miller
suggesting the placed jack screws, machine vacuum alcohol (Denat-
uration) & Glycerine) for steep matting and minor things
the Engineers mainly need matting. Mr. Miller says that in
case the people are additional interested requests, Will, the
Cultural Water Institute in not in its time.

Navel oranges, which were sent at Dr. Bessey's request some years ago had been received in perfect condition and they have several hundred trees now growing near Batoum, all coming from these plants.

Mr. Hollow also suggests that in case we need anything special, simply to write him a letter asking for it and in case we shouldn't get the thing within 6 months to write another letter. He promised me to send you seeds of Medicago glutinosa, a very promising Caucasian alfalfa and will also collect seeds of various Leguminosae which are drought-resistant and show adaptation as fodder plants. As a whole, I strongly recommend to keep in touch with this Mr. Hollow and to send him already some of our literature as a sign that connections have been established. He would like to have the correspondence carried on in German or in French; (English is rather hard on them here.)

Well, this is about all again for this time. We are as usual in trouble with the authorities here; this time it is about the passport of my assistant, which has run out and the so-called officials are too inactive to give him a new one; we have carried the thing up to some Colonel in charge of such matters and likely it will be settled within a day or two. I was also nearly arrested in Eriwan for looking with my field glass at some scenery, but after some "pour parlers" matters were settled again. A truly sad condition prevails throughout

this broad land, called Russia.

With best of greetings to you all, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 2, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last week I visited several seed stores here in Tiflis and bought some small quantities of Caucasian vegetable seeds, but with the exception of a couple of things, the stores here import all their seeds from abroad. There is, however, a nurseryman and seed dealer here, K. P. Kwees, by name, and he is willing to collect for us agricultural and tree seeds in small or large quantities. I made an arrangement with him by which he will ship you first samples of all interesting things he gets hold of and will state with them their price and quantities. He would send within a week or so samples of black and naked barleys, which he knows of in some villages here in the Caucasus and I hope we can establish connections with him, like we have with Immer & Co. in Moscow. He is also willing to collect tree seeds for the American trade in large quantities and I enclose herewith his list in triplicate. There are a number of interesting things among them and as there are 3 lists

Mile broad land, quite beside.

With best of greetings to you all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mark E. Gibson.

Tifton, Georgia, Georgia

April 2, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last week I visited several seed stores here in Tifton and bought some small quantities of Crookneck vegetable seeds, but with the exception of a couple of kinds, the stores here import all their seeds from abroad. There is, however, a nursery man and seed dealer here, C. E. Jones, by name, and he is willing to collect for us agricultural and tree seeds in small or large quantities. I will be grateful if you will tell me which he will ship you first samples of all interesting things he gets hold of and will state with them their price and quantities. He wants send within a week or so samples of black and naked barleys, which he knows of in some villages here in the Caucasus and I hope we can establish connections with him. May we have with inner & Co. in Boston. Oh is also willing to collect tree seeds for the Arnold Tree in large quantities and I encourage Kosovich his list in exchange. There are a number of interesting things among them and as there are a little

anyway, I wish you would consult some American nurserymen about there being some desiderata for the American nursery trade among that list of names.

I also sent you under separate cover the vegetable seed catalogues of Kwees; also one of Larchet, another seed firm in Tiflis, which is considered the best here; together with these two catalogues, there is also a list of wheats occurring here in the Caucasus which list may be of interest to Mr. Carleton; I had an extract made from it by the interpreter for my own use here. I may say, however, these wheats seem to be hard to collecte. Mr. Hironoff himself said that one most times has to go to the villages to get seeds.

Then, I made the acquaintanceship with Dr. Schmidt, the director of the Caucasian Museum here, a very small man, but--with a most remarkable brain and memory. He told me among other things that in Risce and Trepizond (Asia Minor) there are varieties of Prunus Laurocerasus cultivated for their fruits, which last are large and sweet and are considered by the Turks to be a specially fine fruit. They also make a delicious compote from it. This information is new to me; I have eaten the fruits of the ordinary varieties, but the kernel is large and the meat but little, they are like a large choke cherry and have even the same flavor; these large-fruited varieties, however, may be fine for preserves especially. Dr. Schmidt recommends also to us to test all the native Caucasian species of Trifolium; there are 53 of them and some he saw wild looked very promising as fodder plants. He recommends Trifolium

agency, I also got some English and Italian manuscripts about there being some Englishmen for the Jewish mercery trade among that lot of names.

I also sent you under separate cover the vegetable seed catalogues of Vasey; also one of Lorenz, another seed firm in Utica, which is considered the best. Along together with these two catalogues, there is also a list of plants occurring here in the Caucasus which list may be of interest to Mr. Carleton; I had an extract made from it by the interpreter for my own use here. I may say, however, there seems seem to be hard to collect. Mr. Hornaff himself said that one must times has to go to the villages to get seeds.

Then, I made the acquaintance with Mr. Lomakin, the director of the Caucasian Museum here, a very small man, but--with a most remarkable brain and memory. He told me among other things that in Tiflis and Yerivan (very close) there are varieties of Prunus laurocerasus cultivated for their fruits, which last are large and sweet and are considered by the Turks to be a specially fine fruit. They also make a delicious compote from it. This information is new to me. I have eaten the fruits of the ordinary variety, but the kernel is large and the meat not tasty, they are like a large sweet cherry and have even the same flavor; these large-fruited varieties, however, may be fine for preserves especially. Mr. Lomakin promised also to me to test all the native Caucasian species of Viburnum there (he has 50 of them and also he saw wild lands very near the Caspian plains. He recommends Tiflisian

resupinatum as a lawn plant for the delicious perfume its flowers exhale.

Then I saw a Mr. Timofeen, Government Agronomist here, in charge of sub-tropical cultures. He told me that the real home of the fine hazelnuts is Asia Minor, especially around Trebizand and Kerasund, there are some fine varieties there yet that haven't been introduced and it is very difficult to obtain plants as the Turkish government has prohibited their export. They can only be smuggled out of late. I saw an interesting publication of hazelnuts; "Die Hazelnuss, ihre arten und ihre Kultur." FranzeGoeseckke, Berlin, Paul Parey, 1887. I suppose we have it in the Departmental Library, too, I wonder if Mr. Taylor knows it. I also heard from Mr. Timofeen that bamboos when grown in the sub-tropical climate in Chakva. He said there are large clumps of Phyllostachys Quillioi, Ph. nitis, and Ph. aurea scattered here and there in the Caucasus and the people begin to make light furniture from it. All these 3 mentioned bamboos have stood nearly 10 below zero Fahr. here in Tiflis and were not killed. They have great hopes here for the bamboo as an all around handy material. I also heard that thea culture is beginning to take a hold among the settlers around Batoum and they find it profitable. The Government intends to build factories as soon as the supply gets to be big enough to warrant the rather large outlays. Then I was informed by a gentleman named Dietrichs, who has travelled pretty much all over the world as an inspector of landed property, that Amer-

publication of a book plan for the building program for Tiwery School.

Since I saw a Mr. Thelma, Government Agronomist here, in charge of sub-tropical culture. He said he that the seed loss of the fine sunflower is very high. Initially several thousand lost transport, which are most fine varieties there yet that haven't been introduced and it is very difficult to obtain plants in sufficient quantity for acclimatizing their nursery. They can only be propagated by cuttings. I mentioned the publication of Bentinsky "The Dwellings, Life Styles and Culture," Proceedings, Oct 19, 2nd Jany, 1957. I suppose we have it in the Agr. Provincial Library, too. I wonder if Mr. Taylor knows it. I also spoke to Mr. Thelma why Lamarck when given to the Agricultural College in Tiwery. In Jaffa there are large clumps of Phylostachys bambusoides in style and in some sheltered form not every in the Government and Jaffa people begin to make light furniture from it. All these a mentioned bamboos have stood nearly in below zero air, here in Jaffa and were not killed. They have great hopes here for the bamboo as an all around handy material. I also learned that there culture is beginning to have a hold among the native farmers and they find it profitable. The Government farmers in Jaffa follow as soon as the simple year is in the ground to harvest the rather large crops. This is followed by a leguminous annual plantation. The farmers consider such a crop as an important of varied profits, this also-

ican light wagons, carts, buggies and harness, etc., were the lightest and best in the world and he said that it was impossible to obtain them in Russia. He strongly suggested that some enterprising American firm should open an establishment somewhere in Russia; Moscow he thought would be the best place to found the central sale shop, branch houses could be established later on. Do you thing it is worth bringing this information to those who could do something in this line?

Well, I will close again. Tomorrow I hope to leave for Elisavetpol on the road to Baku, but I think I will return again here to ship off material I will get there and I also have to look out for another interpreter, of whom I got some information.

With best of greetings, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 14, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday we came back from a ten days' trip to various places in the Eastern parts of the Caucasus and I am

sending you herewith this day what we found.

There are 3 large parcels marked DAI, D.A. II, and D.A. III, containing roots, cuttings and scions, numbered 750-768 inclusive. Then there are 3 Registered Samples numbered 769, 770, 771, containing Rhizomes, Corms and Bulbs.

As usual I would like to see most of the material go to our Garden in Chico, as the climate there suits the majority of these collected things better than in Washington. A few things are of special value. For instance, the different varieties of pomegranates, Nos. 753, 754, 765, 766 and 767. They come from the most celebrated pomegranate region from the Caucasus and are considered really good things. They will do well in Texas and the Southwest.

Then, there are the various Medicagos, Nos. 756, 757, 758, 759, 763 and 764. There is probably something good among them and I recommend planting them all. For No. 755 a native variety of plum, it may be too late, but I thought I had better send it just the same. No. 768, the real Paradise apple will interest Mr. Taylor and perhaps the others, too.

Of grape vines I was unable to obtain many this time. The grape vine plantations of the Tartars and Persians in the vicinity of Elisavetpol have so many varieties of grapes all mixed, through one another, that one really doesn't dare to send anything at all. We have to get certain things yet through correspondence.

wedding pre Saturday this day week we trust.

Above are 2 large pewter bowls 3lb, 3in. 1f, and 3.4. 1f, containing pewter, antique and relics, marked 750-760 inclusive. Then there are 2 engraving designs numbered 769, 770, 771, representing Malacca, Cows and Bulls.

As usual I would like to see most of the material go to our Garden in Paris, as the climate there suits the majority of those collected things better than in Washington. A few things are of special value. For instance, the different varieties of pomegranates, Nos. 766, 768, 769, 776 and 767. They come from the most educational pomegranate region from the Mediterranean and are certainly very fine things. They will do well in Paris and not in Washington.

Now, there are the Yukon Bulbous, Nos. 763, 765, 768, 769, 770 and 771. There is virtually something good among them and I recommend planting them all. In 763, 769 a quite mixed sky of plum, it may be too late, but I thought I had better send it just the same. No. 768, the real Jerusalem apple will interest Mr. Taylor and perhaps the others, too.

Of grape vines I was unable to obtain many this time. The grape vine plantations of the vineyard and farmers in the vicinity of Chiavenna very a most worthy of grape culture, taking the country, but one really doesn't have it and growing it fill. It has to be most serious study for the agricultural.

I found some very pleasant people on this last trip, of whom I will write in a next letter. I also had a slight accident, our cart being thrown over through the wheel touching a rock; I am bruised here and there but with some rest will soon be all right again.

To my surprise I didn't get any mail, but today upon making investigations, my interpreter was told my mail had been sent to Batoum on account of a telegraphic request from the American Consul in Batoum. I have written about explanations.

I am sorry to say I did not find a suitable new interpreter as yet. I am in hopes, however, to find a good man yet.

Enclosed please find the inventory notes belonging to this shipment in duplicate.

With best of regards to you all, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 16, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I am sending you, by Russian Registered Sample post two small packages containing entomological material marked I and II.

I herewith give a list of the general contents.

1. Caterpillars nest on Pirus salicifolia, near Geok-Tapa.
2. Caterpillars nest on Pirus salicifolia near Tiflis.
3. Caterpillars nest on Crataegus oxyacantha, near Elisavetpol.
4. Insects' nests on Cotoneaster sp. near Tiflis.
5. Scales on Prunus sp. near Helenendorf.
6. Scales on wild rose, near Helenendorf.
7. Scales on Pirus communis, near Helenendorf.
8. Scales on Rhamnus, near Helenendorf.
9. Scales on Rhamnus, near Elisavetpol.
10. Galls on Ephedra vulgaris, near Geok-Tapa.
11. Galls on Tamarix sp., near Elisavetpol.
12. Galls on Caragana caucasica, near Elisavetpol.
13. Galls on Artemisia sp., near Elisavetpol.
14. Galls on Artemisia sp., near Helenendorf.
15. Cocoon on Paliurus aculeatus, near Tiflis.
16. Cocoon on Caragana grandiflora, near Tiflis.

Each of these packages has a label inside and I hope there may be something of interest among them.

[illegible] Sherwood, Indiana,

April 14, 1941.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

[illegible] I am sending you, by express, Registered Parcel post for each passenger insurance advertising material noted I add it.

I therefore give a list of the general material.

1. Catarrhalitis [illegible] over [illegible].
2. Catarrhalitis [illegible] over [illegible].
3. Catarrhalitis [illegible] over [illegible].
4. Insanity, [illegible] over [illegible].
5. Deafs on [illegible].
6. Deafness on [illegible] over [illegible].
7. Deafness on [illegible] over [illegible].
8. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
9. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
10. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
11. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
12. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
13. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
14. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].
15. Deafness on [illegible] over [illegible].
16. Deafness on [illegible], over [illegible].

Each of these material has a label [illegible] and I hope there may be [illegible] of [illegible] among them.

With best of greetings, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 19, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the past quarter, January 1 - March 31 (inclusive) 1910. Would you kindly turn them over to Mr. Estabrook who may assist in straightening out such matters are not quite correct.

To my regrets I didn't receive as yet any statement as in what shape my last accounts were found and I have as such no guide in the making up of this one.

I will give a rough sketch how my finances stand now.

Expenses for period of August 1 - Sept. 30, 1909	$731.24
" " " " Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1909	1375.00
" " " " Jan. 1 - March 31, 1910	1759.00
Total (Roughly)	$3850.00

Now I will get the troubles yet of paying the railraod fares back from somewhere here to St. Petersburg of both my assistant and the interpreter, but still I do not think my total expenses will be more than $5500 and I think you may count on a sum of about 500 dollars which I won't expend, unless, of

course, something very unusual or unforeseen should arise, like the coming back of me or something of such a nature.

I enclose herewith some vouchers and bills which may be either of use or may be not, according to what Mr. Estabrook decides. Soon I will send my itinerary report, too, for which Dr. Mann asks me.

Well, hoping these financial matters will be found to be in good shape, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 19, 1910.

Dear Dr. Mann:

The day before yesterday I received among a pile of mail also your letter of March 11, 1910, in which you request me to make out my itinerary report for the months of January, February and March, 1910. I hope all this delay of mail not reaching me is not going to cause you great inconvenience, but I really thought it was not necessary for a fellow, travelling like I do, to make out such reports, at least when I was in China it was not wanted from me and I just wonder whether other explorers have ever been doing it. Well, I enclose herewith such a report and hope it is detailed enough. Would you

later on kindly let me know whether such a three month's report is sufficient or whether shorter period ones are needed.

And here it goes:

Field Itinerary Report fro Frank N. Meyer.

For the period from January 1, 1910 to March 31, 1910, inclusive.

Sat. Jan. 1, 1910. Putting last touches to packing in of baggage. Left St. Petersburg for Moscow in afternoon.

Sun. Jan. 2, 1910. Arrive in Moscow.

Mon. Jan. 3, 1910. In Moscow. Went to Immer & Co., a well-known seed firm, had conference, went also to Botanical Garden.

Tues. Jan. 4, 1910. Went to the College of Agriculture and saw several men of importance there.

Wed. Jan. 5, 1910, Saw Prof. Galenkin at Bot. Gardens in Moscow and various others re Medicagos.

Thur. Jan 6, 1910. Saw Mr. Engel again of the seed firm of Immer & Co. Left at night for Sebastopol, Crimea, by R.R.

Fri. Jan. 7, 1910. Enroute, very cold (28° below Zero Reaumur).

Sat. Jan. 8, 1910. Enroute, " " " " " "

Sun. Jan. 9, 1910. Arrived early in the morning in Sebastopol. Afternoon went out in neighboring mountains.

Mon. Jan 11, 1910. In Sebastopol, attended to correspondence.

Tue. Jan. 11. Collected seeds and scions of wild plants in mountains near Sebastopol.

Wed. Jan. 12. Described and packed collected plant material.

Thr. Jan. 13. In Sebastopol, made accounts in shape and re-packed baggage.

Fri. Jan 14. Left Sebastopol by cart for Souchaja Betska, Crimea. All day en route, collecting plants & seeds.

Sat. Jan. 15. All day en route for Baidari, collecting plants and seeds while enroute.

Sun. Jan. 16. Left for Kirikinesh, all day en route collecting plant and seeds.

Mon. Jan 17. Left for Yalta, all day enroute, collecting plants and seeds. Arrived at sunset in Yalta.

Tue. Jan. 18. In Yalta, assistant ill; packing in collected material.

Wed. Jan. 19. In Yalta, assistant ill; Great Russian Holiday, Post office closed. Correspondence tended to.

Thr. Jan. 20. In Yalta. Plants shipped off and for supplied hunted.

Fri. Jan. 21. In Yalta, Plants shipped off. Correspondence attended to.

Sat. Jan. 22. Went to the Botanical Gardens at Nikita and back to Yalta, collecting plants enroute.

Mon. Jan. 24. Went to Botanical Gardens at Nikita and to experimental vineyards.

Tue. Jan. 25. In Yalta. Packing, shipping and describing of

Tue. Jan. 11. Collected yellow-[illegible] orium of wild plants in [illegible] mountains near Valmont.

Wed. Jan. 12. Dried and pressed collected plant material.

Thr. Jan. 13. In laboratory, made accounts in ledger and re-posted ledgers.

Fri. Jan 14. Left laboratory by cart for wooden Tower.

Dimen. All day on route, collecting plants & seeds.

Sat. Jan. 16. All day en route for Kokand, collecting plants and seeds with [illegible].

Sun. Jan. 16. Left for Pulkhoum, a 1 day on route collecting plant and seeds.

Mon. Jan 17. Left for Kalin, all day on route, collecting plants and seeds. Arrived at sunset in Kalin.

Tue. Jan. 18. In Kalin, worked all day working in collected material.

Wed. Jan. 19. In Kalin, worked all day dried remaining collected plants alone. [illegible] 19.

Thr. Jan. 20. In Kalin. Plants dried off and for acquired heated.

Fri. Jan. 21. In Kalin, Plants dried off. Correspondence attended to.

Sat. Jan. 22. Took in the Educational Museum at Kalin and met by Kiran, collecting plants accounts.

Sun. Jan. 23. Went to Kokand. Arrived at Kalin and to general-general diagnosis.

Mon. Jan. 24. In Kalin. Packing, sliding and transfering of

Wed. collected plants.

Wed. Jan. 26. In Yalta, Packing, and shipping of plants. Correspondence attended to, baggage shipped off. Left at night for Gagri.

Thr. Jan. 27. Aboard the steamer on the Black Sea.

Fri. Jan. 28. Aboard the steamer on the Black Sea. Collected plant material in Novorosusk, Caucasus.

Sat. Jan. 29. Landed in Afternoon in Gagri.

Mon. Jan. 31. Collected plants near Gagri, had a conference with the Prince of Oldenburg about Caucasian products.

Tue. Feb. 1. In Gagri. Collected plants in mountains.

Wed. Feb. 2. In Gagri. Collected plants in mountains and packed them.

Thr. Feb. 3. In Gagri. Packing, shipping and describing of collected material.

Fri. Feb. 4. Left Gagri for Ljiep, collecting plants enroute all day.

Sat. Feb. 5. Left for Cherz., collecting plants enroute.

Sund. Feb. 6. Left for Novai Avon, collecting plants enroute.

Mon. Feb. 7. Left for Souchoum Kale, collecting plants enroute.

Tue. Feb. 8. In Souchour Kale, heavy rains, Collected material. Repacked.

Wed. Feb. 9. In Souchoum Kale. Visited Botanical Gardens and met different people.

Thr. Feb. 10. In Souchoum Kale, Visited experimental fruit garden and tried to collect packing moss.

Fri. Feb. 11. Visitied various estates near Souchoum Kale.

Sat. Feb. 12. Went to Sinops near Souchoum and bought packing moss.

Mon. Feb. 14. Repacked baggage and collected material and attended to correspondence.

Tue. Feb. 15. Visited the famous Smitskoi vineyards near Souchoum and collected grape vine cuttings there.

Wed. Feb. 16. Went to Mioscouria near Souchoum and collected there fruit tree cuttings.

Thr. Feb. 17. Packed in collected plant material, made notes, put numberous baggage in order and left in evening by S.S. for Batoum.

Fri. Feb. 18. In Batoum, packing and shipping collected material.

Sat. Feb. 19. In Batoum, visiting various people and shipping offices.

Mon. Feb. 21. In Batoum. heavy rains. Shipping of collected material.

Tue. Feb. 22. In Batoum. Heavy rains. Correspondence attended to. Maps pasted, box repaired.

Wed. Feb. 23. Went to Chakva near Batoum, inspected tea and bamboo plantations.

Thr. Feb. 24. In Batoum. Bought seeds and grains on market and went to Chakva, Pinkhoff, seeing various botanical Collections.

Thr. Feb. 10? In Goodson Hall, Visited experimental Grade garden and talked to reliant gardening men.

Fri. Feb. 11. Visited various members your Goodson Hall.

Sat. Feb. 12. Spent in Albany also Hillsboro and taught painting man.

Tue. Feb. 14. Received Bulletin on Pollution Control and attended to correspondence.

Wed. Feb. 15. Visited Mr. Thomas Vertical Vinegrite Moss Laboratory and collected some vile-smelling liquid.

Thu. Feb. 16. Went to Hillsboro and Goodson and collected Blue Fresh Iron-staining.

Fri. Feb. IV. Looked in collected plant material, made notes, put manuscript together in order and left in evening by S.S. for Bryson.

Sat. Feb. 18. In Bryson, reading the atomic distributed material.

Sun. Feb. 19. In Bryson, taking photos fresh air attracting offices.

Mon. Feb. 21. In Bryson. Heavy rains. Analysis of collected material.

Tue. Feb. 22. In Bryson. Heavy rains. Correspondence attended 18. Still labeled, the weather.

Wed. Feb. 23. Went to Dreiova near Bryson, Inspected tea and Modern Grinder Fan.

Thu. Feb. 24. In Bryson. Heavy Rain and problem in Bryson was sent to Tulsa, Oklahoma, really a plant biologist. Silhouetted.

Fri. Feb. 25. In Batoum. Bought seeds in market, packed and described them.

Sat. Feb. 26. In Batoum. Shipped boxes with seeds to S.S. office and attended to correspondence.

Mon. Feb. 28. In Batoum. Shipped collected plants. Packed baggage and left for Kopetnari in afternoon.

Tue. Mar. 1. Collected in the morning fruit tree scions and seeds in Kopetnari. In afternoon visited experimental vineyard in Guirili and collected cuttings of grape vines.

Wed. Mar. 2. Arrived in Tiflis, visited various stores and bought supplies.

Thr. Mar. 3. In Tiflis. Packed and described collected material.

Fri. Mar. 4. In Tiflis. Shipped collected material and attended to correspondence.

Sat. Mar. 5. In Tiflis. Visited Botanical Gardens and saw various people.

Mon. Mar. 7. In Tiflis. Tended to correspondence.

Tue. Mar. 8. In Tiflis. Visit to Botanical Garden and herbarium and inspecting the Botanical collections.

Wed. Mar. 9. In Tiflis. Packed and described collected material.

Thr. Mar. 10. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to.

Fri. Mar. 11. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to.

Sat. Mar. 12. In Tiflis. Visit to Agricultural Society.

Mon. Mar. 14. In Tiflis. Conference with various agricultural specialists.

Wed. Feb. 28. In Batavia. Bought goods in market, packed and shipped them.

Sat. Feb. 24. In Batavia. Shipped boxes with goods to U.S. utility and attended to correspondence.

Sun. Feb. 25. In Batavia. Arrived midnight last. Bought goods and left for departure in afternoon.

Mon. Mar. 1. Collected in the morning final bill before noon and made in departure. In afternoon visited commercial museum in company with a friend and attended meeting of peace society.

Wed. Mar. 2. Arrived in Delhi, visited various stores and bought supplies.

Thr. Mar. 3. In Delhi. Served and discussed collected material.

Fri. Mar. 4. In Delhi. Shipped collected material and attended to correspondence.

Sat. Mar. 5. In Delhi. Visited Brahmin Gardens and met various people.

Sun. Mar. 7. In Delhi. Sunday to correspondence.

Mon. Mar. 8. In Delhi. Visit to Botanical Garden and Exposition and long delay the Botanical collections.

Tue. Mar. 9. In Delhi. Visited the Emperor Jahangir Mausoleum.

Thr. Mar. 10. In Delhi. Correspondence attended to.

Fri. Mar. 11. In Delhi. Correspondence attended to.

Sat. Mar. 12. In Delhi. Visit to Imperial Society.

Sun. Mar. 14. In Delhi. Conference with various cultural societies.

Tue. Mar. 15. In Tiflis. Packed and described collected plant Material.

Wed. Mar. 16. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to.

Thr. Mar. 17. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and nurseries visited.

Fri. Mar. 18. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and Packed and described collected plant material.

Sat. Mar. 19. In Tiflis. Grains and seeds bought and packed.

Mon. Mar. 21. In Tiflis. Packed and described collected material.

Tue. Mar. 22. In Tiflis. Shipped collected material. Correspondence.

Wed. Mar. 23. In Tiflis. Packed collected seeds. Correspondence.

Thr. Mar. 24. In Tiflis. Shipped off large box with seeds. Correspondence.

Fri. Mar. 25. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to, baggage repacked.

Sat. Mar. 26. Left Tiflis for Erivan at noon.

Sun. Mar. 27. Arrived in Erivan. Visited experimental garden.

Mon. Mar 28. Collected grape vine cuttings and seeds in Erivan.

Tue. Mar. 29. Left Erivan with collected material.

Wed. Mar. 30. Arrived in Tiflis. Packed and shipped collected material. Described it on notes.

Thur. Mar. 31. In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 20, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The day before yesterday and yesterday too I have been receiving a whole lot of mail and I will try to answer some of your questions at the very earliest.

Well, first why my mail hadn't been kept here by the post office officials. That is a real Russian story. Firstly, it seems that our Embassy in St. Petersburg never received my telegram from Batoum telling them to retain mail until later on and they kept on forwarding my mail to the American Consultate in Batoum until they got my letter informing them to send it to Baku. Then they sent some there. When we wrote the postmaster in Baku to forward our mail to Tiflis he did so, but a telegram was received by the post office in Tiflis from the American Consul in Batoum asking them to send my mail again to him; they did so and now I find upon inquiry from our Consul in Batoum that the Russian post office officials only have mixed up the names of Meyer and Schnaider, they resembling somewhat in sound one another and it was for mail of the last name that the Consul had wired. It seems, however that some of my mail has become lost during all this going to and fro and I am the loser.

Now I come to some of your letters; viz., the one of March 2, 1910. About some seeds of Prunus laurocerasus, collected at Chelsea as you say. Well, I ate some of the fruits while I

TITIN, Oregonian, Lonia,

April 4, 1920.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The day before yesterday and yesterday too I have been receiving a whole lot of mail and I will try to answer some of your questions at the very earliest.

Well, first why my mail wouldn't come sooner by the post office officials. That is a real funny story. Usually it seems that's our money in it. Yesterday I over received my telegram from Astoria telling them to remain until until later on and they kept on forwarding my mail to the Astorian Council late in Astoria until they got my letter instead. Then by send it to Nain. Then they sent some to me. That is funny the postmaster in Nain to forward our mail to Titin be Ila so, but a telegram was received by the post office in Titin from the Astorian Council in Astoria saying then to send my mail again to Titin they did so and now I find upon looking into our report in Astoria that the Nain post office officials only have mixed up the mess of letter and mailing, they accomplishing transfer in round one another and it was for a lot of the best men that the Council had mixed. It seems, however that many of my mail has become lost during all this going to and fro and I am into lower.

Now I come to some of your letters Ila, the one of March 2, 1920. That some weeks of Tuesday in order, delivered at Astoria in you mail, Ila. I try after Tuesday in mail.

was there with Mr. Wilson and instead of throwing the stones away I sent them to you, not meaning however, to have them entered under an S.P.I. number as the quantity secured was exceedingly small and nurserymen not liking, of course, that their plants are being carried clandestinely by visitors. As such I like to refrain from writing to Mr. Veitch, but would suggest instead that you withdraw this plant No. 26131 from the inventory and give it privately to somebody. However, since correspondence is so much easier from Washington with England, I suggest that you might ask Messrs. Veitch whether they haven't got some promising fruiting forms of various low growing species of Prunus and if so whether they could give you their lists and prices. You may perhaps mention that I saw a very nice form of Prunus japonica, sent in by Wilson from Western China and having still many fruits on it, while I visited their nursery at Combe Woods in September, 1909.

Letter of February 15, 1910, about some addresses of missionaries in the Shantung province from whom you may get some Ginger rhizomes to be tested in the southwest.

Well here there are a few whom I met personally and who are nice, reliable people.

Rev. Paul E. Gorgen, American Presbyterian Mission, Weihsien, Shantung, China.

Dr. Chas. Lyon, American Presbyterian Mission, Chiningchow via Chinkiang, Shantung, China.

Rev. W. B. Hamilton, American Presbyterian Mission,

Chinanfu, Shantung, China.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Hayes, Chingchowfu via Kiaochow, Shantung, China. American Presbyterian Mission. (A very good man, whom we sent already seeds of Toxylon pomiferum)

Rev. A. C. Moule, Church of England Mission, Tai-an Shantung, China.

Ref. J. S. Whitewright, Educational Association of China, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. (You have been already in communication with him from Washington.)

Of this list I think Dr. Hayes is the best, then follow Dr. Chas. Lyon; Rev. W. B. Hamilton; Rev. P. D. Bergen; Whitewrite and Moule.

I hope you will succeed in getting the roots over in sound shape. In case I myself return again to the Celestial Empire, I will make it a point of getting some good varieties of this northern ginger. If I were living in the milder portions of the United States, I would have my ginger patch just like one has his sweet potato garden. The Rhizomes need about the same storing treatment as sweet potatoes, for so far as absence of cold is considered, but they need more moisture during their period of rest.

In my bulletin I also wrote something about the ginger in North China.

Letter of February 18, 1910, giving me a few notes on how small, stunted forms of Amygdalus and Prunus make good

Gilmartin, Wawkung, China.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Legge, Chingkiangfu via Kiangsu, Shantung, China. Particular correspondents Wanted. (A very good man, when we need already needs of Tsingtao particulars)

Rev. A. C. Hunt, Church of England Mission, Wei-hsien Shantung, China.

Rev. J. R. Ewinghi, Educational Association of China, Mission, Shantung, China. (Yen have been already in communication with his Rev. Hoskinson.)

Of this list I think we have in the book, then follow Dr. Chas. Lyons Rev. R. H. Hamilton Rev. F. V. Jarman Whitewile and Hoole.

I hope you will succeed in getting the roots over in sound shape. In case I myself return again to the colonial Church, I will make it a point of getting some good varieties of this northern climate. If I were living in the milder portions of the United States, I would be my flower as much just like one has his sweet potato garden. The Chinese read about the same starting treatment as sweet potatoes, for as far as climate of cold is considered, but they need more moisture during their period of rest.

In my bulletin I also wrote something about the climate in North China.

Letter of December 16, 1910, writing on a few notes on how small, shrubs grow if Hamilton and Jarman some good

stocks when grafted to almonds, as by the experience of Prof. Mason. My, that is interesting! I never thought that, because we graft the pear on the Quince, with the results that the pear remains considerably smaller as when on its own roots and there is always a considerable difference in size between scion and stock. When I come back some of these years I would like to see more of Professor Mason's work in these lines. Please tell Mr. Swingle not to be afraid I won't send in interesting forms of Prunus and Amygdalus I meet, only I would like to have Mr. Swingle write me sometimes something, so I may be better informed and better be on the lookout.

Letter of February 25, 1910. About Mr. Theo. Kryshtofovich, Agricultural Commissioner of the Russian Government, having called on you. Yes, I knew from several people here that he was in America. He is going to have quite some power. About the interesting variety of grape growing in the vicinity of Elisavetpol yes, I knew of it and the cuttings of it have reached you since, its proper name is Tairish, but Mandja Gandja, Blanc de Gangin, these are all synonyms for on account of the many languages in the Caucasus the productions too have names in legio. The red variety of keeping grape of which Mr. K. speaks, too, is "Kizil isioum". We were not able to get it this time. I have spoken already about this fact to Mr. A. C. Bollow here, who will try to forward it next winter to us.

About this interesting collection of grapes near Yalta, no we were never informed about it, perhaps it doesn't exist any

any longer. The Botanical Garden at Nikita, however, possesses a very large assortment of grapes, but unfortunately they had no cuttings to spare of certain rare varieties, I wanted as I wrote you in my letter about it. I am writing Mr. Kalaida about the Meregovsky collection of grapes and also about records of their temperatures. Mr. Kalaida and his assistant, an old gardener, both testified that temperatures in the garden had done down as low as 15° below Reaumur, may even 16° but that was nearly 30 years ago, when all the large Laurus nobilis and many other plants were frozen to the ground. I still saw the results of that freeze on old Laurel clumps. I see your note re Agricultural Society in Kharkov, Southern Russia, for pure alfalfa seeds. I will see Mr. Kollow about this too and let you hear later on.

I also notice what Mr. Kryshtofovich says about the Meregovsky collection of illustrations of the best grape varieties in St. Petersburg. You say: "If on your return to St. Petersburg you find time to look at those plates, etc." Do you think there is much chance for me to return there?

Letter of February 25, 1910. And this Cicer of which Mr. Engel told me so much is after all only a Lathyrus sativus; I also see the inventory list that the statement of Mr. Engel in regard to this legume as producing 500-600 poods per desertine had only been magnified 10 times!

Letter of March 4, 1910. About the olives of Nikita. As I said already, I am writing Mr. Kalaida for more details of his olives. On your questions I must say this: The Russians in the Crimea know very little themselves about these hardy olives. They found them there when they annexed the country, they are survivals of ancient Greek plantations and only the hardiest have remained. The trees produce large fruits, but are not as productive as some other varieties; the fruits are nearly always used salt-picked. There is not enough of them to use them for oil production. You ask if these trees are so valuable why have not the Russians propagated them and planted small plantations in the Crimea, Yes, why not? The Russians are not as energetic as other nations and they could do many a thing others have done long ago, but------. Well, to be less severe, there are after all few places in the Crimea where the cols is occasionally not too severe on olives and as such, people plant but little of them. Then these olives are not named as yet and apparently not described, and therefore rather difficult to disseminate.

You want my opinion as to the advisability of disseminating widely such a variety for trial. Well, my opinion is this, let us first test them ourselves in several rather uncongenial localities and then afterwards we can give the public some, but not now as yet.

About photos of them, I sent you three, Nos. 457, 458 and 459. I hope they reached you since.

Letter of June 9, 1911. Dear Mr. Alvin M. Bruce,

As I said already, I am willing to include the more hardy wild olives. On your questions I must say this: The Spaniards in the Crimea know very little somewhat about these hardy olives. They found them there when they annexed the country; they are survivals of ancient Greek plantations and only the hardiest have remained. The trees produce large fruits, but are not as productive as some other varieties; the fruits are mostly always used milk-pickled. There is not enough of them to use them for oil production. You ask if these trees are so valuable why have not the Russians propagated them and planted small plantations in the Crimea. Yes, why not? The Russians are not as energetic as other nations and they could do many a thing others have done long ago, but——. Well, to be less severe, there are after all few plants in the Crimea where the soil is occasionally not too severe on olives and as such, respir plant but little of them. Then these olives are not spread so yet and apparently not described, and therefore rather difficult to disseminate.

You want my opinion as to the advisability of disseminating widely such a variety for trial. Well, my opinion is this: Let us first test this variety in several widely separated localities and then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of March 7, 1910, containing copy of the two letters Dr. W. A. Murrill sent us regarding fungit I collected. Thank you for the information. I also got the cards regarding fruits in Bokhara (Burnes Travels in Bokhara) furnished by Mr. U. P. Hedrick of Geneva, New York. Strange! Mr. Hedrick thought of us and I of him in asking you to send him some specimens of the dried fruits of Prunus institia from Erivan.

Letter of March 21, 1910, re Medicagos to be found and especially to make herbarium material of them. Yes, now that the season of shipping live material is drawing to a close, I will have more opportunity of collecting herbarium specimens. I have bought already a good supply of paper and pressing forms and have collected already a few nice plants, like Pirus salicifolia in bloom, various Juniperus, Caragana, etc. About Mr. Cook's outfit for Egypt and Palestine, yes, I will be very much interested in it. I hope, in case you send some samples, that they will reach me, because it seems that samples and printed matter do not reach me readily.

No, I know you are all right in remembering me once in awhile what new things they expect of me; I got, however, a letter from Mr. Dorsett, in a sort of paternal tone, about sending photographs along with shipments or shortly after them. Well, this shows he never was in regions away from civilization and I will have to accept it in that way. Betweenn you and me, however, I feel as you probably have felt, too, that the office of an agricultural explorer soon will cease to be a one-man proposition

Letter of March 7, 1938, concerning [illegible]

Two letters Dr. W. A. Murrill sent us regarding fungi I collected. Thank you for the information. I also got the seeds regarding fruits in Tacoma (Garden Journals in Bookmans) furnished by Mr. U. T. Mudrick of Seaway, New York. Strangely Mr. Mudrick thought of us and I of him in asking you to send him some specimens of the dried fruits of Cornus kousaitia from Hawaii.

Letter of March 21, 1938, re Helianopsis to be found and experimentally to make herbarium material of them. Yes, you have the season of shipping live material is drawing to a close, I will have more opportunity of making [illegible] specimens. Crater Lake already a good supply of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] already a few rare plants, like Viola nephrophylla in Bloom, [illegible] Montanum, Cornuna, etc. Sent to Mr. [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible]. Yes, I will be very much interested in [illegible]. I hope, in case you need some samples, that they will count so, because it seems that samples and related matter do not reach us readily.

No, I know you are all right in [illegible] [illegible] while what are things that [illegible] [illegible]. However, a letter from Mr. Jotsuki, in a [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the photographs along with [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible]. This, while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will have to [illegible] it in [illegible]. [illegible] you and me, however, I feel as you [illegible] [illegible], too, that the [illegible] of an agricultural worker [illegible] will come to be a one-man [illegible]

and that the work will have to be split up between a trained photographer, an economic botanist and an administrative and executive clerk, and such men have to have the knowledge of a few languages, besides being hardy and of happy dispositions.

Letter of March 21, 1910. Yes, I would like to see how things are getting along in the office. You got ever so much better people now as when I was in China, when a namesake of mine was ruining my plants in Chico and others didn't care how things went along. Let us hope we will keep it up and improve besides.

You don't quite like it that I am moving about in a mild-wintered region as the material found will be of value only to the more southern parts of the United States. Yes, that is so more or less, but then we have a state of Texas where many of the things I am finding now will feel at home and the drought-resisting species of Pirus and Prunus are of great value to the semi-arid sections of our Great Land.

That I hope to round up, as you say, some especially hardy things, yes, that is my wish too. But--how much time have I left yet? I do wish you would give me your private opinion how long I will have a chance to be kept out in the field. If it be short, then you know pretty well what I will do. If it is long, I will stick to it, notwithstanding all sorts of inconveniences.

I am very glad Dr. Galloway is improving so finely and that he really has seen what our office has been doing in

and that the work will have to be still re-done; a new-fangled photography, an economic School of our administrative and executive class, and such men have to have the knowledge of a few languages, besides being handy men of large conversation.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1920. Yes, I would like to see how things are getting along in the office. You got over so much better people now as when I was in office, when a number of mine was ruining my places in Ottawa and other departments came new things went always. Let us hope we will keep it up and improve further.

You don't quite like it that I am writing about in a mid-Victorian region - the material need will be of value only to the more scholarly person of the United Nations. Yes, that is no more or less, but then we have a circle of people where many of the things I am thinking now will find of more and the drawing-tantalizing effects of Kipling and Lemaire are of great value to the cool-cold reflections of our Great Land.

That I hope to remain up, as you say, more upon lovely things, yes, that is my wish too. But--how much time have I left pray? As wish you could give me your pictures opinion for long? I will have a chance to be near and in the field. If it be near, then you know pretty well what I will do. If it is long, I will wait to it, notwithstanding all else, of importance.

The very last O. Saturday is lovely in Ottawa and we've no really has even what we office has been doing in

Southern Florida. I never liked to see the Miami Garden given up like a worn-out pair of boots, we are in America so very much behind in the matter of having collections of live plants, that a South Florida Botanical Garden could safely be established.

I saw the clippings you kindly sent about the fight in Congress. No, we have no Associated Press despatches here in this land and American news is as rare as snow in May, so it is always very welcome. Anything about Col. Roosevelt interests me, too. I see he returned safe and sound from Central Africa and is now in Europe.

Letter of March 26, 1910. About my teal-letter reaching you some days before. Glad it was of interest enough to have it copied, poor stenographers, my sympathy to them!

Then I received 9 postal cards, dated February 28, March 4, March 7, March 14, March 17, March 19, March 26, March 26, and March 28, 1910, all announcing receipt of parcels samples and mail. It seems that my shipments are reaching Washington in fairly good time and in rather good condition. I am also in receipt of the Bulletins of F.P.I. Nos. 26 and 28. No. 27 hasn't turned up as yet. There are as usual several interesting things in them. Messrs. Perkins & Mellison are sending quite some good things, I see. MY observations, too, occupy a good bit of space; and the Dookoe, Hamboetan and Poelasan are at last really introduced? Where are we going

southern Florida. I never liked to see the Island Garden given over to a warm-and pair of boots, we are in America so very much behind in the matter of hardy-ornamental or life plants, that a South Florida Botanical Garden could safely be established.

I saw the clippings you kindly sent about the fight in Congress. Oh, we have no Associated Press dispatches here in this land and American news is as rare as snow in May, so it is always very welcome. Anything on at Oil, Conservation interests me, too. I see by returned mails and round from Central Africa and is now in Europe.

Letter of March 26, 1910. Found my foul-letter reaching you some days before. Had it was of interest enough to have it copied, poor stenographers, by everybody in Miami.

Then I received 2 postal cards, dated Thursday 24, March 4, Sunday 7, March 14, March 17, March 18, March 20, March 25, and March 26, 1910, all announcing receipt of Jacobia Amplica and mail. It seems that my outgoing are reaching destination in fairly good time and in fairly good condition. I am also in receipt of the Bulletin of 1909, Nos. 24 and 25. Mr. Barr's Bulletin of 24 yet. There are a great several interesting things in them. Twenty-Seven & Million are another claim some good things, I see. Mr. Swenson and Mr. Henry a good bit of money out the house. Mr. Barrett Bulletin are so just really interesting. There are so many

to plant them; what a pity the Panama proposition has fallen through.

There is one number 26648-649, Prunus sibirica, Meyer's introductions. Well, I haven't got the slightest notion what this is. I never sent anything of this nature from Steglitz near Berlin.

Where is the Hwai Yuan district in China where those pomegranates come from (26794-797). I never heard of such fine pomegranates in China. What is the botanical name of the Guar-ree plant of North Korea, Mr. J. D. Hubbard sent us seeds of?

I hope to get some more mail yet these days otherise a lot is lost and in case there were matters of importance in some of these letters I will keenly feel their loss. In case the financial letter covering my accounts for the period of October 1, 1909 to December 31, 1909, doesn't reach me within some weeks I will have to ask you for another copy of it.

I haven't found a suitable interpreter as yet, I am in correspondence with one and Mr. Rollow will look out for me, too. I also will send you some seeds yet, within a day or so and after that I hope to leave for Pjatigorsh to the North of hear where a successful German collector of plants lives, who knows Turkestan well and who may be willing to go with me. I want a somewhat experience man who knows local conditions, for otherwise one has no end of difficulties. I am still somewhat sore from my cart accident, especially my left shoulder

and arm don't move lightly as yet. Then I am in the hands of the dentist, too, and have my teeth all put in shape for another year or so.

And that is then all; I remain, with best of greetings, also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you per Russian parcel post 2 packages marked D.A. I, D.A. II. They contain 16 separate packages and bags of seeds, Nos. 1315a - 1330a, inclusive, and one sample of very long, blue raisins.

I had expected to keep the seeds until I could fill a large case full, but I didn't find much of interest in the line of grains and legumes in Elisavetpol and vicinity and conclude now better to ship things off.

I enclose the inventory notes belonging to this shipment in duplicate and trust they give the information desired. About this Erivan alfalfa, did Professor Hansen introduce them already? I suppose it is well known however, in America, isn't it? If, however, the statement I heard in Elisavetpol should be true; viz., that it is much longer lived than the Turkestan alfalfa, then it is really a valuable variety.

The beans, No. 1319a and 1320a, I would like to see given special treatment. They ought to go out West somewhere and the watermelons, muskmelons and cucumbers, too. The Arlington farm is no place for things coming from these semi-arid climates here.

In the Pistachio nuts, No. 1328a, Mr. Swingle may be interested and in the Proso, No. 1329a, and the wheat,

Ellis, Dwayne, Davis,

April 22, 1970.

Dear Mr. Hartshill:

Herewith I am sending you per Parcel Post 2 pumpkins marked D.A. I, D.A. II. They contain 16 separate [illegible] of seeds, Jan. 1969 - 1970, inclusive, and are sample of very long, fine raising.

I had expected to keep the seeds until I could fill a large cone full, but I didn't find much of interest in the line of growth and figures in Hierveypol and violently and conclude now better to ship things off.

I enclose the inventory notes relating to this shipment in duplicate and hope they give the information desired. Apart this Virus affair, did Professor Kanem informed you already? I suppose it be well know however, in America, isn't it? If, however, the arrangement I made in Hierveypol should be kept via., that is much longer lived than the Tampico strain, then it is really a valuable variety.

The years, 1968 and 1969, I would like to see given special treatment. They ought to go one test somewhere and the mutations, malformations and curvatures, too. The Arlington farm is no place for things coming from these semi-arid climates here.

In the Tuesday sun, Ja. Lucas, Dr. Wright may be interested and in our Prof. Dr. 1969, and the about.

No. 1330a, Mr. Carleton.

I enclose herewith a traveller's note about Turkestan, which I found in duplicate among my notes.

Hoping this shipment reaches you again in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am in receipt of several letters of yours which I will herewith answer in detail. There is one among them, dated February 16 , 1910, upon which I have to say something more than usual.

You ask me namely, whether it wouldn't be possible for me to send photographs along with the material, or in as short as possible a time after the material has been mailed. Well, I really thought you knew more about the way things go in some semi-civilized lands. If you had been, for instance, in Mexico so close a country to the United States, you would have found out that photographers are not as plentiful there as in America and that good photographers are as scarce as white crows. Well, here in Russia it is exactly the same. Photo-

No. 1330, Mr. Dunlaton.

I enclose herewith a traveller's note about Trinidad, which I found in duplicate among my notes.

Being sub-delegate [illegible] in [illegible] items, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WILLIE H. MILTON.

T-7112, Military Station,

April 30, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dunlaton:

I am in receipt of several letters of yours which I will receive later in detail. [illegible] "Dear" dated February 16, 1910, upon which I have to say something more than usual.

You ask me namely, whether it would'n't be possible for me to send photogr pks along with the material, or in as short as possible a time after the material has been mailed. Well, I really [illegible] if you knew more about the way things go in some semi-civilized lands. If you had been, for instance, in Tampico or Mexico's country to the United States, you would have found out that photogr phers are not as plentiful there as in Brooklyn and that [illegible] are a [illegible] as white elephants. Well, now to [illegible] it is [illegible] Photo-

graphies is still one of the new arts here and the workmanship of the very greater part of photos is simply abominable. In case it would be considered an absolute necessity to have photos go along with a shipment, well, then a competent photographer has to go along with a full outfit. I myself cannot do all things and I have baggage enough already, so that I decline to have all the paraphenalia with me that might enable me to develop, print, paste, etc. You will clearly see this, I trust.

Then you say, that you found out that the projects which are of prime importance are not sufficiently illustrated by photographs and detailed supplementary notes. Yes, such things are true, of course. My work is pioneer work in the real sense of the word. When you study the various things of this world, you will find out that nothing is learned in all details the very first time. One acquires one's knowledge by bits and pieces. About the Persimmons you will find quite some information scattered through my letters from the field and in the fruit section of my coming bulletin. And then, of course, I would like you to bear in mind that China and other Oriental lands are not the places where it is so very easy to obtain real solid information about crops and cultures. There are thousands of matters yet in China alone, on which more light is needed. We are after all only cutting out a few steps in the mountain of knowledge and others have to mount by our steps.

geography is still one of the most vital fields and commands one of the very greatest part of labor in all the universities. In some it would be considered an absolute necessity to have Latin to go along with a diploma, well, then I can admit geography has to go along with a full credit. I myself count to all things and I have language enough left, so that I continue to have all the permissible with me that might enable me to develop, print, read, etc. You will clearly see this, I trust.

Then you say, that you found out that the requisite which are of prime importance are not sufficiently illustrated by geographies and textbook supplement books. They, that children are taught, of course, in order to grasp the real sense of the work. Then we study the various things of this world, you will find out that nothing is learned in all totality the very first time. The curious and inquisitive bite and pieces. About the Americans, we will find the same information scattered through my lectures from the first and in the first section of my course bulletin. And then, of course, I would like you to hear in mind that Asia and other Oriental lands are not the place where it is so very easy to obtain real solid information about origin and customs. There are thousands of matters yet in China alone, on which one light is needed. We are often all only nibbling out a few chips in the mountain of knowledge and cannot have in mind to see that.

Well, this is enough about this matter. Some talks would be better for you and I, but of course, that is out of the question.

Well, now I come to your letters. There are 7 in all, dated February 12, February 18, February 21, February 26, March 2 (2 letters) and March 24.

The note of February 12 announces that my Nos. 388-404 inclusive have been received.

Letter of February 18 tells me that Nos. 370-376, inclusive, have been received.

Letter of February 21 gives more information re disposal of Nosl 388-404.

Letter of February 26 informs me the arrival of Nos. 406-412 inclusive and of No. 415. I also see in this letter that the Amygdalus Davidiana may really become a good thing for America. I certainly hope it will. You say that the cherry doesn't seem to feel congenial on it. Well, in China I never saw the real cherry (Cerasus Avium) grafted on it, only a relative (Prunus tomentosa) the bush cherry. Did Professor Mason also try it in the desert as an almond stock? It is not a real desert plant, however, although it is content with little water. I am sorry to see that this Amygdalus didn't make a show at Brownsville, but then, you know it may be just a trifle too warm for it there in that winterless climate. I sometimes think that you people in America have a more satisfactory task in taking care of imported material than the man in the foreign

Well, this is [illegible] that anyhow. Some Cline would be better for you and I, but of course, that is out of the question.

Well, now I come to your letters. There are 7 in all, dated January 1a, January 1b, January 2b, February 3b, March 2 (2 letters) and March 24.

The note of January 1a announces that my Mon. 388-404 [illegible] have been received.

Letter of January 1b tells me that Mon. 370-378, [illegible], have been received.

Letter of January 2b gives more information re disposal of Mon. 380-404.

Letter of February 3b informs me the receipt of Mon. [illegible] [illegible] and of Mr. [illegible]. I also see in this letter that the [illegible] Building may really become a good thing for America. I certainly hope it will. You say that a [illegible] should have be [illegible] on it. Well, in Cline I never saw the real money (Canadian dollars) worth only a relative (French [illegible]) one cent. The Frenchmen began also try it in the desert as an almost stock. It is not a real desert plant, however, although it is content with little water. I am sorry to say that this [illegible] didn't make a show at Bromville, but then, you know it may be just a little too warm for it there in [illegible] climate. I sometimes think you people in America have a more militarily [illegible] taking care of imported material than the one in the Foreign

field, where mail gets astray and who bucks up against a number of things about which one doesn't write.

Well, then there is your letter of March 21, I, announcing receipt of Nos. 421-440 inclusive , Nos. 452 and 454-461 inclusive.

Letter of March 21, II, mentioning receipt of Nos. 405, 413-418 and 420.

The last letter, viz., of March 24, gives me the information that Nos. 462-468 have been received.

It seems that in general my shipments seem to land in fairly good shape, although it often seems to take a devil of a time to reach the Department. I cannot quite explain that. I see, for instance, from a card, dated April 1, 1910, and received by me this morning, that it took Nos. 430-434 and 441-451 about a month to reach Washington, as I had despatched them on February 22.

Well, postal matters are, like everything here in Russia, about a century behind the time and one is subjected to all sorts of red tape in shipping off anything of value. The last days there is a reign of terror here, the police arresting people right and left. My interpreter and the assistant were both held up already by these so-called guardians of peace.

One only wonders how long this down-trodden people is going to stand this.

Lately, they will give orders one can count on locally; some of things about which you doubtful with.

Bill, Lum Dyer is now valet to Mr. I, accordingly receive no mail (Bl-4A) Inclusive, Nos. 4B3 and 4B-4A3 inclusive.

Letter of March 30, Mr. [illegible] received at Nos. 4D3, A13-A18 and 4B0.

The last letter, viz., of March 30, gives me the information that Nos. 4B3-4B6 have been received.

It seems that is covered up quarters seem to load in fairly good shape, although it often seems to take a-lil of a time to reach the Department. I cannot quite explain that. I (we) for instance, from a card, dated April 1, 1920, and received by me this morning, that it took Nos. 4B3-4B4 and 4B-4A3 about a month to reach Washington, as I was informed with my Phone 3B.

Bill, would welcome any little story-tales such as Bailey about a military [illegible] and not in employing to all sorts of [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] The last days [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] the policemen arresting people right and left. [illegible] and the military [illegible] up [illegible] to [illegible] of power.

The only wonder was they did [illegible] people to policy to avoid [illegible].

Well, Goodbye. Best regards also to our fellow workers in the office,

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please note change of address !!!! Others also take note! c/o American Consul, Batoum, Russia.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I received 4 official post cards from you dated March 31, 1910 and April 1, 1910, announcing various shipments.

I also sent you, per Russian parcel post, this morning a package containing 10 photographic plates which are marked Botanical photos. I hope they reach you unbroken. I am not going to buy any more plates. They are too heavy and require too much care; film packs are really just as good and very much easier handled. I also enclose an illustrated postal showing the way Populus alba pyramidalis serves here its purpose as a street tree.

Then I received a letter from the Savings Trust Co. of St. Louis which letter I herewith enclose. I wrote these

Well, Geddy, that rejects idea to see fellow-
workers in the office.

Yet truly yours,

Mark E. Smith.

P.S. Please note change of address (111 Brown Jug Inn Hotel, c/o Everlee Gerard, Brown, Ind.).

[illegible]

April 24, 1940.

Dear Mr. Hartfield,

This morning I received a letter and money from you dated March 31, 1940 and April 1, 1940, concerning written alignments.

I also made you, our Dentist friend and, Mile interest-ing a package containing 10 manuscripts which are mostly [illegible] [illegible]. I hope they reach you safely. I am not going to say too much about them. They are the long and [illegible] too and [illegible] which are really just as good and very much shorter [illegible]. I also enclose an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

people that I would turn their letter over to my Department for advice and hope you may put it in the hands of Mr. Husmann who may suggest some good grapevine varieties. I may say that this Mr. Paul A. Reps, of whom Mr. Taylor writes, is a Russian who emigrated to St. Louis and has been in correspondence with me, giving me some advice about the Caucasus, its products and conditions. He has been talking apparently to various people about our correspondenceship. I also wish to draw your attention to my change of address, it being now c/o American Consul, Batoum, Russia. I hope to lose less mail that I have been subjected to of late.

With best of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia.

April 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you enclosed 36 photos and 26 films. The photos are numbered from 515 to 550 inclusive and have written on them what they are, where and when taken and some other things besides. 10 plates I will send you separately be parcel post.

people that I would turn this letter over to my Secretary for advice and hope you may get it in the mail of Sr. Sumner who may answer some good preparing writeboxes. I may say that this Mr. Ford is, Hope, of what Mr. Taylor writes, is a Russian who emigrated to Fr. Lewis and may have to prepare-[illegible] so, giving me some advice about the Secretary, the products and conditions. It has been talking generally to Russian people about our correspondence. I also wish to draw your attention to my address of address, it being now c/o American Consul, Batum, Russia. I hope to have been well, but I have been neglected to of late.

With best of greetings, also in all to her office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

RUSS J. [illegible]

[illegible], Secretary, Russia.

April 24, 1920.

Dear Mr. Falcoliis:

Herewith I am sending the enclosed do prints and 10 films. The photos are numbered from 013 to 020 inclusive and have written on them what they are, Alex. and some films and some other things included. If plates I will send you separately to second part.

Trusting this package reaches you in good condition, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia,

April 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you per registered Russian sample post 1 package marked Botanical Material and containing the following things.

1 package of seeds of Cerasus prostrata.

1 " " " " Anchusa myosotidiflora.

1 " " diseased tealeaves from Chakva.

1 " " Galls on wild rose. Tiflis.

1 " " Rust on Rosa sp. Tiflis.

1 " " " " wild grass. Geok-Tapa.

1 " " " " Tulipa Eichleri. Geok-Tapa.

1 " " " " Iris Iberica. Geok-Tapa.

1 " " Scales on Pirus salicifolia. Tiflis.

1 " " Wasp coccoon on Berberis sp. Tiflis.

1 " " Puffballs. Helenendorf.

1 " " Lichens on sunburned rocks. Elisavetpol.

Trusting this question receives your in good condition,

I remain,

Very cordially yours,

Geo. A. Gill.

Dallas, Geo. Gray, Esq.,

April 27, 1880.

Dear Mr. Dalzell:

Herewith I am sending you our registered Bunkum sample part 3 produce marked Potential Mineral and containing the following things:

1 package of seeds of Tuesday Sensitive.

1 " " " " Average Grasshopper.

1 " " Illinois Delicacy (per Express.

1 " " Gall on wild rose. Tilia.

1 " " Burr on Oak. Tilia.

1 " " " " " with grass. Geo. Gill.

1 " " " " Tulip Blossom. Geo. Gill.

1 " " " " Lily Device. Geo. Gill.

1 " " Bulbs on Lace Lichen. Tilia.

1 " " Bug covers on Lettuce. Tilia.

1 " " Potatoes. Informant.

1 " " Flowers on Sunflower seeds. Tilia-Vegal.

The seeds of this wild, dwarf cherry (Cerasus prostrata) ought to go to Chico and perhaps Anchusa myosotidifolia, too. The other material may be divided up between our different specialists.

Trusting this material will arrive in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Piatigorsk, Caucasus, Russia,

May 8, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time you find me in Piatigorsk, a town in the northern part of the Caucasus and a place I came to to have an interview with a Mr. Ed. Ryazel, a plant collector, who visited the Pamir 9 times and went all through Central Asia, Russian- and Chinese Turkestan, parts of Mongolia, of Persia and nearly the whole of the Caucasus are all well-known territories for him. We are now in negotiation with him about him accompanying me on this trip through Central Asia. His demands are somewhat high, really a little bit too high; viz., 200 roubles per month and everything free, including medicines and travel clothing. I consider it too much and have offered 100 roubles per month without clothing, but as usual all other things included. He

Dear Mr. Salzwill:

This time you find me in Pleiningerd, a town in the northern part of the Dominions and a place I came to to have an interview with a Dr. Sk. Brand, a plant pathologist, who visited the Family 3 times and went all through Control Sale, Tunelsa- and Citrous Turbertum, parts of Ion-Ville, of Peralia and nearly the whole of the Dominions are all well-known beertorlers for this. We are now in negotiation with his worst pathologists to go on this trip through Control Sale. His demands are somewhat high, really a little bit too high; viz., 300 roubles per month and everything free, including medicines and travel clothing. I consider it too much and have offered 100 roubles per month without clothing, but as usual all other things included. He

has refused that, but it seems that we may settle at 150 per month and some little things added. He has, however, a nursery here and several private interests and up to this moment he hasn't been able to decide definitely.

The present interpreter, Fjielstrup is his name, must be back in St. Petersburg within a few weeks and the assistant I have with me to look after the baggage and packing and cleaning of things is too uneducated to act as an interpreter in these difficult outlying parts of Russia. In Tiflis or Elisavetpol I was unable to procure a satisfactory man; so few people on this world are really enough interested in this work to throw their energy into it. They want a stiff salary and simply enjoy themselves. That is the main trouble with my present men, too. It really seems a fellow has to be born for this kind of work.

Today is Sunday and let us hope the last holiday for some time to come, for the Russians have made the whole past week practically into one big holiday, it being the celebrated Easter week. Banks and post offices closed, people absent or intoxicated, etc.; such things are common here. We made a splendid trip from Tiflis to Wladikavkas, right through the heart of the Caucasus. We left Tiflis on Thursday morning, April 28, and arrived Tuesday, May 3, in Wladikowkas. As Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were holidays anyway, we had at least the pleasure of being on the road instead of

has refused work, but it seems believe my article at 100 pay much and some little things added. He has, recently, a secretary here and several private interpreters and up to this moment he hasn't been able to decide definitely.

The present interpreter, Tjielsing in his name, goes back in St. Petersburg within a few weeks and the assistant I have with me to look after the luggage and packing and clearing of things in the meshchanskaya as well as interpreter in those difficult outlying parts of Russia. In Tiflis or Mineralnyi I was unable to procure a satisfactory man; so few people on this world are really enough interested in this work to throw their energy into it. They want a stiff salary and simply make themselves. That is my main trouble with my present man, too. It really seems a fellow has to be born for this kind of work.

Today is Sunday and let us hope the last holiday for some time to come, for the Russians have made the whole past week practically into one big holiday, it being the celebrated Easter week. Banks and post offices closed, people drunk or intoxicated, etc.; such things are common here. We made a splendid trip from Tiflis to Mineralnyi, right through the heart of the Caucasus. We left Tiflis on Thursday morning, April 18, and arrived Tuesday, May 2, in Mineralnyi. As Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were holidays every, we had at least the pleasure of being on the road instead of

sitting somewhere in a city. On Monday morning, May 2, we experienced a good snowstorm yet, while in elevations of between 7000 and 8000 feet altitude and our whiskers froze, but in the afternoon we had descended already so far that we were again in green valleys with trees all over the mountains.

The road we went by is the famous Grusinsky military road and we passed some real matchless scenery. In the valleys wild pears, apples, plums and cherries were in full bloom, but on the higher tops and plateaus vegetation was still covered with a heavy blanket of snow. I found several Medicagos and clovers as you will see from the inventory notes I send you and made quite a pack of herbarium material, but otherwise I didn't see much of economic interest for us. In autumn it must be somewhat better when grasses and other possible forage plants for elevated regions are in seeds. It seems that the Caucasus will give America quite a few good things yet. I am getting information all the time about new things. Now, Mr. Ryssel has been telling me again about a very hardy variety of black currant (Ribes nigrum caucasicum) growing in high mountain regions in the northwestern section of the Caucasus where it gets minus 40° Reaumur and where in early May it still registers often minus 15° R. There is much variation among these currant bushes in regard to fruitfulness and size of berries.

drilling accelerators in a city. In country parlance, Mr. [illegible] experienced a very successful year, with the exception of [illegible] between 7000 and 8000 feet. Light fair and our midsummer drought, but in the afternoon we had thunderhead air up as far back as [illegible] were again the prime culprits who to see all over the countryside. [illegible] The result no week by in the Jersey developed [illegible] road and we present some great marketing economy. In the village still queer, apology, plans and examples were in full blown, but on the larger level our pipeline negotiations are still [illegible] within heavy dilution of water. I found general Eastern and [illegible] as you will see from the accompanying notes I sent you and have studied a good of information [illegible], but [illegible] I didn't see much of economic interest for us. In return it will be apparent before we can create and show quantity [illegible] plants for elevated regions are in needs. It seems that the Corsairs will give Jordan quite a few good things yet. I am getting determination all the time about new things. Now, Mr. Grant has been fulfilling [illegible] about a very lucky [illegible] of future success (Lies [illegible]) growing in high [illegible] regions in the environmental action of the Corsairs where it gets [illegible] and [illegible] in early [illegible] [illegible] where [illegible] [illegible] is much [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Then there is a wonderful variety of sweet table grape in a mountain village near the northeast coast of the Caucasus, having berries of a size like Reine-Claude plums !

There are also quinces there in that section weighing up to 2 lbs. apiece and fit to be eaten like apples, after they have laid a couple of months.

Then there is a native specie of Asparagus (A. verticillatus) of which the thing, green young sprouts make an excellent vegetable, of a much more piquant taste than our ordinary asparagus. I tasted them now several times and they are excellent indeed.

Then there is the large fruited Capparis inermis, a promising new pickle for America. It can be grown in our dry, warm regions of southern California and Arizona. Mr. Rossel will assist us in getting some of these things. Only he is somewhat commercially inclined and we first will talk terms before ordering.

Well, I hope to settle matters here within a day or two and will then leave along the east coast for Baku, investigating the table grape industry of Derbent, a city famous for its delicious table grapes of keeping qualities. When Mr. Rossel does not go with me, I may not enter Entral Asia from Krasnawodsk but will try to get me a man from some of the German Colonies along the Volga and go via Oranburg to Tashkent.

Does there be a wonderful working of point jaila
grape in a mountain village near the sacred point of the
Deccan, having heritage of a nice like Salem-Ilvoy place I
[illegible]. There are also [illegible] there. In that spring wedding
log-up to I lay, spices and fig up on [illegible] jaila [illegible],
after they live jaila a people of [illegible].

Due there is a active [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] of which the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] vegetable, of a much-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] several [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] jaila.

Due there is the large [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
will [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Well, I remain with best of greetings to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Piatigorsk, Caucasus, Russia,

May 8, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you per registered Russian sample post, 28 small packages, containing roots and other material. I herewith give a list of the numbers of these packages.

772	3 packages	778,	1 package
773	1 "	779,	4 packages
774	1 "	780,	10 "
775	3 "	781,	1 "
776	1 "	782,	1 "
777	1 "	00,	1 "

I also enclose the inventory notes belonging to this shipment. All this material was collected on our journey from Tiflis to Wladikavkas, which lasted 6 days and which trip I made entirely on foot.

As you see, nearly all the roots are of Medicagos and I am in hopes that a few valuable species or varieties

[illegible], I remain [illegible] of [illegible] to you [illegible],

[illegible] responsibility,

[illegible] [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] May 8, 1920.

Dear Dr. Petersen:

Yesterday I sent you our registered Danish [illegible] pouch, 88 small packages, containing moss and other material. I herewith give a list of the numbers of these packages.

772	1 package	778,	1 package
773	1 "	779,	4 packages
774	1 "	780,	2 "
775	1 "	781,	1 "
776	1 "	782,	1 "
777	1 "	83,	1 "

I also enclose the inventory moss following to this shipment. All this material was collected on our journey from Tullia to Woodlarkes, which lasted 6 days and which trip I made entirely on foot.

As you see, nearly all the mosses are of Neckeraceae and I am in hopes that a few related species or varieties

[illegible]

will be found among them. The specialists in our Department will no doubt give them the best care and location possible.

In the package marked OO, there is a small package with Medicago seeds, No. 1535a, also a few seedpods and leaves of a Medicago of which roots sent under No. 731. Then there is some entomological material like: Scales on Corylus Avellana; (two packages) Scales on Rhamnus Pallasii, (1 package); also a few very large lichens to be given to someone interested in them.

Trusting that all this material reaches you in good shape, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Wladikavkas, Caucasus, Russia,

May 12, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night, at midnight, I reached again this city which I visited some days ao. It is, however, against my wish that I am here and for the following reasons: My passport had to be renewed on account of my having been in Russia 6 months. In Piatigorsk they declared themselves incompetent to do it and I had to return to a city where a governor resides. Now

will be found among them. The specialists in our Department will no doubt give them the best care and favorable results.

In the package marked 00, there is a small package with Medicago seeds, No. 1556, also a few samples and leaves of a Medicago of which probe seed number No. 781. Then there is some microbiological material like Bacillus Brilliant (the product) Bacillus or Bacillus Brilliant, (I probably) also a few very large tubers to be given to someone interested in them.

Trusting that all this material reaches you in good order, I remain

Sincerely yours,

PROF. E. INGIN.

Mulchiavina, Guaranum, Brazil,
May 12, 1940.

Dear Dr. Talvodlin:

Last night, at midnight, I received your letter of which I wrote some days ago. It is, however, satisfactory that I am here and for the following reasons. My property is to be reserved on account of my having been in Brazil 6 months. Infactually they declared themselves incompetent to do it and I had to return to a city where a lawyer resides. The

I am here and although we were at opening time in the office, the necessary or rather unnecessary formalities could not be finished until closing time arrived (only at 2 P.M.) and I will have to stay another day and await further difficulties.

I herewith enclose a letterhead of Mr. Ed. Ryssel, the new interpreter, who, when no further complications arise, will enter my service on June 1, 1910. His family and friends do not agree with his own intentions of going with me and they still may keep him back. As present affairs stand, he will come to us in Baku and I hope to ship off the present interpreter as soon as we have landed there, which may be a fortnight hence. The assistant got an attack of dysentery and is far from well. And so we move along in this part of the globe, just like a family, having sorry and pleasure interchanging.

I remain with kind greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I am here and although we were at opening time in the office, the necessary or rather unnecessary formalities could not be finished until closing time arrived (only as I said) and I will have to stay another day and await further difficulties.

I herewith enclose a letterhead of Mr. Grassel, the new interpreter, who, due to further complications which will enter my service on June 1, 1910. His family and friends do not agree with his own intentions of going with me and they still may keep him back. As present affairs stand, he will come to us in Lhsa and I hope to bring off the present interpreter as soon as we have landed there, which may be a fortnight hence. The assistant got an attack of dysentery and is far from well. And so we move along in this part of the plain, just like a family, having merry and pleasure interchanging.

I remain with kind greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES W. HEDIN

1015.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia.

May 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

From the last letters that came to hand, I see that you are tending entirely to the shipping and forwarding end of our exploration business and as Mr. Fairchild has so much other correspondence, I will address letters of this nature in the future to you.

Well, I am sending you herewith 5 packages, all marked 783 and containing roots of Capparis spinosa. Four of the packages went by Russian sample post (Registered) but the large one had to go by parcel post, although I see from my last shipments that a package by parcel post remains many weeks longer on the road than one sent by sample post. The roots, however, were too large and too heavy and the post office declined to accept them as samples.

I enclose herewith the inventory notes belonging to this shipment, in duplicate. I could say more about this caper plant but the thing is so well known already that I otherwise might be suspected to "Burbank" such an old acquaintance of horticulture.

I suggest that the plants be sent to a few of our Testing Stations in the arid or semi-arid southwest sections of our country, like to San Antonio, to Yma, to Indio and to Chico. Of course, if the thing has bee n experimented with

[illegible] Dear Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy.

[illegible] May 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorothy:

[illegible] From the Iowa Letters that come to hand, I see that you are trading actively in the mingling and fermenting and of our midwinter business and in Mr. Hinrichs has an eye after correspondence, I will address letters [illegible] every in the future to you.

[illegible] Well, I am sending you herewith 1 [illegible], 1[illegible] machines and certainly prove of Dorothy machine. Now of the packages sent by Dorothy single cog (high-speed) but the large one-bar to go in central post, although I am free to [illegible] that a package in central post [illegible] weak longer on the road than one sent by single post. The roots, however, were too large and too heavy and the post office declined to accept them as single.

I minded herewith the invoicing [illegible] mingling in this shipment, in duplicate. I could say more about this caper plant but the thing is so well known already that I otherwise might be suspected to "burbank" such in old acquaintance of [illegible].

I suppose that the plants in cost to 1 for of our Dorothy Hinrichs in the arch or back-yard machines [illegible] of our country. This is the Dorothy, in Iowa, is [illegible] to Ohio. Of course, if the thing can be a [illegible] with

already, then my advice I will consider as not written.

I received several letters from you and tomorrow I expect a few more and then I will answer them all in a bunch. Hoping this aforementioned material reaches you in good condition, I re main with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia,

May 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Russian sample post 5 packages marked 784 and containing roots of Medicago [illegible]. I also enclose herewith the inventory note, belonging to this number, in duplicate. As the region around Baku is mild enough to allow olives to remain out of doors in somewhat protected places, I suggest that these Medicagos be planted so that they can be protected from the winter's cold until they have born seeds.

I got several letters and cards from you these last days and this morning I received a letter from Mr. Fairchild dated May 2, 1910, in which he states that some of my recent shipments have been addressed merely to the Department of Agri-

already, then my advice I will consider as not written.

I received several letters from you and [illegible] I expect a few more and then I will answer them all in bunch. Hoping this afternoon's mail finds you in good condition, I remain with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

FRANK K. MEHIN.

Bain, Georgia, Florida,

May 17, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Parcels post 6 packages marked 784 and containing roots of Bedlington. I also enclose herewith the inventory note, indicating in this number, in duplicate. As the region around Bain is mild enough to allow olives to remain out of doors in unheated protected places, I suggest that these Bedlington be planted so that they can be protected from the winter's cold until they have been made.

I got several letters and cards from you these last days and this morning I received a letter from Mr. Pierelli dated May 6, 1910, in which he states that some of my recent shipments have been delivered safely to the Department of Agri-

culture, Washington, D. C., U.S. America, etc., and that one of these packages was referred to the Libary. Well, I cannot understand how this is possible. Firstly, every one of my packages whether it goes by parcel post or by registered sample post, has an official lable attached to it by strong string and on that label it is always stated what the contents are. On the packages themselves I always write the address of the Department in pencil, but very often the space is not large enough to admit of more addresses than merely the Department, etc., as the address in Russian also has to be written on it by order of the Russian Postal authorities. Of course, in case such an official tag has been taken off, then there is a likelihood that some other office received our shipments, but--our mailing clerks who are receiving such shipments surely know the difference between a parcel with plants and a publication and in case they do not, they should be given some talk about being less dull. I also am far from pleased about the delay my shipments are subjected to; in case I am to blame, I would be too glad to hear the reasons why. In case the postal authorities are, either in America or in Russia, I trust you or Mr. Fairchild will write a strong letter about it, if necessary through the Secretary. I pay sufficiently postage, submit to all sorts of rules from the Russian authorities and I positively see no reason why our shipments should not receive the earliest of accommodations, either in Russia or anywhere else. I am losing

culture, Washington, D. C., U.S. Bureau, etc., and that one of these packages was referred to the Library. Well, I never understand how this is possible. Firstly, every one of my packages whether it goes by parcel post or by registered sample post, has an official label attached to it by strong string and on that label it is always stated what the contents are. On the packages themselves I always write the address of the Department in detail, but very often the space is not large enough to admit of more addresses than merely the Department, etc., as the address in Montreal also has to be written on it by order of the Bureau Postal authorities. Of course, in case such an official tag has been taken off, then there is a difficulty that some other office received our shipments, but—our mailing clerks who are receiving such shipments surely know the difference between a parcel with plants and a publication and in case they is not, they should be given some full short notice. I also am far from pleased about the delay my shipments are subjected to in case I am to claim, I would be too glad to hear the reasons why. In case the postal authorities are, either in America or in Canada, I trust you or Mr. Fairchild will write a strong letter about it, if necessary through the Secretary. I per sufficiently remiss, which in all cases of rules from the Bureau authorities and I positively see no reason why our shipments should not receive the compliment of accommodations, either in Canada or somewhere else. I am losing

personal mail too hoere in this land and it seems anything that one really wants to reach one has to be registered.

Within a day I hope to ship off a box with seeds and herbarium material; I have a hard time in getting the plants perfectly dry. Then my old interpreter left me and the new one has not turned up as yet. I expect him, however, within a day or two. The assistant is as yet far from well, being quite weak from his attack of disentery; I think he will have to go home to recuperate, for it wouldn't pay me to take him with me to hot Central Asia.

Well, later on more. With best of wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia,

May 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today is again a week since we arrived here and although I was in hopes that Mr. Ryssel, the new interpreter, might have been able to come somewhat quicker, he sent me a telegram that he would arrive on the 28th so that is tomorrow. The old one has left already for two days now. I do not miss him much, for he was singularly inactive of late and found out practically nothing.

personal mail you leave to ship last and it would simplify that too really works to read--you have to be very careful.

I think a day I hope to ship off a box with seeds and herbarium material; I have a hard time in getting the plants perfectly dry. When my old housepeeper left me and the new one has not turned up as yet. I expect him, however, within a day or two. The assistant is as yet far from well, being quite weak from his attack of diarrhoea; I think he will have to go home to recuperate, for it wouldn't pay me to keep him with me in his debilitated state.

Well, later on then. With best of wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible] Dear Sir,

[illegible] (?) [illegible]

Dear Dr. Daniells,

Today is again some time--we started here and although I was in bed when Mr. Dravel, the new housepeeper, might have been able to come unexpected guests, he said he is leaving that he would arrive on the 26th so that it doesn't The old one has left already for the Cape Town. I do not miss him much, for he was disgusted (unable to take and [illegible] practically nothing.

I am in receipt of quite some letters from you these last three days and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of April 2, 1910, about a gall on Rosa sp. new to the entomological collection and a copy of part of Dr. Howard's letter. I wonder why Dr. Howard wants me to be instructed to confine my future sendings only to scale insects and galls.

Letter of April 8, 1910. About preserved loquats. Well, I certainly made a mistake and meant kumquat, as you perhaps perceived in reading. About the woodnut oil tree being of value in the United States, well, I think Mexico and the mountains of Porto Rico, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, etc., will be found better suited, not only for more equable climes but the three first also for the cheap labor supply they possess.

Letter of April 11, 1910. What a pity this wax cylinder of yours broke with the 1000 word letter on it to me about the bamboos. I am very glad indeed you find Mr. Schultz such a good man in looking after our bamboos. You say that he informed you that he successfully rooted portions of stems of bamboos. Yes, but what kinds; Mr. de Lehaie says that it can be done with Bambusa and Arundinaria, but not with Phyllostachys. I wonder if Mr. Schultz rooted the last one, if so, he will advance bamboo culture enormously! About that bamboo smut, my, that is terrible! It seems that every new introduction gets some kind of a plague upon it straight away. About Mr. de Lehaie, yes, as long as the world is divided yet in different countries and each country requires a different citizenship, so long men like Mr.

[illegible] I am in receipt of quite a nice letter from you dated last three days and I will notedly answer them.

Letter of April 2, 1941. About a call on Tom Wu, now to the entomological collection and a copy of Dr. Howard's letter. I wonder why Dr. Howard wants me to be interested to confine my future zoology only to mole lizards and [illegible].

Letter of April 2, 1941. Your [illegible] letter. Well, I certainly made a mistake and cause trouble, as you perhaps perceived in reading. Just the wooden pil tree being of value in the United States, yes, I think Merlin and the mountains of Porto Rico, Cuba, the Bermuda Islands, etc., will be found better suited, not only for more exotic films but the three first also for the cheap labor supply near possible.

Letter of April 12, 1941. [illegible] cylinder of power tools with the 1000 word letter on it to be about the bamboo. I am very glad indeed you find Dr. Roberts such a good man in locality after our bamboo. You may view informed you that he reasonably voted portions of stems of bamboo. Yes, but what about Dr. de Lanio? Can just be done with bamboo and structural, let me tell Bibliography. I wonder if Dr. Roberts voted the last one, if so, he will advance bamboo culture enormously. Much that bamboo work, by, that is tropical. Is work had very [illegible] of a plague upon it overnight away. About Dr. de Lanio, yes, as long as the world is divided yet in different countries and each country requires a different citizenship, so long man like Dr.

de Lehaie will find difficulties in working to the world's greatest advantage. About publishing some parts of my letters, true, at present our Department has not the facilities for it. Let us publish a weekly, then we can do it! If the American Horticultural papers were more of the nature of a Gardener's Chronicle, then many things could go in them; as things are at the present, I believe they hardly ever publish anything about the exploration part of our work, do they? I am glad you found my photos all right. The bad ones excepted, of course. Yes, some ten years hence we may partake together of a lunch in the bamboo forest at Brooksville and then the demand will come for more bamboos like it is already in the Caucasus where factories in Tiflis are being supplied with bamboo canes grown near Batoum and the demand exceeds the supply.

Letter of April 11, 1910, with enclosure of copy of Mr. E. Parkinson's letter from Old Bokhara. I notice what Mr. Parkinsons says in regard to the district where he lives, pretty well explored by Professor Hansen. Well, we will just see; in skimmed milk there is often some cream left yet!

Letter of April 12, 1910, re photographs received. And you will use some of them at once, all right. I do not retain any, so of course I run the risk of coming back some of these years and finding that all of the photos have been used already in some way or another, but of course, that cannot be helped. Exploration is the rougher end of our work,

So Lonnie will find difficulties in working to the world's greatest advantage. Good publishing ever [illegible] 1 of [illegible] ture, as I present my departure has met the facilities for it, for we publish a weekly, then we can in [illegible] Scientific papers were more of the nature of a Gardener's Chronicle, then my things could go in there as things are at the present. I believe they largely are [illegible] exploration part of our work, do they? I am glad you found my photos all right. The bad ones accepted, of course. Yes, some ten years hence we may perhaps together of a lunch in the bamboo forest at Darjeeling and run the lime-kiln once for more. Bamboo like it already in the meadows where Dactylis in Tifflis are being supplied with bamboo canes grown near Tetton and the Dawson's wonder the supply.

Letter of April 15, 1920, with enclosure of copy of Dr. D. Ferchland's letter from Old Bodmore. I notice that the Pentlandness seps in regard to the division seems to alive. Letter will explained by Ferchland [illegible]. Well, we will just keep in mind this there is other some [illegible] [illegible]!

Letter of April 15, 1920, we [illegible] acceptance received.

Are you will see some of them on seeing all right. I do not [illegible] any, so if [illegible] I can do. Also [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

but also that part where one sees and experiences something new all the time and im regard to photos, I think I better take the liberal side of it and give you the full use of them.

About belljars, well, my own opinion is too, that in and around Washington they are not going to be of great use; however, to root tree and shrub cuttings, they will be found excellent when placed on a shady place. Evergreens, for instance, root very much better underneath such bell jars than in a frame or greenhouse. You are quite right; the only and the best way to find out is to try!

This Pinus Tauricum seems to be synonymous with P. Laricio, but of this there are many quite distinct varieties. The P.C. I sent you was merely to illustrate how marvellously well it succedds even in barren rocks and I do think it is worth being experimented with as a shade and timber tree in some of the drier sections of the South West. About the little camera, yes, I will try to send it back, only the postal authorities here decline to have a parcel valued and in case I send it without value, it may never reach you, like some photos I sent my sister and like many newspapers and magazines that never reach me.

Letter of April 13, 1910, with enclosures of a copy of Vice Consul Nightingale's report on his trip to the tea districts of Fukien. My kind thanks to you for sending me this report which I find quite interesting, though, of course, not technical, which couldn't be expected. As I only wanted to

but also [illegible] where one does and experiences something new all the time--or is supposed to which, I think I have made the liberal side of it and give you the full use of them.

Don't believe, well, my own opinion is too, that in and around Washington they are not going to be of great use; however, to those two and about anything, they will be found excellent when placed on a shady place. Everyone, for instance, feels very much better nowadays when hail, are then in a fever or pressure. You are quite right, the only and the best way to find out is to try!

They [illegible] seem to be synonymous with P. laevigata, but of this there are many quite distinct varieties. The T.E. I sent you was merely to illustrate how marvellously well it succeeds even in barren rocks and I do think it is worth being experimented with as a hardy and flower tree in some of the drier sections of the South. Just one little comment, yes, I will try to send it back, only the postal authorities have decided to have a parcel valued and in case I send it without value, it may never reach you, like some photos I sent my mother and like many newspapers and magazines that never reach me.

Letter of April 18, 1910, with enclosure of a copy of Miss Jekyll's report on his trip to the Sea districts of Italian. My kind thanks to you for sending me this report which I find quite interesting. Which, of course, not technical, which couldn't be expected. As I only wanted to

borrow this report, I am returning it herewith to you, together with an old letter of yours bearing upon this same subject, from which I am relieved now. Did the tea plants arrive in good state? The photos I hope to see some day when I return unless there is so much more to be seen than I will have quite forgotten all about it.

Letter of April 14, 1910, re Dracaena indivisa leaves being used as a tying material. Sorry it wasn't a novelty to Mr. Hussmann.

Letter of April 20, 1910, re samples of tobacco I sent with the remarks of Mr. W. W. Garner, in charge of Tobacco Investigations. I am very pleased to hear these samples are so well appreciated by those interested in them. An omniforous habit in our profession is not altogether harmful, isn't it?

Letter of April 21, 1910. I am very pleased to see you have taken up correspondence with Mr. Hollow at once. He is a fine fellow, only too glad to assist us and it will be mutually of great benefit if you and he get to know the needs of various sections of both the Caucasus and certain parts of America and actively exchange material.

Letter of April 22, 1910, about the hardiness of various Phyllostachys in the Caucasus and whether perhaps hardiers strains have been developed. No, I hardly think so, for their culture is really too recent for that; however, the winters in the Caucasus are in general not of that changeable nature that we experience in the Eastern parts of the United States and consequently plants suffer less, even if an unusually

borrow this room?, I am returning it herewith in the, letter with an old letter of yours [illegible] this many months. Does which I am relieved now. Did the two plants arrive in good order? The photos I hope to see some day when I return which there is so much more to be seen that I will have quite forgotten all about it.

Letter of April 1, 1911, to Professor Smithie [illegible] being used as a bylaw material. Being it wasn't a [illegible] Dr. Dunsmuir.

Letter of April 20, 1911, to Morley of Victoria I went with the results of Dr. G. Warner, in charge of Dominion investigations. I am very pleased to find these results are well corroborated by those indicated in [illegible]. In conclusion hope in our profession is not altogether hopeless. Don't let

Letter of April 21, 1911. I am very pleased to see you have taken up correspondence with Dr. Holler of [illegible]. He is a fine fellow, only too glad to assist in and it will be [illegible] of great benefit if you and it get to know the ends of mutual benefits if only the Canadian and [illegible] people at [illegible] and actively endeavor [illegible].

Letter of April 25, 1911, where the [illegible] of various Hydroscarpy in the Dominion and [illegible] [illegible] have been developed. Oh, I hardly think so, for their [illegible] is really too remote for that, however, the [illegible] in the Dominion are in [illegible] that of that [illegible] [illegible] that no expectations in the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and correspondingly [illegible] better [illegible], even if [illegible] [illegible]

cold spell is experienced.

Letter of April 25, 1910, in which you tell me that you couldn't find any difference in taste between the ordinary coffee and the sample of soy bean coffee I sent you. I hadn't expected that, but I suppose you used plenty of cream in it and then it tastes wonderfully like coffee which is not too strong; taking it however without any milk, then it is decidedly less aromatically bitter than the produce of Coffea arabica. I have done as you wished and have sent the firm Argot in Quirili a money order for 5 roubles which is 3.60 roubles for 12 tins of coffee at 30 Kopecks per tin, and the remainder coveringpostal charges. I trust you will receive it a month or so from now. I am looking with surprise and delight at the large picture postal you enclosed representing in such a realistic way the beautiful Udo. It is a splendid idea this scheme of yours and Mr. Dorsett, in bringing before the public in such a novel way, a new introduction. A question: isn't the cost rather large of such cards? If not, several of our better introductions will find a more appreciated receipt perhaps, if accompanied by such a card, as when coming simply in the form of material alone.

Then this People's Garden Association, of which Mr. Dorsett also sent me some newspaper clippings, is a good thing not only for the city of Washington, but also for fostering a greater love for plants among residents of the capital. I hope

cold recall in anonymous.

Letter of April 22, 1922, in which you tell me that you notice a fine any difference in taste between the coffee and the sample of my own coffee I sent you. I hadn't expected that, but I suppose you used plenty of cream in it and then it tastes - naturally like coffee which is not too strong; taking it however without any milk, then it is decidedly less aromatically bitter than the product of coffee machines. I have done as you wished and have sent the firm Ingot in Quilli a money order for 8 crowns which is 6.80 roubles for 12 tins of coffee at 80 Ingots per tin, and the remainder covering postal charges. I trust you will receive it a month or so from now. I am leaving with regrets and delight at the large picture postal you enclosed representing in your a realistic way the beautiful Uso. It is a splendid idea this nameof yours and Mr. Forsett, in bringing before the public in such a novel way, a new introduction. A question: Don't the cost rather large of such market? If not, several of our better introductions will find a very considerable relief, if accompanied by such a card, as from coming simply in the form of printed slips.

Upon this coupled Burden Association, of which Mr. Forsett also sent me some newspaper clippings, is a good thing not only for the city of Washington, but sure for forwarding a greater Lord Fairplay's spirit throughout it as well.

to see many reforms effected by them, when I come back some of these years; I hope they will establish a Botanical Garden and Arboretum, too, in some beautiful spot in the environs of Washington. It will give you, however, still more work, won't it?

Letter of April 28, 1910, re hazelnuts occurring near Trebizand and Kerasund and Mr. Taylor's remarks. Yes, I thought he would be interested in them. That is the reason I sent plants and cuttings of 5 native varieties of the Caucasus, Nos. 430-434 inclusive, which numbers were received, but I believe in rather poor shape as Mr. Dorsett wrote me under date of April 6, 1910. In case they are stone dead, Mr. Rollow will be able to duplicate them again. In regard to these hazelnuts and filberts, could you please inform me in a next letter in what section of America they really thrive well. I have sent you a few times samples of hazelnuts, which I hope reached you; for large quantities of fresh nuts, I suppose the New York market is almost as good, if not better, than our markets here, for I was assured that London and New York take the larger and better part of the output of Caucasian and Asia Minor hazelnuts.

Letter of May 2, 1910. This is the last of the lot and you tell me in it about some troubles that you are experiencing with my mail. Well, I wrote about this already this morning to Mr. Dorsett and I would be pleased if you talked with him about these matters. In case somethingsis wrong with

to see many reforms effected by them, when I come back some of these years, I hope they will establish a somewhat Garden and Arboretum, too, in some beautiful spot in the environs of Washington. It will give you, however, still more work, don't it?

Letter of April 21, 1910. We delightfully received your Dahlias and Cannas and Mr. Dorsett wrote me thought he would be interested in them. That is the reason I sent plants and nothing on a native variation of the Canna, Ex.-CC-CA Dahlia, which seemed very remarkable, but I believe in rather your shape as Mr. Dorsett wrote me under date of April 6, 1910. In case they are some good, Mr. Hollow will be able to duplicate them again. In regard to these Cannas and Dahlias, really you please letter me in a next letter in what section of America they really thrive well. I have sent you a few Yucca seeds of Carolina. When I hope reached you, for large quantities of fresh seeds, I suppose the New York market is almost as good, if not better, than our market here, for I was assured Mr. Dorsett and New York take the larger and better part of the output of Canadian and Lake Shore breeders.

Letter of May 2, 1910. This is the last of the lot and you tell me in it about some trouble that you are experiencing with my mail. Well, I wrote about Mr. Dorsett this morning to Mr. Dorsett and I would be pleased if you talked with him about these matters. In case correspondence among with

my methods, I will be glad to correct them, but as I see it, the postal authorities and the clerks attending to the distribution of mail are guilty and I trust you or Mr. Dorsett will find out and let me hear about it. I may not return any more to this land after having crossed the Caspian Sea and I hate to have lost through mere "nonchalance" any shipments that I packed in and wrote about in a rather painstaking way.

Then, I received a letter from my former Chinese interpreter, Chow Hai Ting; you remember probably the one who went with Mr. Sowers of the Carnegie Magnetic Survey. Well, he is in poor straits. He left Mr. Sowers near Tashkent and wanted to return again to Peking. He became sick, however, and had to stay apparently for over 6 months somewhere near Khotan, Now he is begging me to try to help him in getting some kind of a job, as all of his money is gone. Well I have sent him something and wrote that maybe he can be of value yet to me when I arrive in Chinese territory. It takes a letter about three weeks from here to Kashgar and I hope the poor fellow will be relieved somewhat.

You know, I suppose, that Dr. Barchet is dead. Yes, I received a letter from his daughter quite a while ago. They laid him away among the beautiful Mokansom Hills in Chekiang, a place he loved so well. A few days yet before he expired he talked about me and the good work we are doing. Dr. Barchet was one of the men who knew more than he was given credit for,

my methods, I will be glad to correct them, but as I see it, the postal authorities and the others attending to the distribution of mail are guilty and I trust you as Dr. Barnett will find out and let me hear about it. I may not return any more to this land after having crossed the Canadian Sea and I hope to have lost through more "moonlighting" any shipments that I placed in and were stuck in a manner unbecoming.

Now, I received a letter from my friend Gilman Lamprey. Have had this man, you remember probably the one who went with Dr. Barnett of the Geologic Magnetic Survey. Well, he is in poor health. He left Dr. Barnett's employment and wanted to return again to Ottawa. He became sick, however, and had to stay apparently for over 6 months somewhere near Boston. Now he is begging me to try to help him in getting some kind of a job, as all of his money is gone. Well I have sent him something and write that maybe in one to be of value yet to me when I arrive in Chinese territory. It bears a letter which there comes from here to Tashkent and I hope the poor fellow will be relieved somewhat.

You know, I suppose, that Dr. Barnett is dead. Yes, I received a letter from his daughter quite a while ago. They laid him away among the beautiful Tennessee Hills in Morristown, a place he loved so well. A few days yet before he arrived he talked about me and the good work we are doing. Dr. Barnett was one of the men who came to me when he was given credit for

but -- fell in some intrigue which gave him a heavy blow, from which he, being so aged already, never recovered.

Is anything known of Mr. E. H. Wilson, who left for Boston in September, 1910? I wrote him a few times but never received the slightest answer. And that new man that Prof. Sargent had out in North China, is he finding much?

Before I left Tiflis on April 28, I had a talk with Mr. Rollow in the Botanical Garden at Tiflis about various matters. I asked him if it really was so that Erivan alfalfa which I sent under No. 1304a and 1315a, lasts ten years again Turkestan alfalfa 6 years. He did not know this, but stated that Erivan alfalfa is generally badly infested with Cuscuta and he therefore recommends carefulness in importing it in large quantities.

My question whether the Agricultural Society in Kharkoff was a reliable affair to supply us with pure Turkestan alfalfa seeds, he couldn't answer as they hadn't had any dealings with them. He could recommend, however, the South-Russian Agricultural Syndicate, Bulvarnaya g. Krieff, as supplying high grade seeds.

Another place where fine agricultural seeds can be obtained fit for nothern regions is the Estate Muratovo, Station Chotinets, Riga-Orhoff Railway. Mr. Chitrovo being manager. Then I asked in regard to lowness of winter temperatures in Yalta and Nikita and not only Mr. Rollow, but also Prof. Voronoff of the Tiflis Botanical Garden and Mr. Makarenko of the Derbent Viticultural Experiment Station assured me that

but -- fall in some industry which gave him a busy life, from which he, being so aged already, never recovered.

In anything known of Dr. L. H. Gilman the left for Burma in September, 1887. I wrote him a few times but never received the slightest answer. The last one was that first. Sargent had met in New York, in the fledgling years.

Before I left Pitlie in April 30, I had a talk with Dr. Hulbu in the Botanical Garden of Pitlie about various matters. I asked him if it really was so that Wilson Pitlie while I was under Dr. Hoke and Hill, Hulbu was years again Professor Pitlie 6 years. He did not know this, but stated that Prince Pitlie is generally duly informed with Jesuits and be therefore reasonable authenticated in importing it in large quantities.

My question whether the Agricultural Society in Khartoff was a reliable effort to supply us with some Turkestan Pitlie seeds, he smiling's answer an long hadn't had any dealings with them. He could recommend, however, the Joint-Stock Agricultural Companies, Ninemyaga G. Vlieff, as supplying high grade seeds.

Further plans where item agricultural seeds can be obtained for the western regions in the Yabbe Dazatovo, Ghulsa Dzaldada, Ilyo-Kotari Dalian. Dr. Hulbu also mentioned. That I must in regard to layouts of wintor tongue-stocks in Pitlie and Pitlie and not only Dr. Hulbu, but also Prof. Vlieff of the Pitlie Pitlie Botanical Garden and Dr. Hulbu of the Pitlie National Agricultural Society in that

Mr. Kalaida was wrong in saying it ever had been 15° Reaumur. They said from 10° to 12° Celsiars below Zero that would be about right. Mr. Kalaida hasn't answered me as yet on my letter of inquiries, perhaps he found out he was overdrawing the picture somewhat.

Of the famous grape collection near Yalta I was not able to get any more information, beyond that the Nikita Botanical Garden is considered to be the richest in Russia for grape material. About the Bureau of Acclimatization in Sizran, Govt. Simbirsk, Mr. Rollow informed me that Mr. A. D. Woeikov, its president, is a very good man and that they possess lots of interesting things. I just want your opinion about the following. There are several things I failed to get in the Caucasus this time through being too late, like the very long lasting grapes in Erivan and still better varieties from Ordobad, then the famous apricots of Erivan, the excellent native varieties of olives from near Artwin, south of Bartoum. The quinces from Kassawfiurt, the table grapes of Derbent, the superior hemp and millets of the Cuban province. Then there are still the Medicagos from Sarepta, the Acclimatization Station in Sizran and various other points on the Wolga so it might be a good thing to have a run down from Tashkent sometime this fall and get various matters. I will see how matters are going to be in Central Asia and how my new interpreter is going to turn out. Central Asia and adjoining Western China may take a few years to explore and I will just see how

Mr. Kalabb was wrong in saying it even has been 120° Fahrenheit. They said from 100° to 120° Celsius below zero that would be about right. Mr. Kalabb based's assertion on an old or old-fashioned letter of inquiries, perhaps he found out he was overdoing the picture somewhat.

Of the famous grape collection near Kiev I was not able to get any more information, though and the Kiev Botanical Garden is considered to be the richest in Russia for grape material. About the Bureau of Acclimatization in Tiraspol, Govt. Climatist, Mr. Bellow informed me that Mr. A. P. Woolkov, its president, is a very good man and that they possess lots of interesting things. I just want your opinion about the following. There are several things I should to get in the Caucasus this time through being too late, like the very long lasting grapes in Sukum and still better varieties from Ordubad, then the famous specimens of Erivan, the acclimated native varieties of Alisan from near Arkvin, north of Batoum. The quince from Kassaifurt, the table grape of Borbont, the superior hemp and millets of the Kuban Province. Then there are still the medicines from Sarepta, the acclimatization Station in Tiraspol and various other points on the Volga so it might be a good thing to have a run down from Washington sometime this fall and get various matters. I will see how matters are going to be in Central Asia and how my inspector is going to turn out. Central Asia and adjoining Caucasus may take a few years to develop and I will not be

much time I have left yet.

I asked several people about paper plants grown in the Caucasus, but apparently all of the paper is imported and made in Russia from the ordinary materials. Mr. Rollow said, however, that he believes in Central Asia Apocynum venosum and Asclepias syriaca are regularly cultivated for their fibres from which a silky paper is made. Mr. A. Shelkovnikoff of Geok-Tapa informed me that the lightness and strength of the Russian bank notes is due to their being made of Boehmeria nivea fiber. I had always heard they were of Apocynum fibre that was grown especially for them in Turkestan, however, we will ask more about these matters.

Then, I am in receipt of Bulletins of F.P.I. Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 30. No. 25 was apparently detained by the post office authorities for some reason or another and didn't reach me until now, unless this is a second copy you sent. I find these bulletins immensely interesting as they show me in compact form what there is going along in our office. Mr. Perkins seems to be O.K. I see he visited Hokaido and got several things there. I also see with interest that Mr. Berkin of Kuling, reports that the Yang-tow is a delicious fruit when eaten with cream and sugar. None of the missionaries in China ever told me so. I wonder if he really meant the Yang-tow, as the skin of the last is rather tough. I see the photo of the Petsay in Bulletin 29. I wonder whether it is one of the plants

much time I have left yet.

I asked several people about paper plants grown in the Dominions, but apparently all of the paper is imported and made in Canada from the ordinary materials. Mr. Allen said, however, that he believes in Southern Asia Japanese mulberry and Amalfine varieties are regularly cultivated for their fibres from which a silky paper is made. Mr. A. Bolingbroke of Cash-Tape informed me that the lightness and strength of the Russian bank notes is due to their being made of Cannabis sativa fiber. I had always heard they were of Japanese fibre that was grown especially for them in Turkestan, however, we will ask more about these matters.

Then, I am in receipt of Bulletins of P.P.I. Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 30. Mr. Ro was apparently detained by the post office authorities for some reason or another and didn't reach me until now, unless this is a second copy you sent. I find these bulletins immensely interesting as they show me in compact form what there is going along in our office. Mr. Perkins seems to be G.K. I see he visited Toronto and got several things there. I also see with interest that Mr. Dunnin of Malina, reports that the Tung-tow is a delicious fruit when eaten with cream and sugar. Some of our acquaintance in China over told me so. I wonder if he really meant the Tung-tow, as the pith of the fruit is rather tough. I see the photo of the Petsay in Bulletin 29. I wonder whether it is one of the plants

grown by you on your place "In the Woods". From what I note of Consul Wm. Masterson at Harput, many of the Turkish grapes seem to resemble those of the Caucasus and Persia very much. I suppose some will even be found to be identical.

There is a question yet. Could you be so kind and send a large package of vegetable seeds of various kinds with a few flower seeds thrown in, too, to the Family Vohrer in Henenendorf, Elisavetpol, Govt. Caucasus, Russia. There is no hurry about it, but they asked me when I was there if they couldn't get some seeds from us and as they entertained us very hospitably and gave me cuttings of grapes and pomegranates Nos. 753, 754, 755, 761 and762, I trust you will be able to send them something this winter.

I have something similar with Mr. A. Shelkovnikoff at Geok-Tapa, Sta. Chaldan, Govt. Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. He also received us most entertainingly and supplied me with several things, like pomegranates cuttings, Malus paradisiaca cuttings, etc. He is a specialist on Iris and various liliaceous plants and offered me to send us some rhizomes of his various iris, when they have died off about June or July. He also will send seeds in the autumn of Malus paradisiaca (Sg No. 753). What he wants from us are some native bulbous plants able to stand a semi-arid climate. I suggest that some Calochortus from California or Utah be sent and a few native Liliums from the far West.

I just got a letter from Dr. Van Fleet in Chico in

grown by you on your place "In the Woods". From what I note of Consul Wm. Masterman at Bayrut, many of the Turkish grapes seem to resemble those of the Concords and Ferris very much. I suppose some will even be found to be identical.

There is a question you, Could you be so kind and send a large package of vegetable seeds of various kinds with a few flower seeds thrown in, too, to the Manly Porter in Bennendorf, Kilnerstrasse, Cart, Germany, Europe. There is no hurry about it, but they asked me when I was there if they couldn't get some seeds from us and as they entertained me very hospitably and gave me cuttings of grapes and pomegranates Nos. V52, V54, V55, V61 and V56, I thought you will be able to send them something this winter.

I have somewhat similar with Mr. A. Holmgrenkraft at Oslo-Aker, Pr. Tullaa, Cart. Kirkegata, Norway, Europe. He also received an most entertainingly and supplied me with several things, like pomegranates a things, Ivi na yamaklam [illegible], etc. He is a specialist on Iris and various lilaceous plants and offered me to send us some pilaeme of his various Iris, then they have died out about Mass or Duly. He also will send seeds in the [illegible] of Iris [illegible] for Ir. Wm. [illegible] he wants from us are some [illegible] bulbous plants esle to send a [illegible] [illegible]. I suggest that some [illegible] from Salt Lake or Utah be sent and a few native lilieme from the Far West.

I just got a letter from Mr. Van Ilset in Oslo in

which he says he will be very interested in receiving some iris material and I trust you may enter with Mr. Shelkovnikoff into correspondence. I have given him your name and address also.

Well, that is again enough for the present. I remain with best of regards, also to all in the office.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia,

May 28, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you through the Agency of the North German Lloyd in Batoum and Mr. I. P. Roosa, New York, one large case of seeds and herbarium material marked D.A. I.

The contents of that box are many and varried. There is one pood of Lathyrus sativus, (1334a), 1 bag of a small variety of Pisum sativum (1335a), 1 pood of a large variety of chickpea (1336a), 1 bag of horse beans (1337a), 2 bags of wheat (1338a and 1339a), 1 pood of a supperior quality of naked barley (1340a), 1 bag of Ervum Lens (1341a).

Then there is a mass of Herbarium material like

Prunus spinosa	Cerasus prostrata
Cerasus Avium	Cerasus microcarpa
Populus sp. Q.	Tulipa Michleri
Populus alba Q.	Ephedra vulgaris
Fagus orientalis	Spiraea hypericifolia
Prunus divaricata	Vinca herbacea
Taxus baccata	Primula officinalis var macrocalyx
Ribes sp.	Iris caucasica
Prunus sp. (2 distinct sp.)	Viola sp.
Cytisus biflorus ?	Asperifoliacea
Pirus salicifolia	Unknown
Colutea sp.	Alyssum sp.
Mespilus germanica ?	Amygdalus nana
Lathyrus latifolius	Juniperus foetidissima
Rhamnus Pallassii	Juniperus " var. squarrosa
Cotoneaster multiflora?	Juniperus " " aurea
Medicago orbicularis	Juniperus " " isophyllos
Medicago globosa ?	Pistacia mutica
Medicago rigidula	Dictamnuis Fraxinella var. caucasica
Medicago maculata	Lonicera Caprifolium
Medicago sp.	Lonicera iberica.
Anemone silvestris	Cotoneaster sp.
Stipa pinnata	Cicia sp.
Grasses (7 different species)	A cruciferae
Caragana grandiflora	Asparagus verticillatus

Then there is a mass of Basidium material like

Prunus spinosa	Common Sloe-plum
Pteris aquilina	Common Bracken
Populus sp. ?	Hybrid Poplar
Populus alba ?	Hybrid Poplar
Rosa canina(?)	Dog-rose hypanthodium
Rumex obtusifolius	Wild Dock
Rumex Acetosa	Sorrel or Sorrel-like
Rubus sp.	Bramble or Blackberry
Rumex sp. (2 distinct sp.)	Dock sp.
Cytisus Nilicus ?	Leguminosae
Ulex nanus	Gorse
Quercus sp.	Oak
Taxus baccata ?	Yew
Lathyrus latifolius	Everlasting Pea
Senecio Jacobaea	Ragwort
Senecio vulgaris	" var. quadrifloras
Cirsium arvense	Thistle
Medicago orbicularis	Medick
Medicago sp.	Medick
Medicago lupulina	Hop Trefoil
Medicago maculata	Medick
Medicago sp.	Medick
Lamarcke aureola	Lamarckia
Erica pinastra	Heath
Cerasus (? different species)	Cherry
Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service

Capparis spinosa

Onobrychus cornuta

Pirus eleagnifolia

Tamarix sp.

Glancium sp.

Allium sp.

Medicago in 4 sp.

Rust on Berberis vulgaris

A Fungus from the steppe.

Paliurus aculeatus, a fasciation/

Rosa sp. a fasciation. These last two would be interesting for Prof. Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam or for Dr. H. J. Webber in Ithaca.

Pottery from a grave at Samarkand.

Trigonella sp.

Lyorum sp.

Unknown perennial

Glancium tricolor ?

Papaver sp.

Trifolium in 3 sp.

Pimus sp.

Rust on Euphorbia sp.

A sample of hay collected on the steppe, for Prof. Piper and others interested in it.

A fossil Ram's horn

A fossil snail

A copper ornaments from a prehistoric grave in the Caucasus

These last are perhaps of value to the National Museum. If more is desired correspondence is invited.

Sample seeds of

Polygonum tinctorium

A package of scales on Mespilus germanica and a spider ? from Geok-Tapa.

Samples of very large raisins.

" " dried sweet apricots

" " Berberis fruits

" " dried sub acid plums

" " Pistachio seeds.

Dappula vulgaris. Bellgonella sp.

Dendrydium-stereis Lycoid sp.

Tinea alimentilla. Cargoe provenal.

Tenaris sp. Blanche Wilson ?

Tenebrio sp. Insect sp.

Zilius sp. Metallica ln 1 sp.

Tedicoy ln 4 sp. Limax sp.

Bust on Dendria vulgaris Bust on Lycoid sp.

A Tongue from the depths. A sample of bug collected on the

Tellurus moliestus, a Zaccolation stopper, for "Cod. Liquor and

Tons sp. a Zaccolation. Tuna sp. stomp discovered in 1b.

Last two would be interest- A Lunell Bell's Tour

ing for Prof. Hugo de Vries A Lunell small

in Amsterdam or for Dr. E. A copper ornament from a pre-

J. Vedder in Tokyo. historic grave in the museum

Botany from a grave at

Sacramento.

These last are pieces of value to the Political Museum.

If more is desired correspondence is invited.

Some specimens of Samples of very large relative.

Polycera Elegantina-

A package of scales on " Berlevia Inula

Xenylla germanica and a " dried sub soil plant

other Tree Insects. " Dryopsis pseudo.

Books:

Material for an Ampelographie. 2 volumes.

Information about fruit culture in the Caucasus. 2 volumes.

Baume & Straucher des Kaukasus. 1 volume.

I wish you would call the attention of those engaged in alfalfas and burclovers to the Medicago material sent in and to those interested in testing different kinds of drought resistant stocks, Pirus salicifolia, P. eleagnifolia, Prunus sp., Mespilus germanica, Cerasus prostrata and Amygdalus nana.

Of the package of Pinus sp. and of various woody plants I trust Professor Sargent will receive a portion, but of the Pinus especially, as he has asked me particularly for such material.

Mr. Husmann no doubt wants to look through the two grape books. I obtained all of the 5 books from Mr. Rollow of the Tiflis Botanical Garden, all free of charge. The various packages all have a label inside and I trust no difficulties will arise in opening them. I enclose herewith in duplicate the inventory notes belonging to the seeds and hope all things will be received in good shape.

With best of wishes, also to all in our office, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Booklet:

Material for an anthologist. 1 volume.

Information about fruit orchards in the Genesee. 1 volume.

Hanno's stranded den Indianern. 1 volume.

I wish you would call the attention of those engaged in airship and bureloaves to the Indiana material sent in and to those interested in testing different kinds of drought resistant stock, that solicitude [illegible] Dangling pressing, Dreamy Wrinkles and Impossible [illegible].

Of the package of items on, and of various woody plants I trust Professor Bergund will receive a portion, but of the Tiana especially, as he has asked me particularly for such material.

Mr. Hansen no doubt wants to look through the page books. I obtained all of the 5 books from Mr. Hailey of the Hilla Botanical Garden, all free of charge. The various packages all have a local label [illegible] tion will arise in opening them. I would be pleased in duplicate the inventory notes belonging to the seeds and hope all things will be received in good shape.

With best of wishes, also to all in our office, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mark S. [illegible].

P.S. Mr. Ryssel arrived and we hope to leave Monday for Krasnawodsk.

F.N.M.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia,

May 30, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today we went to the post office and were able for some reason or another to ship the little camera back to you insured for 80 roubles. That is the first time they were willing to have one of my parcels valued. We had to pay 1.58 roubles for postage and 30 Kopecks for sealing and insurance. This camera carried apparently some hoodoo with it, for very few of the pictures I took with it are of much account and it is better that it comes again into other hands. Trusting you will receive it in good condition, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Within a few hours I will be on the Caspian Sea enroute for Krasnawodsk; at last you will say! Still, the Caucasus was worth the time and money.

P.S. Mr. Hyssel arrived and we hope to leave Sunday for Kranzwoek.

W.H.M.

Baku, Caucasus, Russia,

May 28, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As I announced to you already, I am in receipt of several letters of yours and herewith I will answer the whole bunch.

Letter of April 2, 1910, announcing the receipt of material, also how a smut disease has developed on the bamboos which is, of course, a very distressing information to me. I sincerely hope it can be kept down, even if the plants have to be defoliated once or twice. Yes, I know it, having seen it quite often in the Chekiang Province and I even sent specimens of such Bamboo hexenbesen to Mrs. Patterson. This one, however, may be again something else.

I am much pleased that Mr. Schultz approves of the location I selected for a bamboo experimental garden at Brooksville. Up to the present I hadn't heard any praise or any condemnation of that particular locality. I myself consider the region around Brooksville eminently suited for the establishment of an arboretum and hope that something like that may grow eventually out of our experimental bamboo groves. Central Chinese and Central Japanese plants will thrive there especially!

Letter of April 6, 1910, re grape and hazelnut cuttings received. I am sorry to hear that those hazelnuts were so dry. I cannot understand why they have been kept on the

Mr. Swanson, Duncan,

May 26, 1910.

Dear Mr. Jorgeb:

As I announced to you already, I am in receipt of several letters of yours and herewith I will answer the whole bunch.

Letter of April 4, 1910, concerning the result of material, also has a most disease has arrived on the same once which is, of course, a very discouraging information to me. I earnestly hope it can be kept down, even if the plants have to be defoliated once or twice. Yes, I saw it, having seen it quite often in the Chickamauga Province and I even sent specimens of such Bamboo Locustum to Mr. Patterson. This one, however, may be again something else.

I am much pleased that Mr. Dulin approves of the location I selected for a bamboo experimental garden at Brooksville. Up to the present I hadn't heard any praise or any condemnation of that particular locality. I myself consider the region around Brooksville eminently suited for the establishment of an arboretum and hope that something like that may grow eventually out of our experimental bamboo grove. Central Florida and Central Gulf States will have plenty open land!

Letter of April 6, 1910. We grass and matting pampline passive. I am sorry to hear that those bamboos were so dry. I cannot understand why they have been cool in the

road for apparently more than six weeks. I wish you would ask the post office at Washington for explanations, if necessary through headquarters.

Letter of April 11, 1910, with enclosures of copies of Prof. Beach's letter of March 17, 1910, and the paper on Smut on Bamboo. Very interesting, both these papers are. Prof. Beach's idea is certainly original, although I personally think that the process of originating a hardier peach by using A. Davidiana as one parent willbe just as slow a process as making a hardy orange of good commercial value. It can and will be done no doubt, but -- it will cost lots of time, patience and money. I am very glad, indeed, that you sent me Prof. Beach's letter. It gives me a wider outlook again upon this apparently valuable introduction of mine.

And this bad, beastly smut disease. Perhaps it came on Mr. Hill's shipment. Every time we import something from Japan there is something wrong with it whether it is rushes, cherries, lily bulbs or now again bamboos. Please let me hear whether it is being kept in check.

Second letter of April 11, 1910. More about the smut and various routine matters. I am glad Dr. Galloway has recovered again a good deal. My, he must have been badly attacked.

Letter of April 16, 1910. I am very glad to hear the work gets along so finely in the office, but -- you fellows have increased considerably in number of late and I suppose the pay roll of our little office is going to be a rather steep one,

read for approximately more than six weeks. I wish you would ask the post office at Washington for explanations, if necessary through headquarters.

Letter of April 11, 1910, with enclosures of copies of Prof. Beach's letter of March 17, 1910, and the paper on Sand on Bamboo. Very interesting, both these papers are. Prof. Beach's idea is certainly original, although I personally think that the process of originating a hardier poison by using A. Davidiana as one parent willbe just as slow a process as making a hardy orange of good commercial value. It can and will be done in truth, but -- it will cost loss of time, patience and money. I am very glad, indeed, that you sent me Prof. Beach's letter. It gives me a wider outlook upon this apparently valuable introduction of mine.

And this bad, beastly sand disease. Perhaps it came on Mr. Hill's shipment. Every time we import something from Japan there is something wrong with it whether it is scales, diaspis, lily bulbs or now again Bamboo. Guess I'm the whether it is being kept in check.

Special letter of April 11, 1910. More about the sand and various routine matters. I am glad Mr. Galloway has recovered again a good deal. If, he could have been fully convinced.

Letter of April 16, 1910. I am very glad to hear the work goes along so nicely in the office, but -- you fellows have increased considerably in number of late and I suppose the payroll of our little office is going to be a rather tiny one.

isn't it? Well, so much money has been thrown away uselessly on some things that turned out to be failures in the past, that a little bit of cash expended upon getting good workers in the force is really in the nature of a solid insurance enabling us to lay foundations upon which to rear a solid building. And Mr. Bisset makes quite a tour, it must have been a revelation for him to see the beauties of California and the far West. I see he also was in Bellingham; I never was in the States of Washington or Oregon, but will certainly visit them, too, some of these years.

And Dr. Aaronsohn wanting to get poor Mr. Goucher with him to Palestine. That wouldn't have done at all, for Palestine is still hotter in summer than Chico and much more garlic is eaten there which doesn't suit all people. You are asking me in the name of Prof. Hussmann to keep an open eye for ampelography of the grape. Yes, I have been doing it and in the large box with seeds which I just delivered to the railraod station there are two contributions to such a work.

I see you received a quantity of chickpea from me. Well, that was in a large box together with other seeds and shipped from Batoum. I was, however, not notified of its arrival or more likely yet, the card announcing it did not reach me, a thing not uncommon here in this land. I am always very glad to hear the state my shipments arrive in, but of course, I being to realize that it is perhaps going to be too much work

isn't it? Well, so much money has been thrown away recklessly on some things that turned out to be failures in the past, that a little bit of cash expended upon getting good workers in the farm is really in the nature of a solid investment enabling us to lay foundations upon which to erect a solid building. And Mr. Hanset makes quite a turn, it must have been a revelation for him to see the beauties of California and the far West. I see he also was in Washington; I never was in the States of Washington or Oregon, but will certainly visit them, too, some of these years.

And Dr. Aronsohn rushing to get poor Mr. Gowker with him to Palestine. That wouldn't have done at all, for Palestine is still better in summer than Ohio and much more gaylie is eaten there which doesn't suit all people. You are asking me in the name of God. Pardon is here as good as for wondering of the crime. Yes, I have been doing it and in the large box with seeds which I just delivered to the railroad station there are two contributions to such a work.

I see you received a quantity of stationery from me. Well, that was in a large box together with other seeds and shipped from Batum. I was, however, not satisfied of its arrival or more likely yet, the card announcing it did not reach me, a thing not uncommon here in this land. I am always very glad to hear the state my shipments arrive in, but of course, I bring to realize that it is perhaps going to be too much work

for you and if you cannot find time for it, then it may be better perhaps to omit the sending of such cards which reach me at great intervals anyway.

Letter of April 19, 1910, announcing the arrival of various numbers of mine and seeing that they were only about a fortnight on the road. How can we explain that. The ways of the mail are truly mysterious! I also noticed the clipping you sent me about People's Garden Association with Mr. Fairchild as president and you on the board of directors. Lord, I won't recognize old Washington when I come back. I hope that the many flowers and trees that are going to be grown will keep the summer temperature somewhat down, although I am afraid my hopes will prove to be in vain.

Letter of April 21, 1910, with enclosure of Dr. van Fleet's letter of April 16, 1910, and a photo of the early fruiting cherry. My, that is most welcome and interesting news and I have to thank you especially as being the first to draw attention to this introduction several years ago. Dr. van Fleet's comment on it being evidently a valuable find, is also very pleasing to hear. What a great, great pity you left Chico some years ago and allowed so many things to fall in the hands of a rascal who did untold-of damage to our reputation and to so many valuable things I sent him and which are all dead and buried now in Chico.

And now you want somewhat more information about this cherry. Well, first where is Tang-si or Tang-hsi or Dongsi;

for you and if you cannot find time for it, then I may be better perhaps to omit the sending of such cards which reach me at great intervals anyway.

Letter of April 10, 1910, announcing the arrival of various numbers of mats and saying that they were only about a fortnight on the road. How can we explain that. The cups of the mat are truly wonderful! I also noticed the slipping you met on about Tooyle's Garden Association with Mr. Reginald as president and you on the board of directors. Lord, I don't remember all twelve dim I ever knew. I hope that the many flowers and trees that are going to be grown will keep the summer temperature somewhat down, although I am afraid my hopes will prove to be in vain.

Letter of April 21, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Van Fleet's letter of April 14, 1910, was a photo of the most fruiting cherry. My, that is some welcome and interesting news and I have to thank you especially on being the first to draw attention to this interesting several years ago. Mr. Van Fleet's comment on it being evidently a valuable find, is also very pleasing to hear. That's great, isn't it? Sometimes some years are and allowed so many things to fail in the hands of a normal one. All valuable of damage to our reputation and to as many valuable things I can tie and when are all that our bearing now in China.

Yes now you was somewhat more information about this cherry. Well, first where is Tung-ai or Tung-ai or Tungyi

the first spelling has been officially adopted 2 years ago by the Chinese Government. It is situated on the canal that connects Soochow with Hangchow in the Chekiang province about 80 miles or so th the southwest of Shanghai. And the history of this cherry. Well, I spoke with Mr. Alexander Kennedy, missionary at Tang-si some night in the latter part of February, 1906, about various fruits they have in his district and he said among other things that they had cherries that ripened early, but were rather small and sweet and were grown in orchards near the mountains. We went out one day, but couldn't locate such orchards and then he said they had some trees in the town itself and on March 1, 1910, we went to a courtyard and I cut some budwood of a rather small sized tree growing on the north side of the house. I never saw the trees in bloom or tasted the fruits and I have my doubts of it being a common thing. And that is all I know about it. In hybridization work I suppose this cherry may create something remarkable, when Dr. van Fleet can combine its early fruiting qualities with the size and taste of standard varieties.

Letter of April 27, 1910, with enclosure of copy of Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick's letter undated wishing to obtain scions of figured woods. Yes, I will keep my eyes open for them, but how am I going to know that a tree has curly wood or not. One can't see it always from the outside. Has Mr. Kirkpatrick perhaps some photos showing how such trees look?

the first spelling has been officially adopted 8 years ago by the Chinese Government. It is attached on the central that connects Jacobus with Kangshow in the direction; northwest about 90 miles or so to the southwest of Shanghai. And the history of this slavery. Well, I spoke with Mr. Alexander Barney, missionary at Tsingtao some eight in the latter part of January, just about various fruits they have in his district and he said among other things that they had discovered that ripened early, but were rather small and sweet and were grown in orchards near the mountains. We went out one day, but couldn't locate such orchards and then he said they had some trees in his own itself and on March 1, 1910, we went to a courtyard and I saw some hardwood of a rather small sized tree growing on the north side of the house. I never saw the trees in bloom or tasted the fruits and I have my doubts of it being a common thing. And that is all I know about it. In hybridization work I suppose this cherry may finally contribute remarkably, also in. Mr. Fleet can combine its early bearing qualities with the size and taste of domestic varieties.

Letter of April 27, 1910, with enclosure of copy of Mr. E. C. Kingsbury's letter mentioned above in which mention of Flowed wooks. Yes, I will keep my eyes upon the tree, but for as I going to know that a tree has early seed or not. You can't see it always from the outside. Mr. Kingsbury perhaps sent photos showing how such trees looks

Letter of April 29, 1910. Your last one with three fine photos enclosed. The two of Rosa xanthina (spinosissima?) are simply superb and do the photographer credit. I am very glad you sent again plants of this last one to Chico. I just wonder how you got them out of the hands of brother Oliver. He wouldn't give any one a single bud or stick from it as Mr. Bisset will tell you and I had some words with him about it.

You say about Rosa Banksiae var. lutea plena that you had written me about it in a previous letter. Well, this letter hasn't shown up as yet. Is it a fine rose or not? I never saw it in bloom and wantyvy the statement of a Chinaman who said it had yellow flowers. I sent another yellow rose, No. 249 (S.P.I 22449) how is that turning out? Mr. Fairchild planted one of them on his place last summer and several were sent to various rose specialists throughout the country. In regards to Mr. Wight's determination of the yellow rose S.P.I. 17469, I may say that I delivered to Mr. Ricker quite a few flowering branches of the wild form which must be in our herbarium now.

Well, that is about all. Thanking you heartily for sending me also some "not mere routine mail," I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I am also in receipt of a stack of post cards, 18 pieces all told, announcing the receipt of various shipments and letters. The cards are dated April 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30 and May 2, 3. Thanks!

F.N.M.

Letter of April 29, 1910. Your last one with three fine photos enclosed. The two of Rosa rugosa (alba-rubra) are simply superb and do the photographer credit. I am very glad you sent again plants of this last one to Ohio. I just wonder how you got them out of the hands of brother Oliver. He wouldn't give any one a single bud or stick from it so Mr. Bisset will tell you and I had some words with him about it.

You say about Rosa Nutkana var. lutea that you had written me about it in a previous letter. Well, this letter hasn't shown up as yet. Is it a fine rose or not? I never saw it in bloom and wonder why the statement of a Gardener who said it had yellow flowers. I sent another yellow rose, No. 549 (R.r.l 22442) how is that turning out? Mr. Mirfield planted one of them on his place last summer and several were sent to various rose specialists throughout the country. In regards to Mr. Wight's determination of the yellow rose R.l.l. 17489, I may say that I delivered to Mr. Hiscox quite a few flowering branches of the wild form which must be in our herbarium now.

Well, that is about all. Thanking you heartily for sending me also some "not more rosities mail," I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I am also in receipt of a stack of post cards, 18 plows all told, announcing the receipt of various shipments and letters. The cards are dated April 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30 and May 2, 3. Thanks!

F.N.M.

Askabad, Turkestan,

June 7, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

And now I am again for a week in this rather hot and dry land and to my great surprise the authorities didn't put the least obstacles in my way, up to the present anyway. The only trouble I have is in finding a good interpreter and general assistant. The one I have now with me, Mr. Ryssel of whom I wrote you, does not turn out as hardy or handy as one would expect him to be. He is a poor walker and his eyesight is far from being what it ought to be while out exploring. Perhaps I may find me a strong, good fellow yet in some of the German colonies that are scattered here and there through this land. However, this interpretation business is a great worry all the time, the more as one out in the foreign field is always very closely associated with one's assistants and one cannot turn to others for advice and companionship.

Well, now you will no doubt be interested to know how I got into Central Asia. Well, we left Baku on Monday night, May 30, and landed the next afternoon in Krasnawodsk, where we found a few police officers and gendarmes asking us for our passports. My name had been booked already for months and I was informed that all my requests to explore and photograph had been granted and that the various authorities had been instructed to assist me. On June 1 I received my passport back and left in the afternoon for Kizil arwat, where according to

Andover, Wisconsin,

June 7, 1941.

Dear Mr. Mirchin:

And now I am again for a week in this rubber but and dry land and to my great surprise the sunburn-tide didn't put the least obstacle in my way, up to the present moment. The only trouble I have is in finding a good interpreter and general assistant. The one I have now with me, Mr. Ignatz of whom I wrote you, does not turn out as handy or handy as one would expect him to be. He is a poor walker and his eyesight is far from being what it ought to be while out exploring. Perhaps I may find me a strong, and fellow yet in case of the normal colonies that are scattered here and there through this land. However, this interpretation business is quite very all the time, the more as one out in the foreign field is always very closely associated with one's assistants and one cannot turn to others for advice and consultation.

Well, now you will no doubt be interested to know how I got into Central Asia. Well, we left Bern on Monday night, May 30, and landed the next afternoon in Kermanshah, where we found a few police officers and gendarmes waiting for our passports. My name had been booked already for months and I was informed that all my requests to explore and photograph had been granted and that the various authorities had been instructed to assist me. In this I (weren't) my passport was left in the interpreter for visit areas, where nobody is

Mr. Rysael's belief many rare Persian seeds could be obtained. When we arrived there the next day we didn't find it to be so, as most of the Persian population had shifted to Askabad and Baku. In the afternoon we left again for Bacharden, a small town near the mountains, where some fine native vegetation was said to occur. Well, to obtain a car consumed the whole next day (June 3) but we left at 4 A.M. on June 4. Our cartman, a conceited Armenian, professed to know the country, but at 8 P.M. we were quite at a loss where we were and we camped in the open. On June 5 we found a soldiers' post for we were close to the Persian frontier and made our headquarters there for that day and on June 6 we returned again to Bacharden. I found some interesting plants during these days, like an ornamental Eremurus, a few species of Tamarix, an Acer, Cerasus microcarpa, Prunus sp. Rhus sp., interesting grasses, etc. We made a goodly pile of herbarium material which will reach you in due time. Well, this morning we left again for this town where I hope to see a few men, who may give me some solid information regarding the rpoducts of this part of Central Asia. I cannot say that my first impressions of Central Asia are so very pleasant after having seen so much of the beautiful Caucasus. There is much heat, much dust, much vermin here and relatively little comfort, even washing water is hard to get hold of. The vegetation, too, is as could be expected, not very varied in general. Around the houses and railroad stations one finds mostly our Acacias, (Robinia pseud-acacia), Ailanthus glandulosus, Ulmus

Dr. Tyrell's belief that certain [illegible] could be detected. Then we arrived there the same day as [illegible] in, an [illegible] of the Tenaler regiment had billeted in Dorbed and Mais. In the afternoon we left again for Dabrodun, a small township near the mountains, where some fine Arlen regiments was said to occur. Well, to obtain a car commend the main [illegible] day (June 3) but we left at 4 A.M. on June 4. Our cardman, a connected Armenian, professed to know the country, but at 8 P.M. we were quite at a loss where we were and we camped in the open. On June 5 we found a soldiers' post for we were close to the Persian frontier and made our headquarters there for that day and on June 6 we returned again to Dorbedun. I found some interesting plants during these days, like an [illegible] Dasmuna, a few species of Dianthus, an iris, Daphne [illegible] cerge, Prunus sp. Pinus sp., interesting [illegible], etc. We made a goodly pile of herbarium material which will reach you in due time. Well, this morning we left again for this town where I hope to see a few men, who may give me some solid information regarding the prophets at this part of Central Asia. I cannot say that my final impressions of Central Asia are so very pleasant after having seen so much of the beautiful Caucasus. There is much heat, some dirt, some garlic flies and woefully little market, even something which is hard to get-fairly. The Mohammedan, too, is as dumb as stupidity, but very varied in general. Legend the Russes and military officials are from nearly all [illegible] Cossacks, Tcherkesses, Kirghiz, Tartar [illegible]

pumila, Ulmus campestris, Populus Bolleana, Sophora japonica, Koelreuteria paniculata, Morus alba, Gleditsia triacanthos and here and there an osage orange (Toxylon pomiferum). All those trees are periodically irrigated! If not, they die within one or two years. In Krasnawodsk, however, where it is quite mild in winter, I noticed a beautiful flowering bush, Poinciana Gillieski, which thrives with very little irrigation; Eleagnus augustifolia, Populus diversifolia and a species of Saxaul bush (Ammodendron?), also need very little water. There are, however, apparently few trees to be found that resist the aridness of the Central Asian plains where hot summers are followed by cold winters, while high winds blow very frequently both winter and summer. The trees that looked the best are the native form of Ulmus campestris, the Chinese Ailanthus glandulosa and the North American Robinia pseud-acacia.

Well, trusting all is well with you and the office force, I remain, with kind greetings,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

media, *Ilex cassinata*, *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus laurifolia*, *Quercus nigra*, *Quercus nigra*, *Quercus phellos*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Quercus virginiana minimalis*, *Ulmus alata*, *Ulmus americana* and here will have an hour or two [illegible]. In those trees are particularly [illegible]. In [illegible] within one or two years. In December, however, when it is quite cool in [illegible], I noticed a beautiful [illegible] *Tolmiaea diffusa*, which during with very little [illegible] *Dasypus cucullatus*, *Tyrannus dominicensis* and a species of Sacred ibis (*Ibis antillarum*), also [illegible] very little [illegible]. There are, however, apparently few trees to be found that resemble the [illegible] of the Central Asian plains where bob-cousins are followed by [illegible], while high winds blow very frequently both winter and summer. The trees that lended the best are the Entire [illegible] of *Ilex cassinata*. The Chinese *Liquidamber sinensis* and the Pyrin [illegible] *Pyrhula pyrrhula*.

Well, [illegible] all is well with you and the [illegible] There, I remain, [illegible] kind greetings.

[illegible],

[illegible] E. [illegible].

Askabad, Turkestan,

June 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Russian sample post 5 packages with roots all properly tagged and addressed. They are numbered 785, 786, 787, 788 and 789. I am afraid that with the exception of Eremurus sp. (788) the material will not arrive in the best of condition as the temperatures here in Turkestan hover between 100° and 120° at midday. However, it is worth trying. I suggest to send all of this material to Chico if it should be alive. No. 785, a Caryophyllacea of very ornamental habits, may be appreciated as an alpine in dry, hot regions, where few small plants are able to thrive.

Turkestan is a hot land, it is only 8 A.M. while I am writing and one perspires already heavily. I suppose it is about 100° Fahr. On the market one finds lots of apricots, cherries, plums and cucumbers. The fruits are all of small size, apparently nearly all seedlings and according to my interpreter, all imported from Persia where in the northern part between Wudsmur and Meshked he saw whole mountainsides covered with wild apricots. I saw trains of camels come in these last days all loaded with cucumbers and apricots and the last fruits are sold at auction at 2 Kopecks per pound. I will buy me several pounds today and send the seeds. They are sweet kernelled and perhaps something interesting will appear among them. Just before closing this letter I find out it is again a holiday today and the post office will probably not

Ashabad, Turkestan,

June 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you by registered parcel post 3 packages with roots all properly tagged and addressed. They are numbered V85, V86, V87, V88 and V89. I am afraid that with the exception of Tremurus sp. [V89] the material will not survive in the best of condition as the temperatures here in Turkestan hover between 100° and 120° at midday. However, it is worth trying. I suggest to send all of this material to Cairo if it should be alive. No. V88, a Caryophyllacea of very ornamental habit, may be acclimatized as an alpine in dry, hot regions, where few small plants are able to thrive.

Turkestan is a hot land, it is only 6 A.M. while I am writing and the peasants already heavily. I suppose it is about 100° Fah. On the market one finds lots of apricots, cherries, plums and cucumbers. The fruits are all of small size, apparently nearly all acclimatized and according to my information, all imported from Persia where in the northern part extensive plums are planted in new whole mountainsides covered with wild varieties. I saw trains of camels come in these last days all loaded with cucumbers and apricots and the last fruits are sold at cashing 4 & 5 kopecks per pound. I will buy me seven-1 pounds today and send the seeds. They are most successful and perhaps something interesting will appear among them. Just before closing this letter I find out it is again a holiday today but I just after will probably not

accept any packages today. I will try, however,

I remain with best of greetings,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Samarkand, Turkestan,

June 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Alone in Samarkand! My assistant got yesterday tidings from home that his presence was urgently needed as the man in charge of his farm was severely injured by a horse and he left me. The interpreter, Mr. Ryssel, had left the day before as his eyesight and general health had become rather bad these last days on account of the great heat and so it has come to pass that I am left alone in this far away land, with only a mere smattering of Russian and no knowledge at all of the Sart language which is much spoken here. I will get out of it, however. We found a German who may be willing to go with me. His looks, however, didn't please me and to go with a stranger in some out-of-the-way places, with the necessarily large amount of money I generally have with me, is not a safe proceeding.

I had been expecting a bunch of mail these last days, but my hopes haven't realized up to the present. I have, how-

ever, many things to tell you relating to these last weeks' experiences.

Well, my last letter was from Askabad, dated June 9, 1910, and it was again a holiday, of which the Russians only keep about 38 a year. The next day I went with the interpreter to the Experiment Station about 4 werst from the city. Mr. Poniatowsky, who used to be the director, had left and is now in Tashkend; Mr. Bashnakoff the present man in charge was in Moscow and I came only in contact with some minor worthies. Well, one of them was all right, but the others had a fright when they heard I was a foreigner and had the audacity to visit an Experiment Station in Central Asia without first having gone to the police and obtained a written permission. They told me they would be reprimanded, etc., in case they took me around. Well, the best I could do was to inform them that this was the first time in my life that I had been denied admission to an institution of learning, like an experiment station is, but that I didn't wish to bring them into trouble and unpleasantries by my presence. And herewith I left them. There wasn't much to see, anyaway, some plots with cotton, some alfalfa fields, various beans and a tree-nursery, where somewhat more weeding could be indulged in without any harm.

On Saturday June 11 we wanted to leave early, but I got a message from the police to appear before them. Something new, I thought. Well, we went and the whole thing was nothing

over, many things to tell you relating to these last months' experiences.

Well, my last letter was from Lahnsted, dated June 8, 1910, and it was again a holiday, at which the Russians only keep about 32 a year. The next day I went with the interpreter to the Experiment Station about 4 versts from the city. Mr. Poniatowsky, who used to be the director, had left and is now in Tashkend; Mr. Neumann's the present man in charge was in Moscow and I came only in contact with some minor officials. Well, one of them was all right, but the others had a fright when they heard I was a foreigner and had the audacity to visit an Experiment Station in Central Asia without first having gone to the police and obtained a written permission. They told me they could be excused, etc., it does not matter. Well, the best I could do was to inform them that this was the first time in my life that I had been denied admission to an institution of learning, like an experiment station is, but that I didn't wish to bring them into trouble and complications by my presence, and thereupon I left them. There would much to and, anyway, have this with friends, upon slightly ill-at multiple have not a two-country, this account was problem could be learned in without any hurt.

In Saturday June 11 we started to leave early, but I got a warrant from the police to arrest Sylvie Kyle. Speaking day, I thought. Well, we went and the whole thing was forbid

but a curiosity to see me. The Captain, or whatever his rank was, asked my interpreter whether I really was a botanist, whether I only had interest in plants and more of such suspicious questions. He then told us that permissions had come from St. Petersburg, allowing me to photograph trees and plants only and that for every locality I wanted to visit, I had to get a special permission either written or verbal, depending upon the importance of the place. But--under no consideration would I be granted permission to go to the Afghanistan frontier as foreigners were not allowed! Well, I knew already most of these matters, having made inquiries beforehand. We thanked the police officer kindly and I was glad to have my passport back again, which they had kept all the time I was in Askabad.

We left the same day for Merw, where we arrived after midnight. The next day, June 12, was exceedingly hot and the light intense so as to make one almost dizzy. We took out the collected herbarium material which wasn't all dry yet and gave it an airing--much trouble herbarium material causes on a journey! In Merw there is a pretty park where tall specimens of poplars occur (Populus alba pyramidalis). I also saw there for the first time in my life some fine large specimens of the "Karakach", (Ulmus campestris umbraculifera) very striking trees they are, with their umbrella-like shape and a dense mass of rather small foliage. These trees will be highly appreciated by our settlers in the desert regions. These elms, although

but a variety to see me. The Jesuits, or whatever his name was, asked my interpreter whether I really was a botanist, whether I only had interest in plants and more of such suspicious questions. He then told us that permissions had come from St. Petersburg, allowing me to photograph trees and plants only and that for every locality I wanted to visit, I had to get a special permission either written or verbal, depending upon the importance of the place. But--under no consideration would I be granted permission to go to the Afghanistan frontier as foreigners were not allowed. Well, I knew already most of these matters, having made inquiries beforehand. We thanked the police officer kindly and I was glad to have my passport back again, which they had kept all the time I was in Meshed.

We left the same day for Herw, where we arrived after midnight. The next day, June 12, was exceedingly hot and the light intense so as to make one almost dizzy. We took out the collected herbarium material which wasn't all dry yet and put it on drying--much trouble herbarium material causes on a journey! In Herw there is a pretty park where tall specimens of cypress occur (Cupressus sibi pyramidalis). I also saw there for the first time in my life some fine large specimens of the "platane", (Platanus orientalis orientalis) very striking trees they are, with their umbrella-like shape and a dense mass of rather small foliage. These trees will be highly appreciated by our readers in the desert regions. Herw also, although

drought resistent, have to be watered, however. Other trees in that park are Acer negundo, Robinia pseud-acacia, Sophora japonica, Ailanthus glandulosa, Gleditsia Triacanthos, Salix babylonica, Toxylon pomiferum, Catalpa bignonioides, Morus alba, Cydonia vulgaris, Prunus armeniaca and Pirus communis.

On Monday, June 13, there was a great market held in Merw. Turcomans, Afghanistanese, Kirghisians and many other wild looking inhabitants of these regions here mingled through one another. The products that were brought in were mostly very poor, like the fruits and vegetables for instance. I bought some barley, millet and wheat, but found little new. In the afternoon we hired a cart and went to a German colony 30 werst N.E. of Merw. Here I went to see cotton and alfalfa culture at the edge of the desert and also to get me a strong chap who could go with me instead of Mr. Ryssel, who could not walk any more in the heat. We arrived late at night and found the family we were looking for. The next day was consumed in talking about the situation and seeing the crops and the desert. The cultures are not in the pitch of perfection, as it is a rather new colony. The system of cotton culture is as the Turcomans have it, viz., a field is divided into a number of square plots, each plot with ridges all around. The cottonseed is sown broadcast by hand and the plots are flooded whenever they get dry. Cultivation of the land is not much practiced beyond keeping the weeds down. Well, the results of this

drought resistant, have to be watered, however. Other trees in that park are Acer negundo, Robinia pseud-acacia, Juniperus lycodes, Alnus glutinosa, Gleditsia triacanthos, Salix babylonica, Taxus baccata, Tilia vulgaris, Tilia platyphyllos, Ulmus alba, Quercus robur, Acer campestre and Fraxinus excelsior.

On Monday, January 13, there was a great market held in Nore, Tucumania, Aguadulcense, Atrabilario and many other villages (Representatives of these regions have alighted through one another. The products that were brought in were mostly very poor, like the fruits and vegetables for kitchens. I bought some barley, millet and wheat, but found little use. In the afternoon we hired a cart and went to a German colony 30 werst N.E. of Nore. Here I went to see cotton and alfalfa culture at the edge of the desert and also to get me a strong chap who could go with me instead of Mr. Lynnel, who could not walk any more in the heat. He arrived late at night and found the family we were looking for. The next day was occupied in talking about the situation and seeing the crops and the desert. The cultures are not in the pitch of perfection, as it is a rather new colony. The system of cotton culture is as the Tucumans have it, viz., a field is divided into a number of square plots, each plot with ridges all around. The cottonseed is sown broadcast by hand and the plots are flooded. However they get dry. Cultivation of the land is not much practised beyond keeping the weeds down. Soil, the results of this

antiquated system of culture are: 1st, that the stand of the cotton is very irregular; 2nd, that much water is wasted by not cultivating regularly; 3rd, by not sowing in rows all of the weeding and cultivation has to be done by hand; 4th, in case of failure of water, as occurs often, the small plots of land dry out to such an extent that the harvest becomes almost nihil. The alfalfa fields, however, looked very nice and they found this useful plant their steadiest money maker. In fruit and vegetable culture one could clearly see that time and knowledge was lacking. In general one has to sympathize with such German settlers who are willing to rough it in such far-away corners of the Russian Empire, where they, at the utmost, are able to become owners of small plots of land, without having any of the pleasures or culture of the more progressive races of men.

The desert around Merw is quite interesting, the Camel's thorn, Alhazi Camelorum, covers tens of thousands of acres of land. It was in full bloom and its small, pinkish-purple flowers produced by the million gave color to the landscape just like the heath in Northwestern Europe does. This camel's thorn is a very useful plant here. First, it is a great feed for the camels who are said to lève this plant better than any other wild herb. Second, it is mown, dried and used as a fuel, nearly all of the bricks in the oases are baked

antiquated system of culture are, 1st, that the stand of the cotton is very irregular; 2nd, that much water is wasted by not cultivating regularly; 3rd, by not sowing in rows all of the weeding and cultivation has to be done by hand; 4th, in case of failure of water, as occurs often, the small plots of land dry out to such an extent that the harvest becomes almost nihil. The alfalfa fields, however, looked very nice and they feed this useful plant that grows at every cutting.

In fruit and vegetable culture one could clearly see that time and knowledge was lacking. In general one has to sympathize with such German settlers who are willing to work it in such far-away corners of the Brazilian Empire, where they, at the utmost, are able to become owners of small plots of land, without having any of the pleasures or culture of the more progressive areas of Pan.

The desert around Nova is quite interesting. The municipal town, Lidral Domingos, covers tens of thousands of acres of land. It was in full bloom and its small, pinkish-purple flowers produced by the million gave color to the landscape just like the heath in Northwestern Europe does. This small shrub is a very useful plant here. First, it is a great feed for the animals, and in addition has food better than any other wild herb. Second, it is more, dried and used as a fuel, nearly all of the Indians in the region are fitted

through the heat of this plant. Third, it is a great sand binder, growing even in pure, sterile sand and as it is a Leguminosae, it prepares the soil by enriching it for better vegetation. Then we were told by a gentleman on the Imperial Estate "Murgab" near Merv, that the air, inhaled from a handful of dried flowers, is a sure cure for houmoroids. His own father was completely cured by it. He got this information from an old soldier who had it in turn from a Tekiner, a native of the desert. As I move along I may find out still more about this plant.

Beside the camel's thorn there also grows a very spiny acacia-like plant in the desert. It is not ugly as a solitary plant, but it is a bad weed on all untrodden places; some Lyciums I saw too and a few minor things, but as a whole the desert flora is not rich in species. One finds, however, in the desert around Merv many canals, some still in use, some dried up, they say that some of these man-made watercourses are 3000 years of age and if so, there is surely "little new under the sun" for so far as irrigation is concerned. The present people here have a great hope for the future for so far as the bringing under culture of desert land is concerned. Large new canals are being dug, new settlements started and with present high prices of cotton, people can be comfortably off in some years' time.

Well, to come back to a new assistant, yes, on Wednesday, June 15, our man, a Jacob Fuchs, had decided to go with

through the bed of this plant. Which, it is a great root binder, growing even in pure, sterile sand and as it is a leguminous, it proceeds the soil by enriching it for better vegetation. When we were told by a gentleman on the Imperial Estate "Kurgo" near Pera, that the air, inhaled from a bundl of dried flowers, is a sure cure for homesickness. His own father was completely cured by it. He got this information from an old mullah who had it in turn from a Tekinan, a native of the desert. As I move along I may find out still more about this plant.

Beside the moji's bush there also grows a very, spiry needle-like plant in the desert. It is not ugly as a military plant, but it is a bad weed to kill. Besides these, some Lycium I saw tus and a few minor things, but as a whole the desert flora is not rich in species. The finds, however, in the desert around Mery many camels, and still in use, some dried up. May my dust rest if these mummied [illegible] are 3000 years of age and if so, there is surely "little new under the sun" for so far as irrigation is concerned. The present people here have a great hope for the future for so far as the bringing under culture of desert land is concerned. Large new canals are being dug, new settlements started and with present high prices of cotton, people can be comfortably off in some year's time.

Well, to come back to a new resident, yes, on Wednesday, June 18, our man, a Tekeh Mori, had decided to go with

me for a couple of months at least. We returned that day to Merw, where we arrived in the afternoon. We went to the police and asked if we could take some pictures in the park, which was granted.

On June 16 we went to the Imperial Estate "Margab" where fine things were reported to exist. Well, first we had our troubles with the police. There was a minor official in charge who took our passports from us and who wouldn't allow any photographing to be done, although it was written in the book that I am allowed to do so. (My name is booked at every police station in the whole of Central Asia.) Well, then, we looked at the very imposing avenues of the Marakach, saw the fruit-orchards where the apricots were fully as heavily loaded as in California, saw the nurseries with fruit and ornamental trees of many kinds. They publish a catalogue, but were at present out of it, but I was promised one would be sent me shortly. There are a few varieties of apricots and of pears and quinces, that seem out of the ordinary and of which I hope to get scions and plants. Well, after we had looked around for a couple of hours we went back to the police again and this time found the Chief himself, a tall, elderly, soldier-like chap, who had looked up all our references and had come to the conclusion that when St. Petersburg allowed me to take photos of trees and plants, there wouldn't be any crime committed if he also permitted me to do so, but to be on the safe side, he gave a swarthy policeman to show us the beauties of the place.

[illegible] for a couple of months at least. We returned that day to Mary, where we arrived in the afternoon. We went to the police and asked if we could take some photos in the store, which was granted.

On this IS we went to the Imperial Hotel "Tokyo" where fine things were reported to exist. Well, first we had our trouble with the police. There was a minor official in charge who took a [illegible] from us and who wouldn't allow any photographing to be done, although it was written in the book that I am allowed to do so. (My name is hooked of every police station in the whole of Central Asia.) Well, then, we looked at the very imperial exterior of the building, and the front-rooms where the antiques were fully to nobodly loaded as is Gilliards, and the [illegible] [illegible] trees of many kinds. They called a cabinet, but were at present out of it, but I was promised one would be sent to me shortly. There are a few varieties of antiques and of course old [illegible], that some out of the ordinary but of which I hope to get [illegible] photos. Well, after we had looked around for a couple of hours we went back to the [illegible] and [illegible] Imperial Hotel "Tokyo" [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On Friday, June 17, we left Merw again for Chartchui this time with the assistant who had gotten his passports into shape. He is an honest fellow who served his three years as a soldier and loves the mountains better than the routine work of his little farm.

On Saturday, June 18, we first paid a visit to the police where we were informed that, although photographing was allowed in Central Asia, this district was exempted from it, as it was in Bokhara and the political agent in the city of Bokhara alone had the power to give that permission. No wonder that so few photographs of Central Asia are to be had, isn't it? Well, I then called on Mr. W. A. Palletsky, in charge of the sand-binding work along the railroad in Central Asia. I found him to a most pleasant man, who, by his hospitality and willingness to show, made me forget all the unpleasant experiences with the police. He had a railroad trolley come before his house and off we flew over the imposing Amu-daria river, along whose level shores some of the world's finest melons grow, along sandy hills and plains, all planted with sand binding plants until we were 8 or 10 werst out, where the plantations were the oldest. It is most interesting to see how the tall bushes of Calligonum caput-medusae, C. arborescens, Salsola Richteri and Haloxylon ammodendron have grown into some sort of a forest in a soil that is almost pure sand and worse than that, a moving sand! And very stranger even, to see how a few seeds of the Chinese

On Friday, June 17, we left Tere again for Quetzaltenango this time with the assistant who had given his passports into charge. He is an honest fellow who served his terms gently as a soldier and loves the mountains better than his working work of his little farm.

On Saturday, June 18, we first paid a visit to the police where we were informed that, although photographs were allowed in Central Asia, this district was excepted from it, as it was in Tibet and the political agent is the only of Tibetans alone had the power to give that permission. In return that a few photographs of Central Asia are in my hand, I was called on W. C. Maloney, in charge of the sand-binding work along the railroad in Central Asia. I found him to a most pleasant man, who, by his hospitality and willingness to show, made me forget all the unpleasant experiences with the police. He had a railroad trolley come before his house and off we flew over the lipping Ano-Zarin river, along dense level shores some of the world's finest cotton grow, along sandy hills and plains, all planted with sand binding plants until we were 6 or 10 miles out, where the plantations were the oldest. It is very interesting to see how the sand binding plants <u>Calligonum</u> <u>Haloxylon</u>, <u>T. ericoides</u>, <u>Salsola Kali</u> and <u>Ammophila</u> <u>arenaria</u> have grown from a few rows of a foot in width that is almost here and all with that, I will mention and very strange also, to see how a few weeks of the Chinese

tree of Heaven (Ailanthus glandulos) have found lodging between these real desert plants and have grown vigorously too and are of farily good sizes now. Mr. Palletsky said the real Saxaul, (Haloxylon ammodendron) is an aristocrat, in other words, it is not a plant one can plant straight away on a shifting sand, first other vegetation has to make the soil firm, after that the Saxaul will grow. To arrest a shifting sand-hill, one first has to plant various Calligonums, then Salsola Richteri and after than Haloxylon ammodendron. Of the Calligonums there is an immense mass. Up to the present 57 different species have been found already and there are still more. However, only 30 have been scientifically determined and the others will come in the course of a few years. However, some of these Calligonums are strictly local plants and may not readily bear acclimatizing, at least Mr. Palletsky found that the species from around Oremburg and Astrachan do not stand the long intense heat at Chartchui.

After having seen the large plantations where the plants are now spreading rapidly and require practically no care any longer, we paid a visit to the nurseries where seeds are sown and young plants raised. They had experienced a very late frost and the stand of the plants was not what they wished it to be, still it was interesting to see how the sand was held in check by long straw stretched over it. This kept in place again by little sticks set across it at the ends. Hedges of Tamarix sp. and of the wild form of Elaeagnus angustifolia kept the great winds off. The seeds are all sown in the autumn and

tree of Texas (*Ilex vomitoria*) have found Dallas climate these real desert plants and have grown vigorously too and are of fairly good size now. Mr. Mallatory said the real mesquit, (*Malanyion emoedanum*) is an artisocrat, in other words, it is not a plant one can plant straight away on a sidehill sand, first other vegetation has to make the soil fit, after that the mesquit will grow. To argue a sciatic possibility, you first has to plant various willgrasses, then Dalsia [illegible] and after then Malanyion emoedanum. If the 3 Lilgrasses there is an insane mass. By 3a the growth of different species have been fixed already and there are still more. However, only 30 years have artificially naturalized and the stress all come in the course of a few years. However, some of these willgrasses are strictly local plants and not not really non-acclimatizing, at least Mr. Mallatory found that the species from around Jacksboro and Jefferson do not s and the long intense heat at Pendleton.

After having seen the large plantations where the plants are now growing readily and regular practically no care any longer, we paid a visit to the nurseries where seeds are sown and young plants raised. They had experimented a very late layout on the stand of the plants was not what they wished it to be, still it was interesting to see how the seed was held in place by long straw stretched over it. This kept in place seeds by little stalks not across it at the sides. Taken at Jacksboro we saw all kinds of Mexican [illegible] and the green [illegible] etc. The [illegible] are all seen in the nurseries and

have to be kept moist as long as they haven't germinated; when once above the ground, however, great care is necessary in keeping them almost dry, as otherwise they perish.

Then, we also saw the very interesting little Museum that Mr. Palletsky has installed. There various large and rare specimens of sand-binding plants may be seen, photos and models of plantations, herbarium material, seeds and some specimens of zoological, geographical and geological interest.

Then, Mr. Palletsky showed me with much pride an Opuntia cutting, which he had obtained from us through the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden and which cutting was growing nicely. He was very grateful to have it, he had 6 more distributed at different points in Central Asia. But then we began to talk about lowness of temperatures here and he said that the minimum had been 14° Reaumur, well, then I said that all of his spineless opuntias would go and even long before that. He was very sorry and surprised at that and told me that Prof. Hansen had told him differnet, otherwise he wouldn't have done so much work to try to get them. Well, I told him of the experiences at San Antonio where all the spineless forms of Opuntias froze when it was 12° Fahr. "But," he said, "you have Opuntias that stand great frosts." Yes, I answered, but they are very spiny. Well, that doesn't matter, he said, I would be very much indebted to you if you could secure me some cuttings of the larger forms of the hardy kinds, I am willing to send you seeds or cuttings of all sorts of desert plants in return.

have to be kept moist as long as they haven't germinated, when once above the ground, however, great care is necessary in keeping them almost dry, as otherwise they perish.

Then, we also saw the very interesting little museum that Mr. Pallotsky has installed. There are there large and rare specimens of sand-binding plants say in seed, photos and models of plantations, further his material, seeds and some specimens of zoology, geographical and [illegible] material.

Then, Mr. Pallotsky served us with much pride an Opuntia cactus, which he had obtained from us through the Mr. Tarnowsky Botanical Garden. We thank [illegible] very nicely. He was very grateful before it, he had 6 more distributed at different points in Central Asia. But then we began to talk about lessons of temperature here and he said that the minimum had been 14° Reaumur. Well, that's not what all of his opuntiaceous cactus would go out even long before that. He was very sorry and surprised at that and said so that first. Russian had said his difference, whereas he wouldn't have done so much work to try to get them. "Well, I told him of the experiments at the Botanic Garden with all the cactus from of Opuntia from when it was 18° Rum. "Yes," he said, "you have Opuntia that stand great frosts." "Yes, I answered, but they are very wild. Well, that [illegible] well, I would be very much indebted to you if you could send me some cuttings of the larger form of the Mexican Opuntia. I'm willing to send you seeds or cuttings of all sorts of desert plants in return.

And now I wish, Mr. Fairchild, you could send Mr. Palletsky a few cuttings of some of our hardier Opuntias that can be used as cattle fodder, after the spines have been burned off. He also wants the address of a party who can send him a kerosine lamp to burn off such spines.

He has given me several bags of seeds of Calligonums, Salsola Richteri, Halcylon amodendron and promised to send in the autumn seeds of the best 12 melons from around Chartchui, cuttings of the very promising Populus pruinosa, an extremely drought resistent ornamental tree and will send me a pood of genuine Khiva alfalfa seed, a variety of alfalfa said to be better and more vigorous than the ordinary Central Asian kinds.

Mr. Palletsky's address is simply W. A. Palletsky, Chartchui, Turkestan. He is one of the few men here in Central Asia who is in love with his work and has retained enthusiasm, although he has been here now for nearly 20 years. He said in case we wanted to start some Saxaul plantations in America he would gladly assist us in getting seeds and cuttings for them in quantities.

Well, on Sunday, June 19, we left Chartchui again and arrived in the afternoon in New Bokhara, which is a small place. But I just came in receipt of a large package of mail and will postpone writing until through with it. It is very bad that I am without any fellow to assist me. 8 P.M. I just sent a cablegram: SECRETARY, AGRICULTURE. WASHINGTON. CINQUECENT DOLLARS BALANCE. MEYER." This is in answer upon your letter

And now I wish, Mr. Maiwald, you could send Mr. Malinsky a few catalogs of some of our border Gazette that can be used as cattle fodder, after the spines have been burned off. Do also write the address of a party who can send him a cocaine lamp to burn off weed spines.

We have given me several days of some of California's Single Tickets, Delicious Snowballs and produced in seed in the mature seats of the west. I notice from recent Charters, catalogs or the very promising Joburg Gardens, we extremely through resistance ornamental trees and will send me a pound of pecan Kiwi cliffs seed, a variety of cliffs said to be native and more vigorous than the ordinary Central Iowa cliff.

Mr. Malinsky's address is simply R. A. Malinsky, Charters, Burmese. He is one of his for men here in Central Asia who is in love with his work and has retained enthusiasm although he has been here for nearly 50 years. He will be glad to send to start some Chaco plantings in Matola. He would gladly assist us in getting seeds and cuttings for them in quantities.

Bill, we report, that is, we hope Chartered ships are arrived in the afternoon in New Bedford, which is a small place. The 1 pm zone is crowded of a large village of well and perhaps waiting until through with it. It is very bad that I am without my fellow in assist me. I am. I just work a catalogue [illegible] Lumberjack. Constant [illegible] Bluecom. Notice: This is a member who you have

of May 27. Well, tomorrow more.

I remain with kinkest of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Samarkand, Turkestan,

June 28, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Before I am going to answer your letters I will first finish my scrabble on the past trip. Well, as I said, I arrived in New Bokhara on Sunday afternoon. On Monday we went to the police for passport and photograph matters, but it was a holiday again and we couldn't do a thing, so we went to Old Bokhara and had a glimpse around. Mr. Rysael, the interpreter, pretended to know all about the town, but--I found him to be misinformed, like I had experienced several times these last days and his eyes had become so bad these last hot days, that when he passed from the light into the shade, we had to assist him, otherwise he fell into holes and ditches. So we returned in the evening without having seen the grain market or Mr. Parkinson. The next day, Tuesday, June 21, we went again to the police and saw the Political Agent, a gentleman of shrewd appearance and possessing much power. He said that I would be

of Ray Ft.-vail, Sempre-Sure.

I know will closer it possible, also so all

in the office.

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Sunnyside, Tennessee,

June 20, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Before I am going to answer your letters I will first finish my scrapbook on the past trip. Well, as I said, I arrived in New Orleans on Sunday afternoon. On Monday we went to the police for passport and [illegible] matters, and it was a half-day again and we couldn't do a thing, so we went to the Indians and had a pilgrim around. Mr. Tyrell, the interpreter, pretended to know all about the town, but--- found him to be misinformed, like I had experienced several times from last days and his eyes had become so bad that last day, that when he passed from the light into the shade, we had to assist him, otherwise he fell into holes and ditches. So we returned in the evening without having seen the parts needed or my, Brilliance. The next day, Tuesday, June 21, we went again to the police and for the full/ull agent, a gentleman of advanced experience and possessing such power. He said that I could be

permitted to travel in the Hissar Mountains in Central Bokhara and take photos of botanical subjects, he thought it advisable, however, that I shouldn't go alone and wishes me to have a Bokharian official go along, I having to pay him a salary and substenance. My route of travel he also wishes me to send him. Well, I answered that I couldn't decide right on the spot how these matters will go as I expected important mail in Samarkand and have to supply me yet with a tent and some more camping outfit. Well, that was all right he said, he only wished me to know that Bokhara is not an easy country and travelling alone without a native of some standing would be extremely difficult. He also said I will not be allowed to go near the Afghanistan frontier, as no foreigners are permitted to go there. Well, that was all.

In the afternoon we repaired again to Oold Bokhara, took a draske and drove to the office of Darschmidt & Co., where Mr. Ernest Parkinson of the Reichardt Asiatic Trading Co. resides. We found him and Mr. Wm. Donohue at home and had a long talk. The weather was very hot, 114° Fahr. in the shade, but Mr. Donohue went with us and showed us the grain market, the medicine shops and other points of interest as it became late, however, we made arrangements to come back early next day. And so we did. Then Mr. Parkinson went with us, too. We bought some seeds like wheat, cowpeas, hemp and poppy, and saw a real Sart garden where grapes, apricots, apples, pomegranates, quinces peaches and figs were grown. The pomegranates and figs have to be buried, however, every winter, but still they bear fruits.

permitted to travel in the Kivsar Province in Tonkinese Indochina and take photos of botanical subjects, he thought it advisable, however, that I shouldn't go alone and urged me to have a Indochinese official go along. I replied to pay him a salary and subsistence. My route of travel he also wished me to send him. Well, I answered that I couldn't decide right on the spot how these matters will go as I expected inconvenient well in Annamland and have to supply me yet with a list and some more carrying out-fit. Well, that was all right he said, he only wished me to know that Yokhara is not an easy country and travelling alone without a native of some standing would be extremely difficult. To also said I will not be allowed to go near the Chinese frontier, as no foreigners are permitted to go there. Well, that was all.

In the afternoon we returned again to Old Kohara, took a dinner and drove to the office of Borneldt & Co., where Mr. James Richardson of the Rockefeller Medical Institute, Dr. Peters, Dr. Young and Dr. Dongkong of Hong Kong had a long talk. The weather was very hot, 114° Fahr. in the shade, but Mr. Dongkong work with us and showed us the grain market, the medicine shops and other points of interest as it became late. Before, we had arrangements to have Mr. Dongkong accompany us to Yokhara. Then Dr. Peters was with us, too. We boys also took like start, however, they not joining, and this I had that gives more pleasure, activity, energy, perseverance, quicker physique and life more great. The pedagogues and life have to be tested, however, very strong, not until that test finish.

In general what I saw I cannot say that there was much of interest to be found among the seeds and plants. They are apparently all well known. For fruits I am apparently somewhat early yet. Grapes are just coming in, but they are small and not very fine. The apples are greenish, and though ripe, of a very insipid taste. Apricots are small and apparently most times seedlings, though a few of fine, milting flavor are once in awhile seen. The plums one sees now are those of Prunus insititia and perhaps also of P. divaricatx and there is much variation among them, although the fruits are small. The muskmelons are just coming in and two kinds there are, the one greenish and generally split open and the other yellow ones small in size, but of very sweet and melting flesh. I was assured later in the season fine large plums and still better grapes and melons are coming, but that is a few months later. Mr. Donohue will be on the lookout on the market for anything striking and will keep in touch with me. I found both Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Donohue very pleasant young fellows and we regretted that my stay couldn't last a couple of months.

Thursday afternoon June 23, we left New Bokhara and arrived the next morning in Samarakand and from there on you know already how I fared. I had been in hopes yet to get a telegram from Fuchs, the assistant, telling me how matters stand with him, but--up to the present I haven't heard a thing. To take a totally new man with metotthe Hissar Mountains, a man whom I do not know the least little bit, is risky, not to say anything stronger. Maybe I will have to go to Tashkend

In general, what I saw I cannot say that there was much of interest to be found among the seeds and plants. They are apparently all well known. For fruits I am apparently somewhat early yet. Grapes are just coming in, but they are small and not very fine. The apples are greenish, and bitterish type, of a very insipid taste. Apricots are small and apparently most times spoiling, though a few of fine, melting flavor are now in evidence. The plums one sees now are those of Prune Damsons and prunes and of Jerusalem cherries. There is much variation among them, although the fruits are small. The melons are just coming in and we eat those two, the one green and generally with good and the other yellow, one small in size, but of very sweet and melting flesh. I was assured later in the season fine large plums and still better grapes and melons are coming, but that is a few months later. My Dragoo will be in the lookout on his ground for anything anything and will keep in touch with me. I found both Mr. Swinton and Mr. [illegible] very [illegible] and regretted that my stay couldn't last a couple of months.

Tuesday, afternoon, June 20, we left Mr Dragoo and arrived the next morning in Tomsk and from there on you know almost how I travel. I had been in hopes yet to get a telegram from Tomsk, the sanitarium, telling me how matters stand with him, however in the present I haven't heard a word. To make a totally new start with matters Mr. [illegible] I may stay I do not know I may stay just little bit longer in Tomsk, but be anything attempt. Yours I will take to go to Jerusalem

and first talk matters over there with some agricultural people of whom I have the addresses. My point of start for the mountains, however, is this city; the trip will probably be between 2 and 3 months and I may come out in Margellan.

And now I will come to the answering of the numerous mail.

Letter of May 6, 1910, regarding cold resistent sugar cane for the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden. I am sorry to see that you couldn't find anything about Saccharum narenga. I read sometime ago in a book or paper, I forget now what the name of that pubkication was, or short article, that the red sugar cane from Central China, where the cuttings are kept in dugouts in the cold season, is not S. Officinarum but S. narenga. And so I came to speak about it to Mr. Bartelsen, who looked up the name. In case I am again in China I will send you some cuttings of that sugar cane, just to see if it is perhaps another species.

Letter of May 5, 1910, re varieties and species wanted of Pisum for Mr. Vinal. Yes, I will be on the lookout for them, sorry he didn't inform you somewhat earlier, then I could have collected more.

Letter of May 9, 1910, about samples of nuts. Why I didn't number them. Well, just as you said, I thought they were wanted for the collections, the more as nuts rarely if ever come true to seed. Of course, in case somebody wants to sow them out anyway, there is no objection to it; on the labels I always state the date and place where obtained and a number can easily

And first talk matters over there with some agricultural people of whom I hate the addresses. My point of start for the journeying, however, is this city; the trip will probably be between 2 and 3 months and I may come out in Marquellan.

And now I will come to the answering of the numerous mail.

Letter of May 5, 1910, regarding said relative sugar cane for the St. Ketersburg Botanical Garden. I am sorry to see that you wouldn't find anything about Japanese sugar. I read something up in a book or paper, I forget now that the Japanese Politician was, or short article, that the red sugar cane from Central China, where the writings are not in dispute in the cold season, is not a cultivated but a variety. And so I came to speak about it to Mr. Martelsen, who looked up the name. In case I am again in China I will send you some cuttings of that sugar cane, just to see if it is particular another species.

Letter of May 5, 1910, re varieties and species wanted at Kew for Mr. Wood. Yes, I will be on the lookout for them, sorry he didn't inform you somewhat earlier, then I could have collected more.

Letter of May 7, 1910, about samples of rubs, why I didn't number them. Well, just as you said, I thought they were wanted for the collections, the more as rubs rarely if ever come into my hand. Of course, in case somebody wants to see them and answer, there is no objection to it, as the labels I always state the date and place where obtained and a number can easily

be given them.

Letter of May 16, 1910. I am very glad you liked the postal, showing poplars in a street in Tiflis. When I come back safe and sound some of these years I will show you many post cards, how not only Tiflis, but also other interesting cities look in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

About giving the letters you sent to me a serial number, yes, that is not a bad idea, but won't it cost a whole lot of work to those writing them, as the last written letter has to be looked up every time. I leave that over to you. Yes, the distances between us are very great; especially in times of lonesomeness or trouble, as I am experiencing now, one would love to have a quiet chat about what to do. And Mr. and Mrs. Bell off for the Antipodes, my, what a fine trip. I envy them; for these regions especially, I wish to see yet some day.

Letter of May 17, 1910, about the different aspects, Pirus salicifolia shows us. Yes, true, on a rather moist piece of land with some shade, this pear will look totally different from a specimen grown on a sunkissed, dry, mountainside. In silveryness of the leaves, especially, there are all sorts of variations. In my opinion it is of great value as an ornamental tree in the southwestern regions of the United States. The region around San Antonio especially ought to suit it. The melons shown on the post card from the Caucasus are apparently only autumn melons, for when I came to Tiflis there

to close here.

Letter of May 16, 1910. I am very glad you liked the postal, showing peplows in a street in Tiflis. When I come back safe and sound some of these years I will show you many post cards, by not only Tiflis, but also other interesting cities look in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

About giving the letters you sent to me a special number, yes, that is not a bad idea, but won't it cost a whole lot of work to those writing them, as the last written letter has to be looked up every time. I leave that over to you. Yes, the distances between us are very great; especially in times of lawlessness or trouble, as I am experimenting now, one would love to have a quiet chat about what to do. And Mr. and Mrs. Bell off for the antipodes, my, what a fine trip. I envy them; for those regions especially. I wish to see you some day.

Letter of May 17, 1910, about the different aspects, Nina sailichlia chose us. Yes, true, on a sunless moist place of land with some shade, while peas will look totally different from a weather grown on a roadsides, etc. sunlit side. In alkerness of the leaves, especially, there are all sorts of variations. In my opinion it is of great value as an ornamental tree in the southwestern regions of the United States. The region around San Antonio especially ought to suit it. The medione shown on the post card from the Caucasus are apparently only autumn molons, for when I came to Tiflis there

were none left any more. I tasted one in St. Petersburg and though by far not as juicy as the muskmelons, I still think they could profitably be grown in limited numbers for high-class hotels and restaurants. At present I do not know enough about their requirements to say in what section of the United States they should be grown especially.

Letter of May 17, 1910, about the early Apricot, Narrst, No. 499, being dead when opened up. Yes, I am writing Mr. Rollow asking if he will please duplicate his shipment. He will surely do so, for we can offer just as many good things to him as he to us.

And Brownsville coming at last in your office. Great Scott, that is a formidable affair. Can't you try some of the Central Asian melons there? I am almost sure they will do well there. I will be on the lookout for good things for them there in South Texas, but--such a strange climate it is there, with those occasional freezes.

Letter of May 20, 1910, re Mr. Taylor's remarks concerning the superiority of samples of apricots sent in. Yes, when winter arrives and I am again in apricot regions, then I will send a lot of budsticks or young trees. I was shocked to see your post card that Dr. Galloway had again a cave-in. My, I suppose it is that beastly moist heat in Washington, that brought it about. I believe you are right, that a six months' exploration trip to Japan would be a most excellent remedy,

were none left any more. I tasted one in St. Petersburg and though by far not as juicy as the mandarin, I still think they could profitably be grown in limited numbers for high-class hotels and restaurants. At present I do not know enough about their requirements to say in what section of the United States they should be grown especially.

Letter of May 17, 1910, about the early apricot. Marret, No. 429, being dead when opened up. Yes, I am writing Mr. Hollow asking if he will please duplicate his shipment. He will surely do so, for we can offer just as many good things to him as he to us.

Mr. Swarzwille coming at last in your office. Great Scott, that is a formidable affair. Can't you try some of the Central Asian melons there? I am almost sure they will do well there. I will be on the lookout for good things for them there in South Texas, but--such a strange climate it is there, with those occasional freezes.

Letter of May 20, 1910, re Mr. Taylor's remarks concerning the superiority of samples of apricots sent in. Yes, when winter arrives and I am again in apricot regions, then I will send a lot of buds or young trees. I was shocked to see your pest card that Dr. Galloway had again a cave-in. My, I suppose it is that beastly moist heat in Washington, that brought it about. I believe you are right, that a six months' exploration trip to Japan would be a most excellent remedy.

but I would almost think it too much for a man like Dr. Galloway who was never abroad. I rather would suggest Ireland, Scotland or England, where the climate is so much more even than in Japan and where language difficulties are not very great, while there is difference enough between these lands and America to make it interesting. I know what you say that the dangers of the desk are just as great as those of the field, that is for conscientious, hard working people; the bigger mass of desk people, however, do not run chances like Dr. Galloway, yourself and many others, and such people surely have a much easier time than the man out in the field, though I would rather die than to exchange places; I still shiver when I think of my forced captivity last summer in sultry, damp Washington, while writing away on a bulletin. The heat is fully as great here in Central Asia, but I move about, see new things all the time and have a feeling I am of greater use to my fellow-men than when sitting at a desk in a sweatbox of an office.

Letter of May 25, 1910, re getting a new interpreter. Well, your good hopes haven't been realized and neither have mine. I also expected Mr. Ryssel to turn out differently, the more as he has been so many times in Central Asia. He never informed me that his eyes and feet were so bad when hot weather was on. I had some severe talks with him on this subject, but what avails it after one once has set out. He posed as one knowing all about Central Asia, but--lots of it was heresay.

but I would almost think it too much for a man like Dr. Galloway who was never abroad. I rather would suggest Ireland, Scotland or England, where the climate is so much more even than in Japan and where language difficulties are not very great, while there is difference enough between these lands and America to make it interesting. I know what you say that the dangers of the desk are just as great as those of the field, that is for some mentions, but writing, apart the finest men of these people, however, do not run chances like Dr. Galloway, yourself and many others, and such people surely have a much easier time than the men out in the field, though I would rather die than to exchange places; I still shiver when I think of my forced captivity last summer in Sultry, damp Washington, while writing away on a bulletin. The heat is fully as great here in Central Asia, but I move about, see new things all the time and have a feeling I am of greater use to my fellow-men than when sitting at a desk in a swelter of an office.

Letter of May 26, 1910, re getting a new interpreter.

Well, your good hopes haven't been realized and neither have mine. I also expected Mr. Russel to turn out differently, the more as he has been so many times in Central Asia. He never informed me that his eyes and feet were so bad when hot weather was on. I had some severe talks with him on this subject, but what avails it after one once has set out. He posed as one knowing all about Central Asia, but--lots of it was necessary.

In case I had found a real strong, willing fellow I would have found a whole lot more, especially in the line of wild vegetation. But the man couldn't walk or see at last and what can one do then? In case some accident befell him, his family would have put it to my fault and as I met his wife and his six or seven children, I felt duty bound not to expose him to too much. It is better he has returned again, though I shall be alone now. I hope to remain, however, in correspondence with this Mr. Ryssel, for he can supply us with a few things that other people do not know of. As soon as I know whether my authorization will be renewed, I will give Mr. Ryssel an order for seeds and plants of Asparagus verticillarus, for black currants of great cold endurance and for a few more things that I have in my list.

Letter of May 27, 1910, about the balance I wrote you in my letter of April 19, 1910, as being probably $500.00. Well, I cabled you yesterday and I hope you still can make use of it. I was assured at the telegraph office that you would get the cable today. My expenses the last fiscal year have been very great, owing to the much greater salaries one has to pay in Russia than in China. This coming year I hope it will be somewhat better in this line.

My thanks to you for being contented for the present with a quarterly itinerary report. It is really a great bother to send them once a month, the more as I am so often in out-of-the-way places just at the time such a report has to be written.

In case I had found a real strong, willing fellow I would have found a whole lot more, especially in the line of air vegetation. But the man couldn't walk or see at least and what can one do then? In case some accident befell him, his family would have put it to my fault and as I met his wife and his six or seven children, I felt duty bound not to expose him to too much. It is better he has returned again, though I shall be alone now. I hope to remain, however, in correspondence with this Mr. Wyssel, for he can supply me with a few things that other people do not know of. As soon as I know whether my authorization will be renewed, I will give Mr. Wyssel an order for seeds and plants of Lycopodium vestitillatum, for which overseas of great worth assistance and for a few more things that I have in my list.

Letter of May 27, 1911, about the balance I owe you

In my letter of April 18, 1911, as being probably 200.00. Well, I called you yesterday and I have yet still not made use of it. I was assured at the telegraph office that you would get the money today. My expenses the last fiscal year have been very great, owing to the much greater salaries one has to pay in Canada than in China. This coming year I hope it will be somewhat better in this line.

My thanks to you for being considered for the present with a quarterly literary report. It is really a great honor if you find time a month, the more as I am so often in out-of-the-way places just at the time such a report has to be written.

Letter of May 28, 1910, in which you state that you wrote Mr. Rollow a cordial note of thanks for his courtesies extended to me. My hearty thanks to you, Mr. Fairchild, for this. Mr. Rollow is one of the finest men I have met here in this great Russian land and he was always willing to give me what I wanted; even without I asking for things, he offered them. As to regards what he wants, well, I wrote you a long time ago in a letter about it which letter you acknowledged. It was about publications on dry-land agriculture, citranges, persimmon scions, seeds of Malus sargentii, etc. I cannot just now lay my hands on the notes I made about him, but I am sure you will be able to locate again that letter.

Letter of March 28, 1910, Yes, that turning over of the cart in the mountains of Geok Tepe, has left its mark yet on me, viz., my left shoulder aches me considerably when I make an unexpected move with my arm. It may be a few months yet before that pain leaves me. I see with great sorrow how badly the alfalfas fare, which we with so much trouble collected on the road from Tiflis to Vladikawkas, and I packed them in particularly dry and in small packages, as I had a feeling they wouldn't travel well in this time of the year.

About hardiness of pomegranates in Washington. Yes, I think there are several such varieties. One grows for years already at the west entrance of the Smithsonian Building. Have you ever seen it? This is double flowering variety.

Letter of July 21, 1910, in which you state that you wrote Mr. Hollow a cordial note of thanks for his courtesies extended to me. My hearty thanks to you, Mr. Mabuchi, for this. Mr. Hollow is one of the finest men I have met here in this great Imperial land and he was always willing to give me what I wanted, even without I asking for things, he offered them. As to regards what he wants, well, I wrote you a long time ago in a letter about it which letter you acknowledged. If the Japanese publishers are in special need of money, friendship, personal aid, assistance, aegis of Yalu magazine, etc. I cannot just now lay my hands on the notes I made about this, but I am sure you will be able to locate again that letter.

Letter of March 28, 1910. Yes, that trending over of the cart in the mountains of Cook Tope, has left the mark yet on me, viz., it left stiffness which is considerably when I make an unexpected move with my arm. It may be a few months yet before that pain leaves me. I see with great sorrow how badly the eligible furs, which we took so much trouble collected in the real Iron Curtain to Vladivostok, and I packed them in particularly dry and in small packages, as I had a feeling they wouldn't travel well in this time of the year.

About hardness of passengers in Washington. Yes, I think there are several such hotels. The more the years slowly as the year advances of the Christmas holiday. Have you ever seen it. This is Cookie Flowering weather.

And that the little orange lily I found somewhere in China or Korea is growing so well at your place is a pleasant news to me. The opinions of both Mrs. Fairchild and Dr. van Fleet are greatly valued by the undersigned. I do hope it will be an addition to our hardy garden plants. Yes, I too often dwell in my mind on your place in the woods. I see Sandy moving about between rows of cock's combs and Amarantus and Morie religiously weeding the Peking lawn sedge and you mixing cement for a permanent cold-bed in which to over-winter tender plants and Mrs. Fairchild tells us that tea is ready.------ And then all of a sudden I look out of my hotel window and there I am in quiet Samarkand, where low globular acacias border the side walks and where tremendous tall white poplars define the watercourses that run everywhere all through the city. And the air is warm, yet not unpleasant and a Turcoman passes by, hawking black currants and cherries, shouting their names in Russian (Achorny smarodnaia ee vishna!)--Yes, let memories pass by, we are too young as yet to indulge in them. Life is so very strange and noe of us really knows for what we have to go all through it.

I have quite another lot of correspondence to answer, too, and besides that working on my financial and itinerary reports, so I will conclude this rather lengthy letter. With my best wishes and greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Let that the Maria Sandy City Park/ situated in China or Korea is growing as well as your place is a pleasant news to me. The opinions of both Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. van Tiest are greatly valued by the Commission. I do hope it will be an addition to our lovely garden plants. Yes, I too often dwell in my mind on your place in the woods. I can easily settle about between view of Sandy Cove and Lunenburg and Nova Scotia vividly wending its rolling line. Also did you write concerning for a previous delivery in which to plant the garden plants and Mrs. Fairchild tells us when she is ready. And when all of a sudden I look out of my bread window and there I am in quiet Dunstaffnage, where low glorious border the side walks and where tremendous tall white poplars define the watercourses that run everywhere all through the city. And the air is hazy, yet not unpleasant and a Victorian gloom by, hanging black overcoats and sleeves, showing their noses in Houston (Sidney Smerchant as vicious)--Yes, let memories pass by, we are too young as yet to indulge in them. Life is so very strange and one of us really knows for when we have to go all through it.

I have quite another lot of correspondence to answer, too, and besides that working on my financial and literary reports, as I still remain this year. Sidney Lafay, Mrs. my best wishes and greetings, also to all in the office, I remain

Respectfully yours,

PAUL H. NIXON.

Samarkand, Turkestan,

July 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my financial accounts for the past quarter (April, May and June, 1910) and also my itinerary report for the same period. The first I hope Mr. Estabrook will kindly take care of and the last I suppose you will peruse yourself, since Dr. Mann hasn't any longer charge of such work.

About the Balance, I have left and of which I sent a cabbegram to the Secretary, how are we going to settle this? It will probably take a few months yet before the new authorization and the money reach me, so I suppose it is better that I retain that balance for the present yet.

As soon as you find time, however, I would be very pleased to know how my finances stand. The last letter I received on this subject was from Mr. Estabrook and dated November 9, 1909, and it related to my accounts for August and September, 1909. I suppose, however, all the accounts since have been passed O.K. Otherwise I would have heard something about them.

I found me a man again, willing to go in the mountains and rough it, but he does not know the Sart language or any local dialects. He speaks German, Russian and Polish, however. I am also in negotiations with an old hunter who retired last year from his position as game-warden in the

Montreal, Canada,

July 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Martin:

Herewith I am sending you my financial accounts for the past quarter April, May and June, 1910, and also my itinerary report for the same period. The first I hope Mr. Hubbard will kindly take care of and the last I suppose you will peruse yourself, since Mr. Hubbard's my longer charge of such work.

About the Balance, I have left out of which I sent a cablegram to the Secretary, how are we going to settle this? It will probably take a few months yet before the new authorization and the money reach me, so I suppose it is better that I retain that balance for the present yet.

As soon as you find time, however, I would be very pleased to know how my finances stand. The last letter I received on this subject was from Mr. Hubbard and dated November 8, 1909, and it related to my accounts for August and September, 1909. I suppose, however, all the accounts since have been passed O.K. Otherwise I would have heard something about them.

I found me a man again, willing to go in the northern and rough it, but he does not know the Sarti language or any local dialects. He speaks German, Russian and Polish, however. I am also in negotiations with an old hunter who retired last year from his position as game-warden in the

Hissar Mountains, the very regions I want to explore for the wild pistaches, pears, plums, almonds and leguminous plants. He hasn't decided as yet upon my proposals. Lots of bother, this everlasting changing of men! There ought to be only one language in this world of ours. It would save us all so much unnecessary annoyances.

Well, trusting this letter with its enclosures reaches you in good shape, I remain, with best of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ITINERARY REPORT OF FRANK N. MEYER

COVERING THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1st to JUNE 30th, 1910.

April

1 In Tiflis, Caucasus. Correspondence tended to and parcels with plants sent off.

2 In Tiflis, Caucasus. Correspondence tended to, photos put in order.

3. In Tiflis, Caucasus. Baggage packed in and left by railway for Elisavetpol.

4 Excursion on foot from Elisavetpol to vineyards in Helenendorf, Caucasus.

5 Back from Helenendorf to Elisavetpol on foot. Collecting Medicagos on the way.

Ulsee Sunbeam, the very region I seek to explore for the wild plants, seeds, bulbs, shrubs and [illegible] plants. He hasn't decided as yet upon my proposal. Lack of money, this everlasting shortage of most things seems bound to be only too lasting in this world of ours. It does really be all a most unnecessary nuisance.

Well, trusting this letter will find the undersigned veneer in good shape, I remain, & on head of expedition, also to all in the office.

Yours respectfully,

MARK S. MYERS.

Extracts copied by Mark S. Myers

GOVERNING BOD PERSIO OF APRIL 1st to JUNE 30th, 1910.

April

1 Ex Gill(?), Sunbeam. Correspondence varied in and parcels with plants and etc.

2. Ex Gill(?), Sunbeam. Correspondence sorted by letters put in order.

3. Ex Gill's, Sunbeam. Sunbeam hotel is not kept to million for Gilsrvilgil.

4 Excursion on foot from Gilsonfool to Gilsrvile to Holsmuvlar, Sunbeam.

5 Book from Gilsonmbr to Gilsrvlor in Gil's, Gil-lesilu Gulchsgre on the 7th.

April

6 Excursion on foot from Elisavetpol to Karaji, collecting Medicagos on the way.

7 Back on foot to Elisavetpol. Seeds bought in Elisavetpol.

8 Excursion in mountains near Elisavetpol. Collecting Medicagos.

9 Left Elisavetpol by train for Yeflay and went by carriage to Geok-Tapa on the road from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

10 Inspecting collections of Iris of Mr. A. Shelkovnikoff in Geek-Tapa

11 Indoors, heavy rains, making notes.

12 Excursion to mountains near Geok-Tapa, collecting plants and bulbs. back by carriage from Geok-Tapa to Yeflag. Arrived at midnight.

13 By railway from Yeflag to Tiflis. Plants packed in in Tiflis.

14 Plants shipped off, correspondence attended to in Tiflis.

15 In Tiflis. Visit to Botanical Gardens, various people and to bank.

16 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to.

17 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and herbarium material bought.

18 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and herbarium outfit looked over.

April

6 Correspondence over Free Diaphragm, Co. Cork, Ireland, relating Dedicoop or Co-op.

7 Open air fair at Ballyvourney. Great crowd of Celtoria.

8 Excursion by motor-car over Blarney. Cellarless Castle.

9 Lady Aberdeen by train for Killin and road to carriage to Cove-Tops on her road from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.

10 Interesting collection of Irish of Mr. A. Donleavy's in Cork-Town.

11 Indoors, heavy rains, making notes.

12 Excursion to mountains near Cork-Tops, collecting plants and folks. Back by carriage from Cork-Tops to Killay. Arrival at midnight.

13 By railway from Killay to Tralee. Dinner served in in Tralee.

14 Plants shipped off, correspondence attended to in Tralee.

15 In Tralee. Walk to Botanical Gardens, writing people and to bank.

16 In Tralee. Correspondence attended to.

17 In Tralee. Correspondence attended to and further material found.

18 In Tralee. Correspondence attended to and interesting quilt issued away.

April

19 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and herbarium outfit bought.

20 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and baggage overhauled.

21 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to and seeds described.

22 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to. Parcels shipped off.

24 In Tiflis. Correspondence attended to. Photos described and shipped.

25 In Tiflis. Studied all day in Botanical Gardens and had conference with various authorities in that Garden.

26 In Tiflis. Conference with Mr. Rollow, Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Pfizenmayer and others.

27 In Tiflis. Packing and shipping non-wanted baggage to Baku. Correspondence attended to.

28 Left Tiflis for Mshet on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

29 Left Mshet for Dushet on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

30 Left Dushet for Passanaura on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

May

1 Left Passanaura for Guda-ur on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

April

19 In Tiffis. Correspondence attended to and horseriding with Engel.

20 In Tiffis. Correspondence attended to and baggage overhauled.

21 In Tiffis. Correspondence attended to and media described.

22 In Tiffis. Correspondence attended to. Immediately shipped off.

23 In Tiffis. Correspondence attended to. Horse danced and shipped.

24 In Tiffis. Worked all day in Armenian Archive and had conference with various authorities in that house.

25 In Tiffis. Conference with Dr. Heller, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Pilsmayer and others.

27 In Tiffis. Packing and shipping non-valid baggage to Baku. Correspondence attended to.

28 Left Tiffis for Baku in rain. Collecting photos complete.

29 Left Baku for Dashat on foot. Collecting photos complete.

30 Left Dashat for Yessemenie on foot. Collecting plants and seeds.

May

1 Left Yessemenie for Nakhichevan on foot. Collecting photos and seeds.

May

2 Left Guda-ur for Lars on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

3 Left Lars for Wladikavkas on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

4 In Wladikavkas. Bought seeds and left by railway for Pjatigorsk.

5 Arrived in Pjatigorsk. Conferences with a new interpreter.

6 In Pjatigorsk. Plants packed in and described.

7 In Pjatigorsk. Plants shipped off and correspondence attended to. Visit to vineyards at Charas.

9. In Pjatigorsk. Visit to Essenduki and back to see native vegetation and nurseries.

10 In Pjatigorsk. Visit to Kislawodsk and back to see an arboretum. (heavy rains that day) Conferences with new interpreter.

11 Left Pjatigorsk for Wladikavkas, arrived there at midnight.

12 In Wladikavkas. Visit to police, Governor's office and bank.

13 In Wladikavakas. Vist to police, Governor's office for renewing of passport, left by train for Chassaw-fiurt.

May

1 Left Sydney for Lara on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

3 Left Lara for Mallawa on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

4 In Mallawa. Bought seeds and left by railway for Pialigorak.

5 Arrived in Pialigorak. Conference with a new interpreter.

6 In Pialigorak. Plants pressed in sun drying.

7 In Pialigorak. Plants shipped off and correspondence attended to. Visit to vineyards at Gerra.

8. In Pialigorak. Visit to Bassendri and back to see native vegetation and nurseries.

10 In Pialigorak. Visit to Malawbek and back to see an artesian. Long swim last day. Conference with new interpreter.

11 Left Pialigorak for Mallawa, arrived there at midnight.

12 In Mallawa. Visit to police, Governor's office and town.

13 In Mallawa. Was in police, Governor's office and meeting of council. Left on train for Gaawa-Lint.

May

14 Arrived in Chassaw-fiurt. Visits to fruit tree nurseries, famous vineyards and market.

15 Left Chassaw-fiurt for Petrovsk by train. Visit to market in Petrovsk.

16 Left Petrovsk for Temir-khan-shura on foot, collecting plants enroute.

17 Visit in Temir-khan-shura to fruit gardens and plantations.

18 Left Temir-khan-shura for Petrovsk on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

19 Visits to viticultural school and to neighboring hills and left Derbent for Baku by train.

20 Arrived in Baku. Correspondence and baggage matters attended to.

21 In Baku. Plants shipped off. Correspondence attended to.

22 In Baku. " " " " " "

23 In Baku. Seeds bought and " " "

24 In Baku. Visits to markets, herbarium specimens made in shape, photos made in order.

25 In Baku. Correspondence attended to; old interpreter sent off.

26 In Baku. Seeds described and packed in for shipment.

27 In Baku. Seeds and plants described and packed in for shipment.

May

14. Arrived in Chaseno-Ilunt. Visits to Hindi temple musicians, Dancers Vinayaka and musicians.

15. Left Chaseno-Ilunt for Pattavam by boat. Visit to musicians in Pattavam.

16. Left Pattavam for Tanjore-Ilum-Kuma on foot, collecting plants enroute.

17. Visit in Sanki-Ilum-Kuma to Hindi musicians and plantsmen.

18. Left Sanki-Ilum-Kuma for Pattavam on foot. Collecting plants enroute.

19. Visits to vicinal school and to Maldhondeg Hills and left Pattavam for Malaya by rickshaw.

20. Arrived in Malaya. Chaseno musicians and Tamgam matters attended to.

21. In Malaya. Plants collected etc. Professional Hindi 22.

22. In Malaya. " " " " " "

23. In Malaya. Seeds sought and " " "

24. In Malaya. Visits to markets, Hindustani musicians made in shape, photos made in paper.

25. In Malaya. Correspondence attended by old interpreter sent off.

26. In Malaya. Seeds described and packed in for shipment.

27. In Malaya. Seeds and plants described and packed in for shipment.

May

28 In Baku. Large case with seeds shipped off. Correspondence attended to. New interpreter arrived.

29 In Baku. Correspondence attended to.

30 In Baku. Correspondence attended to and baggage all packed in. Left in evening for Krasnawodsk, Turkestan, by S. S.

31 Arrived in Krasnawodsk, Turkestan. Police matters attended to and parks visited.

June

1 In Krasnowodsk. Passport matters brought in shape. Plants collected along seashore; left for Kizil-Awart.

2 Arrived in Kizil-Awart. Visit to grain market. Left for Bacharden by train.

3 In Barchar-den. Herbarium material looked over. Negotiations with cart men.

4 Excursion to mountains near Bachar-den. Collecting plants.

5 Botanizing in mountains near Bacharden. Collecting plants.

6 Back from mountains to Bachar-den. Collecting plants enroute.

7 Left Bachar-den by train for Askabad. Visit to market in Askabad.

[illegible]

[illegible] In Main. Lady [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible]. Correspondence attended to.

[illegible] In Main. Correspondence attended to.

[illegible] In Main. Correspondence attended to and baggage all packed in. Left in [illegible] for Greenville, Sherman, Mr. T. T.

[illegible] arrived in Greenville, Texas. Office matters attended to and parts visited.

[illegible]

[illegible] In Greenville. Morning matters brought to shape. Plants collected along roadway, left for Kirkland.

[illegible] Arrived in Kirkland. Visit to get a market. Left for Denison by train.

[illegible] In Denison. Unexpected business here. Re-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Business in connection [illegible]. Filling [illegible].

[illegible] Installing in [illegible] Denison. Filling [illegible].

[illegible] Due from [illegible] to [illegible]. Filling [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Left Denison by train for [illegible]. Stop [illegible] in [illegible].

June

8 Looking over herbarium material. Correspondence attended to in Askabad.

9 In Askabad. Plants sent off. Seeds bought.

10 In Askabad. Visit to experimental station.

11 In Askabad. Visit to police. Left Askabad by train for Merw.

12 In Merw. Overhauling herbarium material.

13 In Merw. Seeds bought on grain market. Left by cart for Kozelkovsky.

14 In Kozilkovsky. Arranging for a new interpreter, inspection of cotton and alfalfa cultures.

15 Back from Kozilkovsky to Merw by car. Photographing trees in Merw.

16 Visit to Imperial estate Murgab in Bairam-ail, inspecting fruit garden and nursery.

17 Left Merw for Chartchui by train.

18 In Chartchui. Visit to Police and Mr. Paliletsky. Inspection of sandbinding experimental plantations.

19 Visit to country around Chartchui. Left for New Bokhara.

20 Visit from New Bokhara to Old Bokhara.

21 Visit from New Bokhard to Old Bokhara. Conferences with Mr. Parkinson and Donohoe of the Reichardt Asiatic Trading Co.

22 In Old Bokhara. Seeds bought. Fruit garden inspected.

June

23 Packing in of baggage. Left New Bokhara for Samarkand by train.

24 Arrived in Samarkand. Paid off Mr. Ryssel, the interpreter. Correspondence and notes looked through.

25 Visit to markets in Old Samarkand.

26 In Samarkand. Visits to parks and gardens. Assistant paid off.

27 In Samarkand. Correspondence attended to. Cablegram sent.

28 In Samarkand. Correspondence attended to.

29 In Samarkand. Visit to Horticultural School and Filatoff vineyards.

30 In Samarkand. Visit to grain market. Millets bought. Correspondence attended to. Negotiations with new interpreter.

Date

22 Booking in of baggage. Left for Durban in Bessemer by train.

23 Arrived in Bessemer. Paid off by, Kyanol, who interpreted. Correspondence attended to. Lunch through.

24 Visit to Matsela in Old Bessemer.

25 In Bessemer. Visits to grave and gardens. Lunch- very late etc.

27 In Bessemer. Correspondence attended to. Lunch- very late.

28 In Bessemer. Correspondence attended to.

29 In Bessemer. Visit to Horticultural School and Nimrod Company.

30 In Bessemer. Visit to grain market. Millies bought. Correspondence attended to. Negotiations with Sam Livingstone.

Samarkand. Turkestan

June 28, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith is a picture of a fruit stall in the height of the season as kept by a Sart fruit dealer. Just now there are no grapes yet here, but some very large apricots may be seen, also apples, small plums, yellow, red and black cherries, raspberries, black currants, nectarines and cucumbers. Hoping all is well with you and that the weather may be cool, I am with best of greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Samarkand, Turkestan,

July 2, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am in receipt of that weighty letter of yours of May 23, 1910, and I herewith thank you for it. Yes, about these photo matters, etc., we have already conversed enough and both you and I have a goodly amount of other matters beside, so we will give this topic a well-earned rest for the present. And you yourself would give me a trained photographer along, bully! I wish you were rich! or better, yet, come along yourself!

Many thanks for the news relative to the work and persons in our Department. Poor Dr. Galloway, he has surely been hit hard and of course, that really bad Washington climate is not very conducive to rugged health. I wouldn't live myself there very long if I had to be cooped up in a little office.

I am truly glad to hear that Mr. Bisset was quite pleased with conditions he saw in our various stations down South and out West. His remarks as a man fresh from Washington must have been often suggestive.

Add Mr. Powell ill and Mr. Taylor also poor. Good Heavens, what are you people going to do if such sad things keep coming along. Desert Washington and establish a new capital in a more bracing part of the United States!

Yes, you will get your hands full with prickly Brownsville also coming into our office. Beware of it, it is a little porcupine, but with careful handling you still may find it an attachable creature. Dr. Mann out of our office. So, so. I hadn't expected that. And other changes still in the process of evolution. Nothing is permanent in this vale of tears. You also say that Dr. van Fleet contemplates hybridization work with the early fruiting cherry from Tang-si in case he remains at Chico. Well, that last sentence sounds alarming! I do hope he won't leave Chico for the next 8 or 10 years!

I am also in receipt of 10 postacards of yours dated May 15 (2), May 16, May 19, May 20 (2), May 24, May 25, and May 26 (2), announcing receipt of various letters and shipments. I am very sorry to hear how badly all of the Medicagos fare while in transit. Your card from May 20 gives a good idea how the various things sent stand travel. Pomegranates are the best, grapes come next, then apples, Prunus fourth and then Medicago roots. Well, it is better to have tried and to have failed than never to have tried at all. Of some of these wild Medicagos it is almost impossible to obtain seeds in any quantity as sheep and goats devour them constantly, that is, at least, in the Caucasus.

If all things go well, I may leave within a few days for an extended trip in the Missar Mountains. I haven't found the right kind of people, however, to accompany me.

Well, wishing you good health and spirits to keep up your manifold duties, I remain, Mr. Darsett,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

1078.

Samarkand, Turkestan,

July 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As things stand now, I may be able to leave tomorrow or Wednesday for the Hissar Mountains. I get an interpreter and a guide, have seen the police authorities and am arranging for horses. (We cannot go by carts or other vehicles.)

It just came into my mind that my bond expires August 3, 1910 and I am herewith enclosing my check for $15.00 In case the authorization gets renewed and these Bond people apply to you, would you then please settle this matter with them.

Otherwise, I have little of interest to mention. My life is that of the "Wandering Dutchman;" many ups and downs!

Well, goodbye to you all,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

[illegible]

[illegible],

July 1, 1910.

Dear Mr. Spirelli:

As things stand now, I may be able to leave Saratoga on Tuesday for the first [illegible]. I am an interpreter and a guide, have seen the police authorities and am arranging for horses. (I cannot go by carts or motor vehicles.)

It just came into my mind that my [illegible] August 8, 1910 and I am largely [illegible] for $15.00 In case the combination [illegible] and about [illegible] apply to you, would you [illegible] with them.

Otherwise, I have little or [illegible] to mention. My life is that of the "[illegible]" [illegible]

Well, goodbye to you all.

Sincerely yours,

John L. [illegible].

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 5, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Some days ago I sent you from Samarkand 2 small packages by registered Russian sample post. They are numbered 789 and 790 and contain a root of Eremurus sp. and a few bulbs of Tulipa sp. I think the best plan would be to send both things to our bulb garden at Bellingham, where they surely will thrive better than in any other part of the United States I know of. I am enclosing herewith the notes belonging to these two numbers and also duplicate notes belonging to a large shipment I made today and of which I am writing Mr. Fairchild.

I am also in receipt of your letter of June 8, 1910, with the clipping from "Everybody's Magazine" about the wonderfully large fruits of Samarkand. What a liar this Mr. E. Alex Powell (F.R.G.S.(?)) is. I wonder why magazines love to print such deceiving statements! Yes, I will charter an aeroplane to bring home that stuff, not a steamer as you suggest. That is too old-fashioned.

Yes, I see how you are to accompany Dr. & Mrs. Galloway and I certainly do wish the Doctor will derive great benefit from his far journey. It must be very strange for him to do such a thing as crossing a large ocean and land in a totally strange country.

Sincerely, Sherwood,

March 5, 1910.

Dear Mr. Arnold,

Has Mr. Ogden sent you Five Dollars [illegible] packages by registered Canadian mail [illegible]. They are numbered 793 and 720 and contain a text of Shakespeare, and a few bulbs of Tulips by. I think the best plan would be to send both things to our Bell garden at Baddeck, where they would will thrive better than in any other part of the United States I know of. I am sending herewith, two notes belonging to these two numbers and also duplicates of one belonging to a large shipment I have today and of which I am writing Mr. Mitchell.

I am also in receipt of your letter of June 5, 1909, with the clipping from Everybody's magazine about the wonderfully large Fruits of Paradise. Have I ever told Mr. A. Alex Powell (N.S.G.S.(?)) Is. I wonder why suggestions don't to write such deserving statements? Yes, I will consider an expedition to bring home some stuff, and a manner as you suggest. That is too old-fashioned.

Too, I was how you are to accompany Mr. [illegible] Halsey and I correctly to [illegible] the Doctor will derive great benefit from his [illegible]. It must be very strange for him to do such a thing as crossing a large ocean and land in a totally strange country.

I am these last weeks in great troubles on account of not being able to find the right sort of an interpreter or an assistant. I have had experiences already with non-hardy fellows, with a swindler, with some hard drinkers and with very incompetent help and I am tired of the whole lot. I have seen a good many people of late and talked matters over, but--Turkestan is a poor land to obtain a good helper. The good men have permanent jobs and cannot leave and the bad, shiftless element is about of such a nature as there are so many in California. Incompetent, lazy and much given over to drinking, whenever they get paid off. I really do not know what to do at the present. Still, somebody I will find, even if it is a middling bad chap.

Well, best wishes to you.

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I am these last weeks in great trouble on account of not being able to find the right sort of an housekeeper or an assistant. I have had experiences already with cumbrous fellows, with a swindler, with some most dishonest and with very incompetent help and I am tired of the whole lot. I have seen a good many people of late and seldom enjoyed myself. But—Therefore is a poor land to obtain a good helper. The good men have permanent jobs and cannot leave and the shiftless element is sick of such a hodge-podge and so many in halftrouble. Moreover, long and much given over to drinking, wherever they get paid out. I really do not know what to do at the present. Still, somebody I will find, even if it is a miserable bad chap.

Well, best wishes to you.

Yours very truly,

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 6, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I forwarded from here to Batoum per Transport Co., Caucasus & Mercurius, 2 cases with seeds and herbarium material. These 2 cases will go via Schultz & Zimmerman, Agents, North German Lloyd in Batoum and the assistance of Mr. Alex Meingartner, our Consul there, to Mr. I. P. Roosa, 2 Rector Street, New York City. I have notified all three of these mentioned parties and trust this shipment will reach you a month or so from now.

I am enclosing herewith the notes (inventory) belonging to this shipment, but I have many remarks to make besides.

Among the seeds there are Amygdalus communis, A. spinossima, Cerasus prostrata, Cerasus microcarpa, Prunus divaricata, Capparis spinosa, and perhaps the sand-binding shrubs which I would like to see in the hands of Professor Mason. Of the Prunus divaricata, Prof. U. P. Hedrick at Geneva also ought to have a few seeds.

The collection of apricot seeds, 1353a to 1362a, ought to be sown out in such a place where there is land enough to wait until they have fruited, so as to select the best varieties from among them. They are all sweet-kernelled and if large size, sweet-flesh and sweet-kernel could be combined,

[illegible] Saskatoon, Sask.,

[illegible] August 6, 1930.

Dear Dr. Reinwald:

Yesterday I received from Mr. [illegible] Transport Co., Saguenay & Northern, 2 cases with seeds and herbarium material. These 2 cases will go via Montreal & Ottawa. Already Mr. [illegible] assistance of Mr. Alex Heimpretner, our friend there, to Mr. L. P. Moore, 2 Lester Street, New York City. I have notified all three of these mentioned parties and trust this shipment will reach you a month or so from now.

I am enclosing herewith the notes (invoices) belonging to this shipment, but I have many remarks to make besides.

Among the seeds there are Hypochaeris communis, H. radicata, Taraxacum officinale, Taraxacum microcarpum, Taraxacum dissectum, Taraxacum erythrospermum, and perhaps the sub-alpine shrubs which I would like to see in the hands of Professor Mason. Of the Prunus diversicolor, Prof. V. R. Bedrick at Geneva also sought to have a few seeds.

The collection of apricot seeds, 1750 to 1755, ought to be sown out in such a place where there is land enough to wait until they have fruited, so as to select the best varieties from among them. They are all sweet-kernelled and if large size, sweet-flesh and sweet-kernel could be combined,

the apricot growing sections of America would have gained considerably.

Nos. 1378a and 1379a, Rosa xanthina? I like to see placed in Mr. Bisset's hands, who will know best what to do with them. The Datura 1389a is intended for Dr. True; its headache curing properties are perhaps well known already in certain circles.

The two samples of poppy seed, 1390a and 1391a, are also for Dr. True. The various Leguminosae will come of course in the hands of the various specialists; the cowpea, 1394a, seems to be a very rare variety! On the wheats and millets I am not much of a specialist and may be there is little new among them, although Nos. 1400a and 1401a I never saw before and the winter wheat, 1405a, seems to be an unusually good one. If the wheat and millet specialists would care to write to me, about what they most desire to obtain, I would know somewhat better what to look for.

In the Herbarium material there are many things of importance and before this shipment is buried into various cases, I would like to have drawn the attention of Messrs. Swingle and Mason to the Pistacia vera, Amygdalus communis, A. spinosissima, A. bucharica, Cerasus prostrata, C. microcarpa, Prunus divaricata, and Capparis spinosa. To those interested in dry land vegetation also the above and the various Tamarix,

the aprons proudly sashing if Amelia would have gained considerably.

Nos. 1576 and 1577a, Home machinery I like to see placed in Mr. Hirst's hands, who will know how to do with them. The Dutch Little is intended for Mr. Home the headache curing properties are a change with more slovenly in certain styles.

The two models of [illegible] and [illegible], are also for Mr. Hirst. The various inventions will come of course in the hands of the working specialists, the corpus 1596a, seems to be a very rare variety. On the wheels and mills I am not much of a specialist but say to there is little new among them, although No. 1600 and 1601a I never saw before and the winter shoes, 1603a, seems to be an unusually good one. If the wheel and mills specialists would care to write to me, about what they have design to obtain, I would know somewhere better what to look for.

In the Forbarium material there are many things of importance and before this [illegible] is lodged with various cases, I would like to have drawn the attention of Messrs. Wright and Dain to the Jamaica type, Cymbalaria cymbalaria, L. aplanaria, L. canaria, Cymbo [illegible], T. Hirsuta, Linaria linaria, and Antirrhinum orontium. To take interested in my last vegetation also the shoot and the violet Amaryl,

Lycium sp. Acacia sp., Acer sp., Elaeagnus angustifolia, Ephedras, Juniperus sp., Calligonum sp., Colutea sp., Ribesi camelorum, etc. Rosa xanthina ? I like to be shown to Messrs. Bisset, Oliver and Dorsett and have them compare this material with the lot I brought with me from China, which last one is quite another rose, much lighter in color, of different habitus and less able to stand great colds than this one from Turkestan.

Messrs. Piper, Westgate and Brand will, of course, look at the Medicagos and other leguminosae, while Mr. Hitchcock will certainly find some very interesting grasses among this material.

Then, there is a witch broom like diseas on willows, very prevalent here in Turkestan which may interest Mr. Waite or Miss Patterson.

About the labels I enclosed in the sheets. I do not know what the custom is in the herbarium in Washington and how my Chinese specimens have been treated, but I would suggest not to destroy my labels until you all have talked that matter over. Often one writes a remark on a label that is of value to a collector in the field, but not to a botanist in charge of a dry collection! Then, of the woody material I would like to see the Arnold Arboretum provided with a fair share. I also wish to see an entomologist and a pathologist look over the entire collection before it is stored away. Some interesting diseases may be found among the material!

Then, there are some samples among this shipment,

Spring 49, Sonata 49, Love 49, Element Mysterious, Sunshine, Quietness 49, Twilight 49, Chinese 49, Light Consciousness, etc. Pass Anything ? I like to be given an Award. Mrs. Oliver and Barnett and have them compare this material with the last 7 brought with my from China, which look one is quite another zone, much lighter in colors, or different intuition and less able to show great walk that the one from Chinese.

Thanks. Mary, Matthew and Grant will be souvenir. Look at the Philippine and other Japanese, Hill-Tu, Lilit-code will certainly find some well intentions effective when that material.

Now, there is a video tape like Alice in Willow, very pleasant love in Tomatsen when my interest is, Maire or Miss Patterson.

About the labels I replaced in the shrine. I do not know what the custom is in the Harvard-Yenching Institute and how my Chinese sculpture has been treated, and I would suggest not to destroy my labels until you will have replaced them better ones. Often one writes a work on a label that is not going to be collector in the field, but not to a behalf in change of a dry collection! Now, of the study material I would like to see the Jewish Synagogue provided with a lady chair. I also wish to see an accomplished and a psychological look over the entire will make Jesus - in a strong way. Such interesting dimensions are the final sense, AN INTERVIEW!

Now, there are some surplus cover bill without,

like a few poppy heads and Rhubarb root for Dr. True; 5 small dried citrus fruits for Mr. Swingle; 5 wheat ears for the wheat specialists; 3 soil samples for soil specialist; Fungi for the specialists; Scales on Rhamnus sp., on Tamarix sp., and on Prunus armeniaca; Galls on Ephedra sp., on Artemisia sp., on a grass, on Rosa sp., on Atriplex ?, on Scutellaria sp. These scales and galls for the Bureau of Entomology.

Then there is a bottle with various beetles which is intended for the beetle specialists in the Smithsonian Institution. There is also a dried-up mouse, which I found in the desert near Bachar-den and which I take to be rare, a specialist in the Smithsonian will probably be delighted with it and another one with the few small shells from Krasnawodsk.

Well, I believe that is about all I have to say about this shipment. Trusting it reaches you in good state, I remain with best of greetings,

Respectfully yours,

[illegible]

Taskent, Turkestan,

August 7, 1910.

Mr. Peter Bisset,

Expert Plant Introducer,

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bissett:

I am in receipt of 2 letters of yours dated June 16 and June 26 and I herewith will answer them.

I see Mr. Dorsett will be away a little over 3 months. My, what a long trip you fellows make nowadays. I am gald the bamboo smut is not to be seen on our plants in Brooksville; I just got a letter from Mr. Kennedy in Tang-si, China, who tells me there in his neighborhood the disease hasn't abated as yet, but attacks even the young bamboos when they first put out their leaves. He says, however, that only one sort is attacked, viz., the Tae (cho) Tsoh, I believe my No. 302.

About Amygdalus davidiana being of so much promise, I am glad indeed to hear it and hope to see any one of you make some hybrids between it and the ordinary peach. I will be on the lookout for a good hardy cherry; unfortunately, as you probably know, the home of the cherry is Asia Minor and the Caucasus and these regions are really mild wintered. In the sand cherry and allied forms will ppobably have to look

for a strictly hardy northern cherry. Perhaps hybridisation of Cerasus airum and Prunus Besseyi may give us something good.

I see your remarks as to the sending of post cards. Yes, although much work it is, they give me a much earlier information than letters do. I am just now in receipt of 9 of them, some of them in duplicate, dated June 8 (2) June 13(2) June 15, June 21, June 28 (3).

Your observations on the yellow roses are very interesting. I have just sent a lot of herbarium material of a yellow rose I collected in the high mountains in the Samarkand Province. Please compare it with the herbarium material I brought with me from China and see which is the genuine Rosa xanthina. I also sent seeds of this last rose under No. 1378a and 1379a; it will in all probability grow even in Ames, Iowa, and perhaps even farther north.

And now about the delay of parcels and samples before they reach the proper hands. Well, in case a package reaches you without an official shipping tag, it simply means that somebody took that tag off; there are always stamps on such a tag when attached to a sample, when on a parcel there are no stamps on it. Could it be that these stamps prove such a strong attraction as to incite certain folks to delay a shipment by cutting off such tags. In case this is so, I hope measures will be taken with such parties. I am still in great troubles with my help, being without anybody for the present.

for a strictly hardy northern climate. Perhaps hybridization of Geranes alpinum and Pratense Bevern may give us something good.

I see your remarks as to the naming of your cards. Yes, although much work it is, they give me a much better information than letters do. I am just now in receipt of 9 of them, some of them in duplicate, dated June 8 (2) June 13(2) June 17, June 21, June 24 (2).

Your observations on the yellow roses are very interesting. Then you said a lot of valuable material of a yellow rose I collected in the high mountains in the Innerload Province. Please compare it with the Dorothea material I brought with me from Oslo and see which is the genuine Rose xanthina. I also took seeds of this lot of rose under No. 1372a and 1372b; it will in all probability grow even in Ames, Iowa, and perhaps even farther north.

And now about the delay of parcels and mail a before they reach the proper hands. Well, in case a package reaches you without an official unlocking tag, it simply means that somebody took that tag off; there are always stamps on such a tag when attached to a sample, when on a parcel there are no stamps on it. Could it be that some stamp prove such a strong attraction as to induce certain folks to delay a shipment by cutting off such tags. In case this is so, I hope measures will be taken with such parties. I am still in great trouble with my help, being without anybody for the present.

I soon will know whether I can get a certain fellow or whether I will have to look around again. This morning a young gardener of whom I had been in hopes that he could have accompanied me, just told me he got a telegram offering him a good permanent situation in Astrachan and I think he rather accepts that, then to wander a few months with me in inhospitable mountain regions. As I wrote Mr. Dorsett, Turkestan is a hard country to find capable men who are at liberty to change situations. Well, wouldn't a Russian in America experience much the same troubles in case he was somewhere near the Mexican frontier. I often compare the two countries and find they are, in certain points, very much alike.

I am coming to a close now and conclude with cordial greetings, also to the other members of our office.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I announced on a card a week or so ago, I am in possession of your appreciated letter of June 12, 1910 and herewith I will answer it somewhat more in detail.

I am very pleased, indeed, to notice, how the various plants in your garden grow so splendidly andnespecially that my Chinese introductions feel apparently just as much at home in moist Washington as in dry North China. A pity I cannot see more of all these introductions, but--that is the fate of a collector; he collects and ships, but often never sees his plants again.

That the Quercus cornea has stood your Washington winter certainly amazes me. Could it be that after all this fellow comes from some high mountain in Southern China; it seems almost unbelieveable that a denizen of almost tropical climes could stand our winter unprotected.

I see your remark about having acquired a piece of property from Mr. Leigh Hunt and where about is it situated ? You say, "Not as inaccessable as that piece we looked at," but you don't say the least about its locality. Yes, I suppose that Mr. Dorsett with his hustle and Mr. Bisset with his great knowledge of practical gardening will have transferred that piece of land in a model little nursery or even Arboretum perhaps.

Washington, District of Columbia,

August 4, 1940.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As I mentioned on a card a week or so ago, I am in possession of your correlated letter of June 14, 1940 and herewith I will answer it somewhat more in detail.

I am very pleased, indeed, to notice, how the various pieces fit your master key or mechanically and commonly that my Chinese interpretations feel apparently just as much at home in moist Washington as in our Fresh Plains. A pity I cannot see more of all these interpretations, indeed in the late of a wilderness, be collected and edited, but also I never sees his plants again.

Yet the Chinese course has stood you in interpretation winter certainly amazes me. Could it be what after all this fellow comes from such high mountain in northern China; it seems almost unbelievable that a Chinese of almost two, feel alone avail about the right interpretation.

I see your remarks about having, unfortunately, some of property from Mr. Leigh just one where about is it without? You say, "Not as inconceivable as that place to learn at," but you don't say the least about its locality. Yes, I suppose that Mr. Bennett with his health and Mr. Blount with his great knowledge of practical gardening will have transferred that place of land in a total liking nursery or even commercial [illegible].

And Dr. B. T. Galloway an Agricultural Explorer! Truly, the Wheel of Life turns strange at times. I wonder how it will suit the Doctor. That is sure that you are having a triumph after triumph with your proposals! It certainly will be of great value to our office, this direct doming in contact of Dr. Galloway with plant introduction and exploration problems.

Now you ask me to write down a few of the problems I think Dr. Galloway might consider on his trip in China. Well, that is a big problem. Firstly; the uses of the various bamboos; then looking up the various citrus fruits along the southeast coast of China; then the wet-land productions, but especially the tubers that are grown for human food, like the various Aroids; the fibre plants of South China, like the various Jutes (Corchorus sp.) which plants I think could be profitably grown in our southern states; the hardier varieties of sugar cane which may move our sugar cane belt farther North; the hardier varieties of Litchees grown around Foochow, Fukien Province. These are said to be even better than those of Canton. Then there are the southern forms of persimmons, some of which may not be Diospyros Kaki, but another species, at least I have seen herbarium material from Formosa and from Hongkong that was not D. Kaki, as we have it in North China. Then, there is the palm-fibre industry in South Central China, viz., Chamaerops excelsa, which produces a very strong fibre

And Dr. H. T. Galloway as Agricultural Explorer!

Truly, the Wheel of Life turns strange at times. I wonder how it will suit the Doctor. That is sure that you are having a triumph after triumph with your vocational! It personally will be of great value to our office, this direct dealing in contact of Dr. Galloway with plant introduction and exploration problems.

Now you ask me to write down a few of the problems I think Dr. Galloway might usefully try in China. Well, that is a big problem. Firstly, the case of the various bamboos; then looking up the native citrus fruits along the southeast coast of China; then the wet-land vegetables, but especially the tubers that are grown for human food, like the various Arisdas; the fibre plants of South China, like the various Ixtles (Dorphorus sp.) which plants I think could be profitably grown in our southern states; the hardier varieties of sugar cane which may move our sugar cane belt further North; the hardier varieties of lithocarp grown around Wenchow, Zekian Province. These are said to be even better than those of Canton. Then there are the southern forms of persimmons, some of which may not be Diospyros Kaki, but another species, at least I have seen herbarium material from Formosa and from Hongkong that was not D. Kaki, as we have it in North China. Then, some in the palm-fibre industry in South Central China, viz., Chamaerops excelsa, which produces a very strong fibre

fit to make woven mattresses from. It could be grown in the milder portions of our southern states. I don't think Dr. Galloway will go much in North China, but in case he should go the peaches, pears and persimmons are worth to be given another look over.

Yes, as you said, the establishment of a propagating garden near Shanghai is one of our main things. I hope the needs of something like it will be favorably impressed upon Dr. Galloway's mind. No, I hardly expect to meet the Doctor for before I am in Peking again, perhaps more than a year will have flown by and then we hope Dr. Galloway sits safe and sound again in Washington, D. C.

Yes, now, a few words about myself. I have bad luck these last weeks, simply not being able to find the right sort of fellows to accompany me. What I want is an intelligent, hardy fellow of good habits, but to find such a chap seems to be exceedingly hard here in Turkestan. I have had experiences with hard drinkers; with non-hardy, weak characters, with one swindler who wanted me to pay 4 roubles to send a package off by parcel post, thinking I was a Carnegie or a Rockefeller. Then a few very incompetent ones came into my service, men who had lied about their knowledge of Russian and German; one of these last could not even read or write either one of the two languages and yet had boldly said he knew both well. And if there was only one language here it wouldn't be so bad yet, but

fit to make worse matters. It would be worse in the older portions of our western states. I think that Mr. Galloway will go much in North China, but in case he should go the peaches, pears and persimmons are worth to be given another last year.

Yes, as you said, the establishment of a propagating garden near Shanghai is one of our main things. I hope the needs of something like it will be favorably impressed upon Mr. Galloway's mind. No, I hardly expect to meet the Doctor for before I am in Peking again, perhaps more than a year will have flown by and then we hope Dr. Galloway will be and sound again in Nankingfu. C. T.

Yes, now, a few words about myself. I have had last three last weeks, simply not being able to find the right sort of fellows to accompany me. What I want is an intelligent, hardy fellow of good habits, but to find such a chap seems to be exceedingly hard harp in Tuscaloosa. I have had experiences with hard drinkers, with cowboys, war veterans, with rascals, swindlers who wanted me to pay a dollar to send a message off by parcel post, thinking I was a Croesus or a Rockefeller. Then a few very incompetents came into my services, men who had lied about their knowledge of Mandarin and Chinese, one of these last could not even read or write either one of the two languages and yet his family said he knew both well. Now if there was only one language here it would be a hard job, but

in the mountains one has to have people with one who know some of the native tongues, like Sart, Ousbeck, Khirghiz, Farsee and many more which are, although related to one another, still in many ways quite different. I have sent money to a German family near Merw to have one of them come up to me and go with me in the mountains, but up to the present they haven't even answered me yet. I also ordered my old Chinese interpreter Chow Hai Ting to come here in Tashkent and sent him also money. I suppose in about three weeks he may be here. I have been talking to several men these last days about getting me a good fellow willing to rought it, but up to now I haven't found the right sort of a man yet. As Mr. Schroeder, the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, said to me a few days ago when I approached him on this matter: "Mr. Meyer, it is very hard to find a good man here in Turkestan, but it is still harder to retain them!" He too cannot find the right people to work in the Station. Well, the climate in Tashkent is not a healthy one, there is much fever and although the winter is cold, the summer is very hot and lasts long. I too don't feel as healthy already as a few weeks ago. I suffer from bowel troubles which is very prevalent here among all classes of the population. Do you know what I heard? That Hansen is again in Turkestan! He had ordered his former interpreter, A Dr. Dsvne from Moscow, I believe, to meet him here. We searched for this Dr. Dsvne,

in the mountains one has to have people with one who know some of the native languages, like Dari, Pashtu, Urgahi, Farsee and many more which are, although related to one another, still in many ways quite different. I have sent money to a German family over there to have one of them come up to me and go with me in the mountains, but up to the present they haven't even answered me yet. I also ordered my old Chinese interpreter from Tai Ting to come here in Tashkent and sent him also money. I expect in about three weeks he may be here. I was then talking to several men three last days about getting me a good fellow willing to cross it, but up to now I haven't found the right sort of a man yet. As Mr. Somerset, the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, said to me a few days ago when I approached him on this matter: "Mr. Meyer, it is very hard to find a good man here in Turkestan, but it is still harder to retain them." He too cannot find the right people to work in the Station. Well, the climate in Tashkent is not a healthy one, there is much fever and although the winter is cold, the summer is very hot and lasts long. I too don't feel as healthy already as a few weeks ago. I suffer from bowel trouble which is very prevalent here among all classes of the population. Do you know what I heard? That Hanson is again in Turkestan! He had resigned his former laboratory, a Dr. Dawes from Germany, I believe, is now his boss. He searched for him in Sarepta,

but he had moved away farther North. Is Hansen here on his own account? Or could it be he has been sent out again by the Department? I hardly can believe that, however. Turkestan is an interesting land with all its drawbacks. The fruit here is plentiful and cheap and not kept high priced artificially as is done in America. If the Russian Government was more energetic, this land could supply Western Europe with early melons, grapes, watermelons and minor fruits, but Russia sleeps as yet. Her officials know certain things, but they are too lethargic to move. The day of the Slow hasn't come yet.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, where are you going to this summer?

Wishing you, Mrs. Fairchild and the children good health and good luck, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P.S. I got a letter from Mr. W. Fischer at Para, Brazil; he seems to be doing O.K. makes a good salary and has lots of work to do.

but he had moved away further North. Is Hanson here on his own account? Or could it be he has been sent out again by the Department? I hardly see either way, however. Turkestan is an interesting land with all its drawbacks. The fruit here is plentiful and cheap and not kept high priced artificially as is done in America. If the Russian Government was more energetic, this land might supply western Europe with many melons, grapes, watermelons and minor fruits, but Russia sleeps as yet. Her officials know certain things, but they are too lethargic to move. The day of the slow man's come yet.

Well, Mr. Hatchfield, where are you going to this summer?

Wishing you, Mrs. Hatchfield and the children good health and good luck, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOXON

P.S. I got a letter from Mr. V. Mosher at Kars, Russia; he seems to be doing O.K. makes a good salary and has lots of work to do.

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 10, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I have been receiving several letters from you of late and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of June 3, about seeds being received and identification of No. 1312a and 1314a, also sending some to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. You also mention that you have arranged to write to Prof. Hollow in regard to the grape varieties I did not obtain this winter. I suppose that also includes the alkali-resistent grape, of which you wrote me in Letter June 3 B. with the note of Mr. Kearny copies in it. I will write, however, Mr. Hollow for this one myself also. In letter of June 3, C. you say about Mr. Ryssel that he looks something of a fighting man; yes, he once might have been so, though not as much as he looked. When I came to know him the evening of life had descended already upon him, though his age was only 48 or 49; some people grow much sooner old than others.

Letter of June 3, D, 1910, informs me about packages of seeds and samples received.

Letter of June 4 A, 1910, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Taylor's letter of June 2, 1910, about the Unshu-Mikan mandarins. Yes, these mandarins looked very much like Satsuma although they were smaller in size than those usually seen in America.

[illegible] Monument, Minnesota,

August 10, 1910.

Dear Mr. Hirschfeld:

I have been receiving several letters for you of late but I will forward answer then.

Letter of June 3, about seeds being received and identification of No. 1038 and 1066, also sending some to Filmer, Sutphen & Co. You also mention that you have arranged to write to Prof. Bailey in regard to the green varieties I did not obtain this winter. I suppose that also includes the albali-resistant grape, of which you wrote me in letter June 3 E, with the note of Mr. Ewing copies in it. I will write, however, Mr. Bailey for this one myself also. In letter of June 6, G, you say about Mr. Hyscol that he looks something of a fighting man; yes, he some might have been so, though not as much as he looked. When I came to know him the evening of life had descended already upon him, though his age was only 63 or 64; some people grow much sooner old than others.

Letter of June 3, E, 1910, informs me about packages of seeds and supplies received.

Letter of June 6, 1910, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Taylor's letter of June 2, 1910, about the Chaenomeles maulerian. Yes, these maulerian looked very much like Japan although they were smaller in size than the usually seen in America.

Letter of June 4, D, 1910, about Medicagos received from Piatigorsk. Yes, I also received several post cards about this shipment which I answered in a letter from Samarkand to Mr. Dorsett.

Letter of June 4, C, 1910, re Miss Austin's request that I state in my notes whether wheats and barleys are summer or winter varieties. Please tell this kind lady that the undersigned will be very happy to do so if he only could be sure of it, but--when buying a quantity of grain on a market often hundreds of miles away from its original locality of production one often receives from the merchant a most unsatisfactory answer in regard to its various properties. If one asks whether it is a summer wheat, they say yes, and when suggesting it probably may be a winter one, one also gets yes as an answer, so one feels like shaking such men up and down. Of course, we don't do that, but--we cannot put on our notes what the grains in question are.

Letter of June 10, 1910, announcing the receipt of a package of seeds and samples from Baku.

Letter of June 16, 1910, about the non-receipt of a parcel containing 10 photographic plates. I suppose that in case they haven't reached you since, they have been apprehended by somebody and I suggest you make an official case of it by writing to the Department for postal affairs in St. Petersburg and have your letter registered. I enclose herewith the slip

Letter of June 6, 1910, also mentions receiving from Philipsek. Too, I also received several post cards about this injured skin I answered in a letter that forwarded to Mr. Burnett.

Letter of June 6, 1910, we also hastily request that I state in my notes whether shrubs and bulbs are summer or winter varieties. Please tell this kind lady that the underclothed will be very happy to do so if he only could be sure of it; but--when buying a quantity of grass on a normal often hundreds of miles away from its original locality of production one often receives from the management a most unsatisfactory answer in regard to its various properties. If one asks whether it is a summer grass, they say yes, and when suggesting it probably may be a winter one, one also gets the as an answer, so one feels like standing such men up and down. Of course, we don't do that, but--we cannot put on our notes what the grass is question are.

Letter of June 10, 1910, announcing the receipt of a package of seeds and samples from Dein.

Letter of June 16, 1910, about the non-receipt of a parcel containing 10 photographic plates. I suppose that in case they haven't reached you soon, they have been appropriated by somebody and I suggest you make an official case of it by writing to the Department of Foreign Affairs in D. Meanwhile and have your letter registered. I enclose herewith the bill

obtained when sending the package off. It would be a great pity if these photos should be permanently lost. Those missing numbers were in that package and I didn't retain them.

Letter of June 21, 1910, in which there are many matters. About the soy bean coffee, yes, as I had written you from Baku, I ordered the 12 cans of coffee, but the firm apparently shrunk from the great difficulties connected with the direct shipping of such things to America and sent instead of 12 small ones, which easily could have gone as samples, a box with 6 large ones to the Consul at Batoum, without any further instruction. I since got a letter from them and have been in correspondence with our Consul and I just received a letter from him that he sends you this coffee by registered mail and has notified you of the shipment. In that letter from the soy bean coffee company, "Argo" at Kurile, Caucasus, they ask me for a testimonial to be printed in the literature about this coffee. I am writing them, that I am turning their letter over to you as I am not in a position to give my opinion without consultation and I herewith enclose that letter, leaving it over to you what to do. I haven't found a good interpreter to translate it correctly for me, but the gist is this; that they sent me the coffee I requested for that they refund me the money, but sent the package to the American Consul, that they are very pleased with my remarks about the good

quality of their products and that they would like to get a testimonial from me to be printed in their literature about this new product.

I am also very glad to hear that of all the regions in the United States Oregon and parts of Washington are the only places where hazelnuts and filberts have been successfully grown. Rather strange! There must be regions in the Southeast like in North Carolina, for instance, where they also ought to succeed.

About Mr. Wilson, well, I got private information that he is on his way to China again and as in his former trip, for the Arnold Arboretum.

And about the minimum temperatures in Nikita, well, Mr. Kalaida is, like apparently all Russians, a very poor correspondent. Upon my cards and registered letter I haven't even had a sign of an answer. I have written many Russians these last months, but--answers are not forthcoming.

Letter of June 21, 1910, about the prosaic potato-onion. Well, although I see that Mr. Tracy doesn't think much of them, it seems that the people in the Caucasus hold them in great esteem and it is good that Mr. Bisset will have them tested in the Northern and Western states; Washingtin after all is a poor place for a vegetable testing station; its climate is too local and not a good one even at that.

quality of their products and that they would like to put a testimonial from me to be printed in their literature about this new product.

I am also very glad to hear that of all the regions in the United States Oregon and parts of Washington are the only places where hazelnuts and filberts have been successfully grown. Rather strange! There must be regions in the continent like in North Carolina, for instance, where they also ought to succeed.

About Mr. Milnes, well, I got private information that he is on his way to China again and on his former trip, for the Arnold Arboretum.

And about the minimum temperatures in Minita, well, Mr. Malida is, like apparently all Russians, a very poor correspondent. Upon my cards and registered letter I haven't even had a sign of an answer. I have written many Russians these last months, but--answers are not forthcoming.

Letter of June 21, 1910, about the growing potato-onion. Well, although I too like Mr. Tracy doesn't think much of them, it seems that the people in the Caucasus hold them in great esteem and it is good that Mr. Hansen will have them tested in the Northern and Western states; Washington after all is a poor place for a vegetable testing station; its climate is too local and not a good one even at that.

Letter of June 25, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. A. Zappone's letter of June 17, 1910. You say "you are taking the necessary steps to cover my financial requirements during the coming fiscal year." Well, I will wait then with refunding money until I know the exact amount and until I hear more from you.

I am also in receipt of a P.C. of yours dated June 16, 1910 about the little camera not yet being received. Well, in case this should fare like the photographic plates you will have 80 roubles refunded. I herewith also enclose the slip I received and suggest that you retain it until at the end of this month and in case the camera hasn't turned up yet by that time, to take proper strict official measures with the postal authorities.

I also found here in Tashkent upon my arrival a cablegram from Secretary Wilson and forwarded to me from Mr. Alex. Heingartner, American Consul in Batoum, reading: "WASHINGTON. WIRED WARRANT FIVE THOUSAND.DOMAILED. WILSON." I suppose this valuable slip of paper will reach me in due time.

I am also in receipt of letters of Messrs. Dorsett, Bisset and Mason, which I have answered already.

With best of greetings, also to those in our office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Letter of June 20, 1910, with reference to Mr. L. Ramsey's letter of June 17, 1910. You say "you are making the necessary plans to serve my financial requirements during the coming fiscal year." Well, I will walk them with refunding money until I know the amount owing and until I hear more from you.

I am also in receipt of a P.C. of yours dated June 16, 1910 about the little summer not yet being received. Well, in case this should fare like the photographic plates you will have Mr. Grubler refunded. I herewith also enclose the slip I received and suggest that you retain it until at the end of this month and in case the summer hasn't turned up yet by that time, to take proper strict official measures with the postal authorities.

I also found here in waiting upon my arrival a cablegram from Secretary Wilson and forwarded to me from Mr. Lee. "Telegraphed Louisiana Journal to Natural regarding "STATISTICS". Stop urgent you notify Wilson, ethod." I suppose this valuable slip of paper will trouble me in the life.

I am also in receipt of letters of Messrs. Barnett, Mead and Stone, which I have answered already.

Kindest regards also to those in our office,

I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MOUNT.

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 20, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

I have postponed writing to you day after day in the hope I could tell you something less negative than matters are with me these last days. It seems, however, that luck is against me as regards being able to find a suitable interpreter or a somewhat capable assistant. I have tried several times now to obtain a good man, but everytime something came between and the bird escaped without my getting hold of it. As I wrote you, I know some German settlers near Merw and the three sons of one family are all hunters and can rought it and love it, too. Well, some weeks ago I wrote them, two times even, enclosing 20 roubles for travelling expenses and several days ago I got a card from them that they are so busy with their field labors that they cannot come in this time of the year. It took that card 4 days to cover that short distance from Merw to Tashkent, thanks to the fastness of the Russian internal mail service and the money had not even then reached these people and, of course, I haven't got it back either.

Another chap working at the Experimental Station near Tashkent, got an offer of a good permanent position in Astrachan and although very sorry he couldn't accompany me, he felt that a permanent situation was worth more than a temporary roving one like would have been the case with me.

Pudsey, Northern,

August 30, 1910.

Dear Mr. Bolingbroke,

I have postponed writing to you day after day in the hope I could tell you something less negative than matters are with me these last days. It seems, however, that fate is against me as regards being able to find a suitable interpreter or a competent secretary anywhere. I have tried several times to obtain a good man, but everything miscarries before and the bird escaped without my getting hold of it. As I write yet, I have some German soldiers near here and the three sons of the family are all workers and can speak it and love it, but, still, they seem not I would take, so time grows, including M. Muller for travelling expenses and several days ago I got a card from them that they are so busy with their field labors that they cannot come in this time of the year. It took that card 4 days to arrive from more distance from here to Cincinnati, thanks to the fastness of the Swedish internal mail service and the money had not even time reached there yet. At, however, I haven't yet it been either.

Another day visiting of the Superintendent Mahler near Sudbury, gave me the of a good commercial translator in Lightman and although very sorry he couldn't accompany me, he felt that a personal interview was worth more than a temporary meeting one like would have been for them with me.

Well, he was somewhat young yet anyway for my work, for in dealing with the natives it is better to have a somewhat experienced man, otherwise one gets continually cheated and annoyed.

Then there is a Germannurseryman here, Kronberg by name, who had an assistant gardener who went on leave to Riga a month ago. He was expected back 10 days ago, but up to the present his employer didn't even get a card from him. According to Mr. Kronberg, this man loves collecting work and he would have allowed him to go with me for several months. Then last week I had a German fellow out on trail for one day. He can walk all right, but -- dense as a piece of rhinoceros leather! Such a man is of absolutely no value in our work and is most times even an encumbrance.

The latest attempt is to get a Sart who is said to be well educated; unfortunately the man is somewhere in hiding for some reason or another and his exact whereabouts seem to be known to only one or two. I at least have not been able to see anything of him, though he may appear any moment in my hotel.

There are some minor people I have pulsed about going in the mountains, but one would only go when being assured of always having a horse and another drinks too heavily and such worthies I rather leave alone; I have had already my experiences with them. Turkestan is one of the outposts of the great

Well, he was somewhat young yet anyway for my work, for in dealing with the natives it is better to have a somewhat experienced man, otherwise one gets continually checked and annoyed.

Then there is a Germanamerican here, Kronberg by name, who had an assistant geologist who went in here to die a month ago. He was expected back 10 days ago, but up to the present his employer didn't even get a word from him. According to Mr. Kronberg, this man loves collecting work and he would have allowed him to go with me for several months. Then last week I had a German fellow out on trail for one day. He can walk all right, but -- dense as a piece of rhinoceros leather! Such a man is of absolutely no value in our work and is most times even an encumbrance.

The latest attempt is to get a Kaffir who is said to be well educated; unfortunately the man is somewhere in hiding for some reason or another and his great circumstance seem to be known to only one or two. I at least have not been able to see anything of him, though he may appear any moment in my hotel.

There are some Kaffirs around I have asked about going in the mountains, but one would only go when being assured of always having a horse and another drinks too heavily and such worthies I rather leave alone; I have had already my experiences with them. Tuckerman is one of the members of the great

Russian Empire and intelligent, energetic people do not seem to favor this part of their country; some stay here for a while and then move away again. A great part of the ordinary people are ex-soldiers who stay here on account of not having any position in their original homes. The illiteracy, very great in Russia in general, is something remarkable here. I doublt if one out of ten can read and write decently; we even found a postal clerk who couldn't write without many bad mistakes and this fellow sits as a public writer in the post office in Tashkent!

Well, all this delay is, as you surely feel with me, of very great annoyance to me and works really depressing. There are moments when the loneliness of this exploration work becomes too great and I like to fly off to regions where I can find more intellectual and social surroundings. And I have such a long journey yet ahead of me. Great Scott, before I appear somewhere in Eastern China, I will have gone through many a lonesome day. That is one of the troubles connected with exploration in out-of-the-way places; viz., this loneliness and this great waste of valuable time and energy. Of course, it could be worse yet. Polar expeditions are still way ahead of our work in waste of all sorts of things.

Well, in former letters I have only given fragmentary information in regard to my trip in the mountains southeast of Samarkand and herewith I will relate our adventures somewhat more in detail.

Russian Empire and intelligent, energetic people do not seem to favor this part of their country; some stay here for a while and then move away again. A great part of the military people are ex-soldiers who stay here on account of not having any position in their original home. The Chinese, very great in Russia in general, in something remarkable here. I doubt if one out of ten can read and write decently; we even found a postal clerk who couldn't write without many bad mistakes and this fellow sits as a public writer in the post office in Tashkent!

Well, all this delay is, as you surely feel with me, of very great annoyance to me and works really depressing. There are moments when the loneliness of this exploration work becomes too great and I like to fly off to regions where I can find more intellectual and social surroundings. And I have such a long journey yet ahead of me. Great Scott, before I appear somewhere in Western China, I will have gone through many a longsome day. That is one of the troubles connected with exploration in out-of-the-way places viz., this loneliness and this great waste of valuable time and energy. Of course, it could be worse yet. Later expeditions are still way ahead of our work in waste of all sorts of things.

Well, in former letters I have only given fragmentary information in regard to my trip in the mountains south-east of Samarkand and Bokhara. I will relate our adventures somewhat more in detail.

As I wrote you from Samarkand on July 4th, 1910, I had engaged a guide and had an interpreter already for a few days. We had seen the police about our trip and the Chief had said everything was O.K., but in Pendshikent we would have to get a paper from the police there.

On Tuesday, July 5, we had negotiations with various horsemen and cart people and as were assured that in Pendshikent we would be able to get cheaper and better horses, we went by a large cart to that last named city on the next day, where we arrived after a hard ride at 10 P.M. that same day, July 6.

On Thursday, July 7, we inspected the grain market and seed stores where I bought some samples of various things and in the afternoon we had conferences with the police and with horsemen. I got a paper from the acting chief of police and on Friday, July 8, we left Pendshikent. We travelled first through a dry, elevated plain, where scanty growth of wheat, barley, linseed and rape was to be seen, while tens of thousands of locusts were devouring whatsoever they could find. In the afternoon we went through a few gullies and passes and then mountain climbing had begun. On a few places we saw some beautiful Eremurus and yellow larkspurs, but in general the mountains were devoid of vegetation, save some Astrazalus and a Capparis spinosa and some Artemisias. At 9 P.M. we stopped at

As I wrote you from Hamadan on July 4th, 1940, I had engaged a guide and had an interpreter already for a few days. We had seen the police about our trip and the Chief had said everything was O.K., but in Tendukhtaran we would have to get a pass from the police there.

On Monday, July 8, we had negotiations with various horsemen and cart people and we were assured that in Tendukhtaran we would be able to get mules and better horses, so went by a large cart to that town about noon on the next day, where we arrived after a hard ride at 10 P.M. that same day, July 9.

On Thursday, July 7, we inspected the guide marked and road above where I bought some supplies of various things and in the afternoon we had conferences with the police and with horsemen. I got a paper from the Farsing Chief of Police and on Friday, July 8, we left Tendukhtaran. We travelled first through a dry, elevated plain, some nearly groves of chenar, willow, linnet and rose bushes. Only two or three mills or houses were passing distance from small rill. In the afternoon we went through a big gulley and passed some [illegible] villages. In a few places we saw some beautiful Tamarisk and yellow jasmine, but in general the mountains were bleak and monotonous, with some Astragalus and a Salsola plant and some Artemisia. At 9 P.M. we stopped at

last in a town called Stood, about 5000 ft. above sea level. We slept on the porch of the Mohammedan temple and got but little supper that night, it being too late to find anything.

On Saturday, July 9, I went around for several hours in the mountains, collecting seeds and herbarium material and at noon we left with our little caravan of 6 horses and we six men; (interpreter, guide, 3 horsemen and myself.) We passed through a wild mountain valley where a roaring torrent was still eating out its bed deeper and deeper; after having scaled a dangerous, dry mountain, we arrived at sunset at a beautiful cold lake at 10,000 ft. altitude, this lake is called Kalikullan and is fed from the eternal snows on the mountains around. The water was so cold that one wouldn't readily bathe in it and as for drinking, one could only take a mouthful at the time. The soil in these high regions is very sterile and the growing season but very short, for the snow melts away in early May and returns again at the beginning of September. Still one finds there masses of Juniperus (Juniperus foetidissima?) Barberries, bush honeysuckles (Lonicera sp.), yellow roses (Rosa xanthina?), a mountain ash (Sorbus thianshanica?) besides various herbaceous plants like Eremurus sp. Gentiana verna?), Leonurus? several compositae, etc. We were lucky enough to find an encampment at the lake of a local Sart administrator and slept that night in a tent made of carpets, but still it

last in a town called [illegible], about 8000 ft. above sea level. We slept on the porch of the Vokomeden temple and got but little sugar that night, it being too late to find anything.

On Saturday, July 9, I went onwards for several hours in the mountains, collecting weak and barbecue [illegible] and at noon we left with our little caravan of 6 horses and we six men (interpreter, guide, 3 servants and myself.) We passed through a wild mountain valley where a roaring torrent was still cutting out its bed (very [illegible] [illegible] scaled a dangerous, dry mountain, we arrived at sunset at a beautiful cold lake at 10,000 ft. altitude, this lake is called Kilimilian and is fed from the eternal snows on the Kumbalia [illegible]. The water was so cold that our veins's really [illegible] in it and as for drinking, one could only take a mouthful at the time. The soil in these high regions is very sterile and the growing season but very short, for the snow melts away in early July and returns again at the beginning of October. Still one finds there masses of Junipers (Juniperus [illegible]) Barberries, bush honeysuckles (Lonicera sp.), yellow roses (Pyrus [illegible]), a [illegible] (Acer [illegible]) beside various herbaceous plants like [illegible], [illegible], Lagotaxy arvensi [illegible], etc. We were lucky enough to find an encampment at the lake of a local tax administrator and slept that night in a tent made of carpets, but still it

was cold, after coming in two days from the hot plains.

On Sunday, July 10, we left our lovely, silent sheet of water and climbed over one high and difficult mountain, where the descent was at times even dangerous and horses and men all being tired, we camped at 4 P.M. on a grassy, level place, near a stream and had a great time in getting enough to eat, for there are very few people in this high elevated region of Central Asia and food is scarce and at times not even obtainable. We got, however, sour milk and pea-flour bread and with some conserved sausages, we had still with us, we made a meal of it. The interpreter, however, could not stand the rarified mountain air and had heavy nose-bleedings twice a day and felt quite weak. The guide who was addicted to strong drink, could not get anything, of course, and had become very sullen, so you may imagine that I was not in a very sociable company.

Well, on Monday, July 11, we passed through wild, rocky scenery, going along precipies where the horses had to be led by two men, one at the head and one at the tail, so as to prevent accidents. In the afternoon about 5 o'clock, while collecting wild cherries, (Nos. 1345a) on the mountain slopes, we came all of a sudden upon a caravan, consisting of 20 people and still more horses. It proved to be the civil-administrator of the district, accompanied by the chief of police of Pendshikent, an interpreter, local chiefs of villages,

was cold, after crying in two days from his hut plains.

On Sunday, July 10, we left our lovely, milk and honey of water and dipped over one big and difficult mountain, where the descent was at times even dangerous and across and on all being hired, we camped at 4 P.M. on a grassy, level plain, near a stream and had a great time in getting enough to eat, for there are very few people in this high elevated region of Central Asia and food is scarce and at times not even obtainable. We got, however, our milk and yak-fleece bread and milk was concerned anyhow, so had still fish as, we made a meal of it. The interpreter, however, still had eaten the morbidly secretist air and had been vomiting twice a day and felt quite sour. The guide who was addicted to micro drink, could not get anything, of course, and had been very sullen, so you may imagine that I was not in a very amiable humour.

Well, on Monday, July 11, we passed through wild, rocky country, going along precipices where the horses had to be led by one man, one at the head and one at the tail, so as to prevent accidents. We arrived about 5 o'clock, while reflecting this country, Gen. [illegible] on the mountain slopes, we came all of a sudden upon a nomad, consisting of 80 people and with some herds. It proved to be the civilization structure of the nomads, commanded by the chief of police of Yashkhana, an intervener, local chief of villages.

guards, scouts, etc. Well, our meeting was somewhat remarkable as few white men ever travel in these regions. The first we were asked for were, of course, our passports. The administrator (a Russian police officer of high rank) said that my papers were not as they ought to be, as they were not definite enough, but I told him I had receifed them so from the acting chief of Police in Pendshikent. Well, he let us go on. Half an hour later, however, a messenger came to us informing we had to return as the administrator did not feel he could let us go on any further. Well, I sent my interpreter back to this administrator and gave him instructions (this interpreter) to inform him that we would go on anyway as I had permission from St. Petersbrug and in case he would not let me go any farther I would report all matters through my Embassy. Well, the interpreter came back again after a long time and said that in case I would go on farther independently, the administrator would have us arrested in the next village and sent back to Samarkand under guard, so it would be better to return voluntarily and have another talk with this suspicious administrator. Well, we came late in the evening in the same village where he was stopping and had a conference. The gist of the talk was this. The Chief of Police in Samarkand had had no right to tell me I could go on to Pendshikent, as this city didn't belong to his district. The acting Chief of Police in Pendshikent had made a failure of the document that he gave me,

having forgotten namely to mention the exact date and number under which my permission from St. Petersburg and He (the Civil administrator) being held responsible for the district I was travelling in, could under these circumstances not allow me to go on any further as I could be something else than a mere botanist. Of course, such a last sentence always carries much weight with the lower feelings of lots of military and semi-military people.) Well, I gave him my opinions about treatment of us people here and told him I would complain of this. He said he would allow me to stay there in this village until a messenger had arrived from Samarkand as he would investigate this affair; if things were found to be O.K. I could proceed farther on, if not, I would have to return under guard. I had a short conference with my men and then told this administrator that as it might take a messenger to and from Samarkand from 5 to 10 or even 12 days before I could have been cleared of his suspicions and as my caravan alone cost me from 15 to 20 roubles per day, I had to decline his offer, but wanted to return by another road to Samarkand and investigate this matter myself and find out who was responsible for this mishap. Well, he was kind enough to allow this and as I promised him I would not escape, I didn't even get any guard with me. How our feelings were against these over-suspicious authorities you may easily imagine. My interpreter even said that he could use violence with him, but of course, I absolutely forbade anything of the sort.

having forgotten merely to mention the exact date and number under which my petition from Sir, Lieutenant and De (the Civilian administrator) being held responsible for the district I was governing is, could under plea ignorance yet allow me to go on any further as I could be something else than a mere botanist. Of course, such a last sentence always carries much weight with the lower feelings of late of military and semi-military people.) Well, I gave him my opinions about treatment of us people here and told him I could complain of this. He said he would allow me to stay there in this village until a messenger had arrived from Dumkond as he could investigate this affair; if things were found to be O.K. I could proceed further on, if not, I would have to return under guard. I had a short conference with my son and then told this administrator that as it might take a messenger to and from Dumkond from 5 to 10 or even 15 days before I could have been cleared of his suspicions and as my servant also had to from 15 to 20 rupees per day, I had to decline his offer, but wanted to return by another road to Dumkond and investigate this matter myself and find out who was responsible for this mishap. Well, he was kind enough to allow this and as I promised him I would not escape, I didn't even get any guard with me. Now our feelings were injured those over-zealous subordinates you may easily imagine. My interpreter even said that he could use violence with him, but of course, I absolutely forbade anything of the sort.

And so we left then that village of Peki on Tuesday, July 12, 1910, went for the whole day along an extremely bad road where often the path went simply over sticks and poles, put slantingly in the rocks and covered over with brush and dirt and winding along the roaring Zarafshan River, sometimes level with the water, then again several hundred feet above it. Tales of accidents made us apprehensive of the great dangers of this road, but thank Heavens, nothing passed save the baggage looking less respectable in the evening than it had done at the offset. We had to employ 3 porters at the most dangerous points to carry the more valuable baggage, for it was too unsafe to allow it to remain on the packhorses' backs, especially my satchel where all passports and valuable papers are stored. When, for instance, my letter of credit, together with the passports had gotten down in the deep, I could almost as well have shot myself, the more as 1000 roubles in paper money was also among its contents. It is my policy to have all my valuable belongings in only one receptacle which has to be strong, not to be too heavy to be carried easily by one person, but also not to be so light that one easily can rul away with it and which piece of baggage always has to be taken care of the very first thing and which is always at night at my own head. Well, we passed this road, which is one of the worst I have seen in my life, safe and sound and slept that night beneath

And so we left then this village of Noli on Tuesday, July 13, 1910, went for the whole day along an extremely bad road where often the path was simply over stones and poles, but slowly in the rains and devoured by the heat and dirt and clouds from the nearby [illegible] River, meeting Lord [illegible] in Yuin, from Lord [illegible] Hundred feet above it. Also we meandered into an altitude- give of the great dangers of this road, but about two more, nothing passed save the baggage is being less [illegible] in the evening than it had done at the office. We had to employ 3 packers at the most dangerous point to carry the more valuable baggage, for it was our aim to allow it to remain on the packhorses' backs, especially my actual cases all passports and valuable papers are there. Then, for insurance, my letter of credit, together with the passports had gotten down in the deep, I could also it as well have stay quell, the more is 1000 rupees in paper money was also under the contents. It is my policy to have all my valuable baggage in only the receipts which has to be [illegible], not to be too hasty to be carried easily by one person, but also not to be so light that one easily can run away with it and which piece of baggage always has to be taken care of the very first [illegible] and which is always at night at my own hand. Well, we passed this road. Also is one of the worst I have seen in my life, rocks and stones and also that night [illegible]

old apricot trees in the court of a local dignitary in the propperous town of Orono, situated in the rich valley of the Zarafshan.

On Wednesday, July 13, we follwed the Zarafshan the whole day and passed several villages, where orchards of apricots, mulberries and walnuts intermingled. Wild vegetation, however, is almost absent. Naturally a dry climate, the long occupation of men has exterminated what little there formerly grew upon the mountain slopes and in the glens and today everything is scorched and barren.

On Thursday, July 14, we left the town of Langar, where we had stopped for the night and passed through a region where almost no level spot was found at all: everywhere mountains and precipices, all rock and cliffs. As a result no villages were found and as distances were too long to carry away woody vegetation, we found lots of interesting plants: Pistaches, almonds in 3 species, Prunus divaricata, Maples, Junipers, Coluteas, etc. In the herbarium material I sent off a few weeks ago, you will find many labels bearing the date of July 14, 1910. As I had to do all the collecting myself, my men not being intelligent enough for it, I was rather tired that day and was glad to sleep again on the porch of a Mohammedan Mosque, notwithstanding a strong wind blew all night through the tall walnut trees and made one

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old apricot trees in the court of a local lighthouse in the [illegible] and [illegible] trees, a hotel in the rich valley of the Barlaman.

On Wednesday, July 13, we toiled the Barlaman the whole day and passed several villages, where crowards of cyclists, mulberries and [illegible] lounging. This vegetation, however, is almost absent. Naturally a dry climate, the long occupation of man has exterminated what little there formerly grew upon the mountain slopes and in the plains and today everything is scorched and barren.

On Thursday, July 14, we left the town of Ingur, where we had stopped for the night and passed through a region where almost no level spot was found at all everywhere mountains and precipices, all rock and cliffs. As a result no villages were found and as distances were too long to carry away ready vegetables, we found lots of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dream of storms at sea and fights in forests.

Friday, July 15, saw us leave Wishist and late in the afternoon we came back again in Pendshikent, where our early returning caused lots of surprise, for we had said we would stay out at least one month. And now we went to the police again and found out my name had been booked, but that the acting chief of P. was at fault. Then the horsemen, whom I had paid 100 roubles in advance besides having them lended money on the road wouldn't return the money and we had to ask the assistance of the police and a judge to get most of it back. Still over 12 roubles I had to lose by it, besides finding it an extremely unpleasant labor which lasted all through Friday evening and Saturday, July 16. The guide whom I had given some money to got dead drunk and made troubles worse. Yes, this whole trip was tragic-comical! It is good that I am sufficiently hardened off to stand a wee bit of trouble, otherwise such matters are able to make one lose temper and sense.

On Sunday, July 17, we left Pendshikent again by cart and after a long day's ride we arrived in Samarkand at 9 P.M.

On Tuesday, next I went to the Governor of Samarkand and complained verbally about this treatment I had experienced at the hands of his sub-ordinates. Well, he was a very kind man, had all things found out straight away and in less than

dream of storms at sea and fights in Toronto.

Friday, July 15, saw us leave Windsor and Detroit in the afternoon to come back again in Pendleton, where our early returning caused lots of surprise, for we had said we would stay out at least one month. But now we went to the police again and found out my name had been booked, but that the acting chief of P. was at Niagara. From the interview, when I had paid $20 costs in advance besides having that loaded money on the head waiter's return the money and we had to ask the assistance of the police and a judge to get most of it back. Still over $2 roubles I had to lose by it, besides finding it an extremely unpleasant labor which lasted all through Friday evening and Saturday, July 16. The guide when I had given some money to get dead drunk and made troubles worse. Yes, this whole trip was tragic-comical! It is good that I am sufficiently hardened off to stand a wee bit of trouble, otherwise such matters are able to make one lose temper and sense.

On Sunday, July 17, we left Pendleton again by cart and after a long day's ride we arrived in Hamilton at 9 P.M.

On Tuesday, next I went to the Governor of Hamilton and complained verbally about this treatment I had experienced at the hands of his sub-officers. Well, he was a very kind man, he all things fixed up straight away and in less than

an hour I had a paper in my possession giving me full rights to travel in the same district I had been chased out. The very administrator who had been so suspicious, was smiles all over and pointed out places on the map where many plants were found and offered to collect material even. And there the thing rests. The main culprit is the acting Chief of Police of Pendshikent who forgot his dates and numbers, but the second one is the Chief of Police of Samarkand, who told me to go on, without seeing the Governor first, although it would have been better to do so. I told the Governor it was no honor for Russia, that a scientific expedition of a foreign nation came to naught through incapacity of Russian officials who certainly ought to know their business as regards routes and papers. He looked rather serious when hearing this and I suppose the matter may still have a tail for the officials concerned.

When in Samarkand, my interpreter in the meantime found out that certain things had been taken from his dwelling while absent and he made this as an excuse for not willing to go any longer with me, although I knew that it was the hardships with me and the want of the "flesh pots of Egypt" that made him stay back. He promised, however, to accompany me to Tashkent and fine me another interpreter, but after having had private troubles at home, he also didn't want to do that and left me alone. Now I could have gone to the police and forced

an hour I had a paper in my possession giving me full rights to travel in the area liberty I had been denied out. The very administrator who had been so rude before, was smiling all over and pointed out places on the map where many plants were found and offered to collect specimens even. He knew the ruling

rests. The main subject is the acting chief of police of Murmansk who forgot his duties one morning, but the second one is the Chief of Police of Murmansk, who told me to go on, without seeing the Governor first, although it would have been better to do so. I told the Governor it was no honor for Russia, that a scientific expedition of a foreign nation came to murmansk through inexpertly of Russian officials who certainly ought to know their business as regards routes and papers. He looked rather sorrow when hearing this, and I suppose the matter may still have a trail for the officials concerned.

When in Murmansk, my interpreter in the machine found out that certain things had been taken from his dwelling while absent and he made this as an excuse for not willing to go any longer with me, although I knew that it was his dead-ship with me and the fear of the "black pain of death" that made him stay back. He promised, however, to accompany me to Murmansk and find another interpreter, but after having had private conversation at home, he also didn't want to go then and left me alone. Now I could have gone to the police and forced

him to stay with me as I had a witness that I had engaged him for at least one month, but I had in mind an old Dutch saying: "mit onwillige honden is 't slecht hazen vangen". "It is a bad job catching hares with unwilling dogs." And in my work especially, if people don't put a little sympathy into it, one gets almost nothing accomplished at all.

Well, on Wednesday, July 20, the interpreter left me and I labelled and packed in collected seeds and plants for several days there in Samarkand and not until a week later did I find another suitable fellow, viz., on July 28 and for fear that he too might catch wind of mountain climbing difficulties I took him off the same night to Tashkent. Here I found that seeds which I expected Mr. Daletsky from Chartchui to have sent to a party here hadn't arrive yet and that few other new seeds were to be found here and as such I shipped the 2 cases off in which mostly material is found from my stay in and near Samarkand.

On Wednesday evening, August 3, the 2 cases were ready to go but the express office was closed and the next day the interpreter got intoxicated and never showed up for the whole day, but on Friday, August 5, the cases went in the morning and the interpreter at night. The man had to be home in Samarkand anyway for a few days and I found him to be so utterly uncultured and even illiterate, that I didn't want him back again. As an official, representing a foreign govern-

him to stay with me as I had a witness that I had engaged him for at least one month, but I had in mind an old Dutch saying: "A sensible bundle is it which knows nought".

"It is a bad job meddling burns with unwilling fingers." And in my work especially, if people don't put a little spunkiness into it, one gets almost nothing accomplished at all.

Well, on Wednesday, July 22, the interpreter left me and I labelled and packed in collected cases and plants for several days time in Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

Later did I find another unlucky failure, viz., on July 22 and for fear that he too might catch wind of remarkable climbing difficulties I took him off the same night to Bagamoyo. Here I found that cases which I expected Mr. Lelaty from Chwakani to have sent to a party here hadn't arrive yet and that few other new cases were to be found here and as soon I shipped the 2 cases off in which mostly material is found from my stay in and near Dar-es-Salaam.

On Wednesday evening, August 1, the 2 cases were ready to go but the express office was closed and the next day the interpreter got intoxicated and never showed up for the whole day, but on Friday, August 3, the cases went in the morning and the interpreter at night. The man had to be home in Zanzibar anyway for a few days and I found him to be so utterly unreliable and even illiterate, that I didn't want him back again. As an official, representing a foreign govern-

ment, one cannot afford to be tied up with such sort of people. If distances were not so tremendous here in Russia I would make a trip to Samara or St. Petersburg and find me anintelligent man again, but---on the other hand the shortness of tiem I would emply such a man does not warrant all the outlays.

Well, as I wrote you, I sent money and instructions to my old interpreter, Chou Mai Ting, in Kashgar and I suppose he is already on the road to me, in a week perhaps he may be here and then I will leave for China. Maybe it will be easier there than it is here.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is an old-fashioned letter again; I hope you can wade through it.

With best of regards, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

mark, one cannot afford to be tied up with such such of people. If distance were not so formidable here in Sonia I would make a trip to Tucson or St. Petersburg and find no enlightenment and again, because the stamp has the appearance of this I would apply such a man does not warrant all the outlays.

Well, as I wrote you, I took money and handwriting to my old interpreter, Chou Fai Ming, the teacher and I suppose he is already on the road to me. In a week perhaps he may be here and then I will leave for China. Maybe it will be easier there than it is here.

Well, Mr. Blackfly, this is an old-fashioned letter again I hope you can wade through it.

With best of regards, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

JOHN K. [illegible].

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 29, 1910.

Miss Grace N. Cramer,

Executive Assistant to Dr. Fairchild,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your kind messages of July 1, July 5 and of July 26 (2 letters) reached me here O.K. with their respective end o-sures. Firstly let me cordially congratulate you with your promotion and your rank, although I must confess your official address is rather lengthy.

In your letter of July 5, 1910, I notice how some things arrived in good condition, how other things were dead! Yes, your remarks about hot conditions of both spheres of despatch and of receipt having contributed apparently to the health of the objects seem true, although unexplainable.

Your fourth of July was safe and sane, eh, well, good for you and the American public at large. Why should we blow young, healthy people to piedes simply to show we are celebrating.

In letter of July 26 I, 1910, I see how various letters of mine have been received. And Dr. Galloway already in Japan! Travel goes quick nowadays, doesn't it? And one suitcase full of exploration necessities was though to last for 15 years. Dear me, (an English expression, by the way). Dr. Galloway will soon find out it isn't half enough. Did

Bournemouth, Christchurch,

August 8, 1924.

Miss Grace K. Grosser,

Executive Assistant to Mr. Hilton(?),

E. J. Spencer(?) & Brothers,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Grosser:

Your kind message of July 1, July 8 and of July 22 (2 letters) reached me here O.K. with their respective enclosures. Firstly let me cordially congratulate you with your promotion and your rank, although I must confess your official address is rather lengthy.

In your letter of July 1, 1924, I notice how some things arrived in good condition, how other things were lost. Yes, your remarks about hot conditions of both climate of Washington and of sweaty hockey contributed apparently to the health of the objects mentioned, although unintentionally.

Your fourth of July sweets and same, oh, well, good for you and the American public at large. Why should we blow young, healthy people to pieces simply to show we are celebrating.

In letter of July 22 I see how various letters of mine have been received. Mr. Halloway already in Japan! Travel goes quick nowadays, doesn't it? And one outcome full of exploration possibilities was thought to last for 15 years. Dear me, (an English expression, by the way). Mr. Halloway will soon find out it isn't half enough. Did

he get his bales of Sphagnum moss already and oil paper, cotton cloth, Chinese ink to write addresses with, etc.? He will soon find out what it means to be an explorer out in the field!

And poor Miss Hurdle! I never knew she was as bad as that. Well, she was from southern stock and lived in a bad climate. No wonder she died so young. She was religious, however, wasn't she, so maybe she is better off now.

Your second letter of July 26, 1910, in which returned check was enclosed tells me how you paid the premium on my bond, amounting to six dollars. My special thanks to you for this act of kindness and herewith please find enclosed my check for that amount ($6.00)

Well, what else shall I tell you. I am still without my assistant or interpreter, although I expect my Chinese interpreter from Kashgar at almost any moment. The heat is beginning to abate here, but still it is hot at times.

Well, Miss Cramer, accept with all in our office, the best of greetings from

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

he got his bales of Sphagnum moss already and oil paper, cotton cloth, Chinese ink to write addresses with, etc.? He will soon find out what it means to be an explorer out in the field!

And poor Miss Wendell! I never knew she was so bad as that. Well, she was from southern stock and lived in a bad climate. No wonder she died so young. She was religious, however, wasn't she, so maybe she is better off now.

Your second letter is only so, Jim, in that enclosed check was enclosed tells me how you paid the premium on my bond, amounting to six dollars. My special thanks to you for this act of kindness and honesty. Here (enclosed) is a check for that amount ($6.00)

Well, what else shall I tell you. I go still without my assistant or interpreter, although I expect my Chinese interpreter from Langley at almost any moment. The boat is beginning to shake here, and still it is hot at times.

Well, Miss Conner, accept with all in our office, the best of greetings from

Yours sincerely,

Jim F. Pyro.

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 31, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you in 2 separate envelopes as registered letters one package of photos, numbered 551 to 611 inclusive, (61 pieces all told) and one package of films numbered 551-611 inclusive with film 601 missing or rather 602, 2 different pictures made off (No. 601 and 602). There are some fine pictures among this lot, but a few are also quite poor, especially some that I had developed and printed here in Tashkent, where the photographer ruined several of my films by not using the right sort of a developer. In general there are not as many photos as I wished to have made, but as I am restricted by special order only to items of Botanical interest, I don't want to run the risks of getting into troubles by taking other pictures, the more as I am quite alone nowadays and even when not alone, had helpers who were not competent to deal diplomatically with the authorities here.

I have a bit of good news to mention. Viz., I got a telegram today from my old interpreter in Kashgar, Chow Hai Ting, that he has set off to meet me here in Tashkent and will arrive within a week. I also got a letter of a Swedish missionary in Kashgar, Rev. John Tonnquist, who is assisting Mr. Ting and he will see to it that his papers are in good shape so that he may pass the difficult Russian frontier. I too got my papers already from the Governor General here and

Tashkent, Turkestan,

August 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. Pettorilli:

Herewith I am sending you in 2 separate envelopes as registered letters one package of photos, numbered 221 to 221 inclusive, (21 photos all told) and one package of films numbered 222-221 inclusive with film 221 missing or rather 222, 2 different pictures made off (No. 221 and 222). There are some fine pictures among this lot, but a few are also quite poor, especially some that I had developed and printed here in Tashkent, where the photographer ruined several of my films by not using the right part of a developer. In general there are not as many photos as I wished to have made, but as I am restricted by special order only to films of Botanical interest, I don't want to run the risks of getting into troubles by making other pictures, the more as I am quite alone nowadays and even when not alone, had helpers who were not competent to deal diplomatically with the authorities.

I have a bit of good news to mention. Yes., I got a telegram today from my old interpreter in Kashgar, Chow Ma Ting, that he has got off to meet me here in Tashkent and will arrive within a week. I also got a letter of a Swedish missionary in Kashgar, Rev. John Tomquist, who is meeting Mr. Ting and he will see to it that his papers are in good shape so that he may pass the difficult Russian frontier. I too get my papers already from the Governor General here and

as soon as the man turns up we will be ready to depart.

Then the Consul in Batoum has been sending me these last days a bunch of mail and there are several letters among it from you and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of July 2, 1910, about photos. Yes, I am very glad to have Mr. Crandall's suggestions in regard to improvement of the photos I take. I have been overexposing, I know, but the light here is so intense, that one does it even with a very short exposure. Then, I have nobody to tell me much about peculiarities of Turkestan light and its effects. The photographers here in Turkestan number few and are very little experienced outside of protrait taking. I saw some landscapes taken by the best photographer here in Tashkent, that were failures from a specialists' point of view. A perfect explorer of any kind should have had a thorough photographic training! But he should know so many other things besides, that I must confess there would be only a few mortals on this whole globe of ours who would be considered absolutely fit to fill the post. This in earnest!

Letter of July 5, 1910, re Erivan alfalfa. Yes, I am writing Mr. Kwees of Tiflis to ship, if possible, 100 lbs. of it for Prof. Piper's use to the Consul in Batoum who will further take care of it.

as soon as the man turns up we will be ready to depart.

Now the Consul in Batum has been sending us three last days a bunch of mail and there are several letters among it from you and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of July 2, 1910, about photos. Yes, I am very glad to have Mr. Crawhall's suggestions in regard to improvement of the photos I take. I have been experimenting, I know, but the light here is so intense, that one does it even with a very short exposure. Then, I have nobody to tell me much about peculiarities of Turkestan light and its effects. The photographers here in Turkestan number few and are very little experienced outside of portrait taking. I was once impressed by the best photographer here in Samarkand, that were failures from a specialist's point of view. A perfect amateur of any kind should have had a thorough photographic training that he should know as many other things besides, that I must confess there would be only a few men in this or this world place of men who would be considered absolutely fit at all in point. This is warned!

Letter of July 8, 1910, re Swiss alfalfa. Yes, I am writing Mr. Moses of Tiflis to ship, if possible, 100 lbs. of it for Prof. Piper's use to the Consul in Batum who will further take care of it.

Letter of July 9, 1910, informing me 25 little blotter books have been sent me to collect herbarium specimens in. I also got a letter from Mr. I. P. Roosa, dated July 21, 1910, that a crate containing these books, and weighing 20 lbs. had been sent off from New York per S.S. Konig Albert. Now as these books weigh only 20 lbs., culdn't our shipping force have made two parcels of them and shipped by post. It would have gone quicker and easier for me here and probably less expensive. I will let you know as soon as I hear from the Consul in Batoum about the arrival of that crate.

Letter of July 13, 1910, with enclosure Mr. Zappone's letter of June 29th, 1910, and notice of settlement from the auditor. I see my accounts have been settled up to March 31, 1910, apparently without a hitch, thank Heavens!

Letter of July 14, 1910, telling me that the small camera I sent from Baku arrived in good condition. O. K. Has the package of photographic plates from Tiflis also turned up already?

Letter of July 20, 1910, with enclosure of a letter of Mr. A. Zappone of July 16, 1910, giving the information that warrant No. 141 for $5000.00 has been issued. Up to the present this piece of paper hasn't turned up yet. I hope it will have been sent by registered mail!

Is it necessary that I acknowledge Mr. Zappone's letters to him directly or indirectly?

Letter of July 3, 1910, returning me to 1141.

Blotter books have been sent me to collect bachelors expenses in. I also get a letter from Mr. I. P. Rowe, dated July 21, 1910, that a crate containing these books, and weighing 80 lbs. had been sent off from New York per R.R. Easy albert. Now as these books weigh only 60 lbs., evidently our original force has made two parcels of them and lugged it past. It would have cost quicker and easier for me here and probably less expensive. I will let you know as soon as I hear from the Consul in Matson about the arrival of that crate.

Letter of July 12, 1910, with enclosure Mr. Rupert's letter of June 29th, 1910, and notice of settlement from the auditor. I see my accounts have been settled up to March 31, 1910, apparently without a hitch, then Thereof.

Letter of July 14, 1910, telling me that the small camera I sent from Sun arrived in good condition. O. K. Has the package of photographic plates from Villa also arrived by already?

Letter of July 21, 1910, with enclosure of a letter of Mr. L. Rupert of July 14, 1910, giving the information that warrant No. 141 for $2000.00 has been issued. Up to the present this piece of paper hasn't turned up yet. I hope it will have been sent by registered mail.

Is it necessary that I acknowledge Mr. Rupert's letters to him directly or indirectly?

Then I received the following bulletins of Foreign Plant Introduction, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. They are an interesting lot and give me a pretty good idea of the activities of our office in this line of work.

No. 26927, Medicago falcata, interest me very much as this is the first time I see a notice that it is grown as a regularly cultivated plant, a thing Professor Hansen was not able to tell us anything about.

No. 26983, Sagittaria sp., which you procured from the Port Arthur Restaurant is very much used in Central China. One gets it invariably dished up in soups and stews and with fish, always cooked and cut in small pieces. The taste, however, is flat and doesn't appeal much to us white people. The Chinese, however, say the same of our potatoes and when they use them, they prefer them with a sugar-syrup poured over them, like they use their Yams (Dioscorea decaisneana.)

I agree with Mr. J. Robert Moose that some of the varieties of millet, like No. 27556, will afford the man who places them properly prepared on the market as a breakfast food, a good steady income. You tested some yourself, too, at my suggestion, as you probably still remember. I wonder why so often the specific names of my introductions have been omitted. Take for instance, No. 27512. Diospyros Lotus, This is D. Lotus and nothing else, not D. sp.

Then I received the following bulletins of Forest Products Introduction, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. They are an interesting lot and give me a pretty good idea of the activities of our office in this line of work.

No. 26287, Medicago falcata, interest me very much as this is the first time I see a notice that it is grown as a regularly cultivated plant, a thing Professor Hansen was not able to tell us anything about.

No. 26283, Sagittaria sp., which you procured from the Port Arthur Department is very much used in Central China. One gets it invariably dished up in soups and stews and with fish, always cooked and cut in small pieces. The taste, however, is flat and doesn't appeal much to us white people. The Chinese, however, say the same of our potatoes and when they use them, they prefer them with a sugar-syrup poured over them, like they use their Yams (Dioscorea deasiamensis.)

I agree with Mr. J. Brewer that some of the varieties or milled, like No. 17067, will affect the use one pounds than properly prepared on the market as a breakfast food, a good steady income. You tested some yourself, too, at my suggestion, as you probably still remember. I wonder why as often the specific names of my introductions have been omitted. Take for instance, No. 27018. Dioscorea lobata. This is D. lutea and nothing else, not D. sp.

That Carica papaya has perhaps a future as a hot house commercial fruit strikes me as worth making a solid experiment with in one of our greenhouses in Washington.

Mr. Jose D. Husbands is remarkably active in sending so many things. My, Chili, has a remarkably rich and useful flora! What a pity its climate is so very temperate. Australia, Tasmania, Madeira, the Canary Islands are the places where Chilean plant immigrants will feel mostly at home, of course in California, too, but still Chilean plants are in general not very easy to handle, many of them do better as cool greenhouse plants in Western Europe, than as outdoor objects in California, as I know from experience.

And Mr. George Forrest going out again, could you perhaps send me a surplus copy of the February, 1910, number of the National Geographic Magazine, where his experiences have been related?

Then, I see that the botanical names are being changed and changed over again. The good old Hibiscus esculentus has bedome Abelmoschus esc. and some names I do not recognize at all any more.

In No. 27802 the sentence "Remarkable as a windbreak" etc., ought to be changed to "Recommendable, etc."

No. 28022, Prunus pumila, surely is not P. Pumila. I cannot say exactly what it is, because my own number is not

The Garden Cottage has written a fiction in a lot
some commercial Tudor styles so as more making a split
experiment with in the of my grandmother in Berkeley.
Mr. Jose D. Moscoso is remarkably active in send-
ing us many things. My, Gill, has a remarkably rich and
useful Flora! What a pity the climate is so very temperate.
Australia, Tasmania, Madeira, the Canary Islands are the
place where California plant lunatics will feel madly at
home, of course in California, too, but still Italian plants
are in general not very easy to handle, many of them do better
as local greenhouse plants in Twelve Months, than as outdoor
objects in California, as I have five witnesses.

And Mr. George Forrest going out again, could you
perhaps send me a surplus copy of the February, 1910, number
of the National Geographic Magazine, where his experiences
have been valuable?

Then, I see that its Botanical names are being changed
and changed over again. The last its Chinese equivalents has
become Rhododendron sec. and some names I do not recognize at
all May more.

In Mr. ROOS the contrite "Remarkable as a windbreak"
one, must be changed to "Unremarkable, etc."

Mr. ROOS, Pinus pumila, really is not P. Pumila.
I leave my modesty out of it, because my own name is not

mentioned, but I sent Cerasus prostrata at that time. P. pumila is a sand cherry, confined to North America only, for so far as I know.

And Miss Pifer telling us that the eating of Udo has a quieting effect upon our nerves! Three cheers for the Udo and its introducer and cultivators!! Well, celery also has that reputation and Panax Ginseng has also strange capacities, affecting the nervous system. Udo is near related to both and it is very likely to possess certain beneficial medicinal properties.

I also notice that a good many purely tropical plants have come in of late. What a pity we have no establsihment in the immediate neighborhood of a tropical region to take care of all such things.

Well, this is about all I had to say. I close with kindest regards, also to all in our office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

musicians, yet I may compare pretzels at least than. I.
yuccia is a good charity, confined to Black America only, for
so far as I know.

And Miss Pifer telling us that her ending of TTG has
a quieting effect upon our nerves! These chaos for the TTG
and its introducer and exhibitor! Well, society also has
that reputation and Fanny Hurst has also strange capacities,
affecting the nervous system. This is only related to both
and it is very likely to possess certain beneficial medicinal
properties.

I also notice that a good many purely trivial plays
have come in of late. That's why we have no establishment in
the immediate neighborhood of a tropical region to take care of
all such things.

Well, this is about all I had to say. I close with
kindest regards, also to all in our office.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MILES.

Tashkent, Turkestan,

September 12, 1910,

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As You see, I am still in Tashkent, but maybe only one or two days from now I will be able to leave for China or do something else. My old Chinese interpreter of whom I wrote you a few times is here already for one week. I had been in hopes that he would have been able to find us a native guide who could have gone along with us to Kashgar, but as fate would have it, the Chinese here that are available are nearly all of a different speech than he and the real natives (the Sarts) talk with quite different speech here from what they do in Kashgar. We are in negotiation at present with several men who may go. The one I like best is a German who has been here for 14 years and knows both Russian and Sart and knows the ways of the country, too, which is worth as much as the languages. I am beginning to acquire Russian in a limited way, but to face the police with their suspicious inquiries one must know how to meet them on their own ground and I think this present German knows how. He is in negotiations with various police and other agencies, paid already 2.45 roubles for necessary stamps for passports and 1.50 roubles bribes to get the papers through quickly and although the first 2 documents are signed already the other 2 necessary

Saigon, Tonkin,

September 17, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am still in Saigon, but maybe only one or two days from now I will be able to leave for China or do something else. My old Chinese interpreter of whom I wrote you a few times is here already for one week. I had been in hopes that he would have been able to find us a native guide who could have gone along with us to Langson, but as fate would have it, the Chinese here that are available are nearly all of a different speech than he and the real natives (the Annamites) talk with quite different speech here from what they do in Langson. We are in negotiation at present with several men who may go. The one I like best is a German who has been here for 16 years and knows both Annamian and Chinese and knows the ways of the country, too, which is worth as much as the language. I am beginning to speak Annamian in a limited way, but to face the police with their suspicious inquiries one must know how to meet them on their own ground and I think this present German knows how. He is in negotiations with various police and other officials, paid already 2.65 rouble for necessary stamps for passports and 1.80 rouble bribes to get the papers through quickly and although the first 2 documents are signed already the other 2 necessary

are not at hand yet. Within a couple of days we hope to get them, perhaps by dropping a few more coins in the hands of willing receivers. It is a land here!!

My Chinaman may only stay 7 days here on his present passport, I suppose tomorrow he will have to bribe the police or go through lots of formalities to obtain a prolongation of his permit. Well, we will see how things go these next days. I am getting thoroughly tired of all this delay here and have not decided as yet what I am going to do in case more troubles come up. In addition we have the fact that Cholera is at present among us, although apparently not in a very virulent form, then Malaria is rather strong at present, together with an epidemic cold in the head and most of ~~us~~ suffer more or less from it and the very greater part of us white people here are not quite well.

Well, things will pass again, I will let you know soon how matters are running.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. The warrant for $5000 hasn't come as yet. I have written the Consul in Batoum about it. Please see whether it was sent registered or not. It may be lost. I won't wait for it here in Tashkent, but as soon as I know that I can go on to Kashgar, I will write the Consul to forward me my mail there.

F.N.M.

are not at hand yet. Within a couple of days we hope to get them, perhaps by dropping a few more coins in the hands of willing receivers. It is a hard lot!

My Chinaman may only stay 7 days here on his present passport. I suppose tomorrow he will have to brave the police or go through lots of formalities to obtain a prolongation of his permit. Well, we will see how things go these next days. I am getting thoroughly tired of all this delay here and I've not decided as yet what I am going to do in case more troubles come up. In addition we have the fact that Cholera is at present among us, although apparently not in a very virulent form, the malaria is quite among us yet, together with an epidemic well in the land and that if we actually were to leave from it and the very greater part of us white people here are not quite well.

Well, things will pass again, I will let you know how matters are moving.

Hoopedfully yours,

FRANK C. MAYER.

P.S. The warrant for $800 hasn't come as yet. I have written the Consul in Tabora about it. Please see whether it was sent registered or not. It may be lost. I won't wait for it here in Bukoba, but as soon as I know that I can go on to Kasbger, I will write the Consul to forward me my mail there.

T.H.M.

Andishan, Turkestan, Russia,

October 3, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing my accounts for the past quarter, July, August and September, 1910. Would you kindly turn them over to those who are squaring my financial matters?

I also have enclosed my itinerary report for the past three months in which you can see that travelling in this police-ridden land is far from agreeable to a liberty-loving man.

Tomorrow I will write you a letter about what we saw these last days.

I remain with best of wishes, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ITINIERY REPORT OF FRANK N. MEYER

Covering the Period of July 1 to Sept. 30, 1910.

July

1 In Samarkand. New interpreter enters service. Conferences about various things. Correspondence attended to.

2 In Samarkand. Negotiations with a Russian ex-forest and game keeper to accompany me as guide in the mountains. Mail sent off.

Ladikam, Turkestan, Russia,

October 5, 1910.

Dear Mr. Meirovitch:

Herewith I am enclosing my accounts for the past quarter, July, August and September, 1910. Would you kindly turn them over to those who are squaring my financial matters?

I also have enclosed my itinerary report for the past three months in which you can see that travelling in this police-ridden land is far from agreeable to a liberty-loving man.

Tomorrow I will write you a letter about what we saw these last days.

I remain with best of wishes, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER.

ITINERARY REPORT OF FRANK H. MEYER

Covering the Period of July 1 to Sept. 30, 1910.

July

1 In Samarcand. Saw interesting native service. Conferences about various things. Correspondence attended to.

2 In Samarkand. Negotiations with a Russian ex-forest and game keeper to accompany me as guide in the mountains, all sent off.

July

3 Visit with the interpreter to grain market in Old Samarkand, buying grains. Notes made.

4 With interpreter to the Bank, Police, post office, etc. Correspondence attended to.

5 Negotiation with cart men and horse dealers. Supplies bought, baggage packed and stored.

6 Left Samarkand by cart for Pendshikent, whole day on road. (66 Werst).

7 In Pendshikent. Buying grains on market. Negotiations with horse men and police.

8 Left Pendshikent with a caravan of 6 horses and 6 men, me included. Left at 8 A.M. and arrived at 9 P.M. in a mountain village called Stood.

9 Collecting herbarium material and seeds in the mountains near Stood. Left at noon again and arrived at a cold mountain lake at sunset. Collected plants enroute.

10 Left the lake at 7 A.M. Climbed a steep, barren mountain and camped at sundown along a mountain stream. Collected plants and seeds enroute.

11 Left camp at 6 A.M. passed wild and rocky scenery. Collected herbarium material and seeds enroute. Came across police authorities and were sent back. Stayed for the night in Peki.

12 Left at 7 A.M. Passed along an exceedingly bad mountain road and arrived in Orono at 5 P.M. Had conferences with police.

July

3 Visit with the interpreter to grain market in Ma Samarkand, buying grains. Rubes made.

4 With interpreter to the Bank, police, post office, etc. Correspondence attended to.

5 Negotiation with sart men and horse dealers. Ap-plies bought, baggage packed and stored.

6 Left Samarkand by cart for Pendshikent, while day on road. (66 Werst).

7 In Pendshikent. Spring grains on market. Negotia-tions with horse men and police.

8 Left Pendshikent with a caravan of 8 horses and 6 men, as insisted. Left at 8 A.M. and arrived at 9 P.M. in a mountain village called Ktoed.

9 Collecting herbarium material and seeds in the moun-tains near Ktoed. Left at noon again and arrived at a cold mountain lake at sunset. Collected plants accurate.

10 Left the lake at 7 A.M. Climbed a steep, barren mountain and camped at sundown along a mountain stream. Collected plants and seeds accurate.

11 Left camp at 6 A.M. passed wild and rocky country. Collected herbarium material and seeds accurate. Gun among polite authorities and were sent back. Stayed for the night in Ktoed.

12 Left at 7 A.M. Passed along an exceedingly bad mountain road and arrived in Ozmo at 8 P.M. Had un-fortunate with police.

July

13 Left at 7 A.M. went through sterile mountain regions. No plants found. Stayed for the night at Langar.

14 Left at 7 A.M. Passed through a section very rich in drought-resistent plants, collected many seeds and much herbarium material. Stayed for the night in Wishist.

15 Left at 8 A.M. and arrived in Pendshikent at 4 P.M. Many difficulties with the horse men about getting money back.

16 In Pendshikent. Troubles with horsemen, police, guide, etc. Dried herbarium material.

17 Left Pendshikent for Samarkand by cart. From 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. on the road. Very dusty.

18 Conferences with interpreter and guide in Samarkand. Got baggage out of storage, sent telegram, unpacked things and dried seeds and herbarium material.

19 Went to see the Governor and Police in Samarkand. Labelled collected material.

20 In Samarkand. Difficulties with interpreter. Labelling collected material.

21 Labelling and packing herbarium material in Samarkand.

22 Labelling and packing herbarium material in Samarkand.

23 Labelling and packing herbarium material in Samarkand.

24 In Samarkand. Writing notes.

25 In Samarkand. Writing notes.

26 In Samarkand. Conferences with a new interpreter.

July

13 Left at 7 A.M. went through shortlie mountain region.
No plants found. Stayed for the night at Lumpur.

14 Left at 7 A.M. Passed through a section very rich
in strength-yielding plants, collected many seeds and
much lowbarium material. Stayed for the night in Kiahlet.

15 Left at 8 A.M. and arrived in Sendahlement at 4 P.M.
Many difficulties with the boys can about getting money
back.

16 In Sendahlement. Provide with kerosene, palm, oils,
etc. Dried barbarium material.

17 Left Sendahlement for Samarkand by cart. From 6 A.M.
to 2 P.M. on the road. Very dusty.

18 Conference with interpreter and guide in Samarkand.
Got baggage out of storage, and telegram, repacked things
and dried seeds and barbarium material.

19 Went to see the Governor can relize in Samarkand.
Labelled collected material.

20 In Samarkand. Utilizing with kerosene. Label-
ling collected material.

21 Labelling and packing varying material in Samarkand.

22 Labelling and packing barbarium material in Samarkand.

23 Labelling and packing varium material in Samarkand.

24 In Samarkand. Packing seeds.

25 In Samarkand. Packing seeds.

26 In Samarkand. Conference with a car inspector.

July

27 In Samarkand. Writing notes.

28 In Samarkand. Engaged new interpreter, packed in baggage and left at night by train for Tashkent.

29 Went with interpreter to Police, Bank, post office, etc.

30 Visit to Department of Agriculture in Tashkent in forenoon; went to Agricultural Experiment Station in afternoon. Had talks with various specialists.

31 Attended to correspondence.

August

1 Visit to Department of Agriculture in Tashkent. Saw Mr. Poniatowsky. Went to see a German nurseryman in Tashkent. Inquired for new interpreter.

2 Visit to Governor-General, to Engineer Schapsky, to shipping offices. Received baggage.

3 Visit to Governor-General again for passports. Packed in seeds and herbarium material for shipment.

4 Interpreter intoxicated. Work at standstill.

5 Deliverance of 2 boxes with seeds and herbarium material to shipping office in Tashkent. Interpreter sent away.

6 Unwell. Heat is very great.

7 Unwell. Heat is very great.

8 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

9 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

10 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

July

27 In Saarbrucken, writing notes.

30 In Saarbrucken, Engaged new interpreter, packed in baggage and left at night by train for Karlsruhe.

29 Met with interpreter in Zeiss, Bum, Jaer ectra, etc.

30 Visit to Department of Agriculture in Karlsruhe in Forenoon was in afternoon interesting motion in afternoon. Had talks with various specialists.

31 Attended to miscellaneous.

August

1 Visit to Department of Agriculture in Karlsruhe. Met Mr. Kunlstowsky. Went to see a German merryman in Karlsruhe. Instead saw an interpreter.

2 Visit to Governor-General, in Rastatter Schloss, to display films. Served baggage.

3 Visit to Governor-General again for inquiries. Issued in weeks and Saturday material for shipment.

4 Interpreter dismissed. Saw at Karlsruhe.

5 Delivered of 3 boxes with seals and Saturday material to shipping office in Karlsruhe. Interpreter sent away.

6 Unwell. Boat is very great.

7 Unwell. Boat is very great.

8 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

9 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

10 Unwell. Correspondence attended to.

August

11	Unwell. Correspondence attended to.
12	Visit to native city, inspection of a fruit garden.
13	Visits to various people to find a new interpreter.
15	Studied maps and notes.
16	Studied maps and notes.
17	Visit to German nurseryman in regard to an assistant.
18	Studying botanical works of Turkestan
19	Studying botanical works of Turkestan.
20	Writing a report, whole day.
22	Went botanizing in vicinity of Tashkent.
23	Reading notes on flora of Turkestan.
24	Readhing notes on flora of Turkestan.
25	Reading notes on flora of Turkestan.
26	Reading notes on flora of Turkestan.
27	Photos having developed and printed.
28	Attened to Correspondence
30	Attended to correspondence.
31	Attended to correspondence. Photos sent off.

September

1	Attended to correspondence (in Tashkent).
2	Attended to correspondence (in Tashkent).
3	Attended to correspondence (in Tashkent).
5	Chinese interpreter arrived. Talks with him.
6	Hunting for an assistant.
7	Reading botanical works.

Appendix

11 [illegible] Photomicrograms attached to.

12 Week in Bahia city, importance of a truly gaucho.

13 Tuluto is various points to find a new Photographer.

14 Finding maps and water.

15 Finding maps and mains.

16 Visit to Sorrow monuments in regard to an accident.

17 Studying Industrial works of Burbuton

18 Studying Industrial works of Terrenhin.

19 Visiting a Dentist, while day.

20 Was Saturday in reality of Samsung.

21 Spending money in time of Vacation.

22 Spending money on time of Vacation.

23 Spending money in time of Vacation.

24 Spending money in time of Vacation.

25 Whole living [illegible] and writing.

26 Attend to [illegible]

27 Attend to [illegible].

28 Attend to [illegible]. Visits [illegible].

Bibliography

1 Attended to [illegible] its Business).

2 Attention to [illegible] its Business).

3 Attention to [illegible] its Business).

4 Sixteen Laboratories started. Which was big.

5 Spending for an accident.

6 Meeting Vitalini [illegible].

September

8 Went to see a new assistant.

9 Talks with various prospective assistants.

10 Correspondence attended to.

12 Reading botanical works.

13 Reading botanical works.

14 Botanizing in vicinity of Tashkent.

15 Went to Police about passport matters.

16 Reading Botanical works and making notes.

17 Bought supplies in Tashkent. Talks with cart men and prospective assistants.

19 Supplies bought in Tashkent. Engaged new interpreter. Negotiations with various cartment. Packed in all baggage.

20 Left Tashkent by wagon. Stayed for the night in Tutepee. Inspected fruit gardens and markets.

21 By wagon from Tutepee to Chantak. Passed most of the day through the desert.

22 By wagon from Chantak to Khodjend. Passed pretty near the whole day through the desert.

23 In Khodjend. Inspection of market. Visits to police and seed stores. Troubles with wagon drivers. Photographed.

24 Left Khodjend by 2 native carts. Stayed in Kostakos for the night. Passed many fruit gardens during the day.

25 Left at 2 A.M. Passed nearly the whole day through the desert. Stayed in Pattar for the night.

Daylight

8 Dust is very a few minutes.

9 Talks with various provincial officials.

10 Correspondence attended to.

11 Dealing between work.

12 Dealing between work.

14 Bathing in vicinity of Tamshiwat.

15 Went to Police about Passport matters.

16 Dealing between work and making notes.

17 Bought supplies in Tamshiwat. Talks with cart man and prospective assistants.

18 Supplies bought in Tamshiwat. Engaged new interpreter. Negotiations with various partners. Packed in all baggage.

20 Left Tamshiwat by wagon. Stayed for the night in Tutepee. Inspected fruit gardens and markets.

21 By wagon from Tutepee to Chantak. Passed most of the day through the desert.

22 By wagon from Chantak to Khodjent. Passed pretty near the whole day through the desert.

23 In Khodjent. Inspection of market. Visits to police and food shops. Trouble with wagon drivers. Dealing problems.

24 Left Khodjent by 2 native carts. Stayed in Kostakos for the night. Passed many fruit gardens during the day.

25 Left at 5 A.M. Passed nearly the whole day through the desert. Stayed in Sjitar for the night.

September

26 Left at 2 A.M. Passed through stony and sandy deserts. Saw many Oleaster trees along watercourses. Arrived at sundown in Kokand. All things covered with dust and we looked all gray, too. Hotels wouldn't let us come in until we gave our passports.

27 Visits to native city and to seed stores in Kokand.

28 Market day today. Visits to fruit and grain market, samples of fruits and seeds bought. Negotiations with cart men.

29 Packing in of baggage and left by train for Margelan. Visit to Forester Ottendorf in Margelan.

30 Visits to Governor, Police, and Mr. Ottendorf in Margelan. Difficulties with passports.

THE END.

September

28 Left at 2 A.M. Passed through stony and sandy deserts. Our road diverted from along water-courses. Arrived at Kobund. All things covered with dust and we looked all grey, too. Hotels wouldn't let us come in until we gave our passports.

27 Visits to native city and to wood stores in Kobund.

28 Market day today. Visits to fruit and grain market, samples of fruit and seeds bought. Negotiated one with cart man.

29 Packing in of baggage and left by train for Kuldjan. Visit to Foreign Commissar in Targolan.

30 Visits to Governor, Police, and Mr. Ostendorf in Targolan. Difficulties with passports.

THE END.

Andishan, Turkestan,

October 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am now at the terminus of the Central Asian R. R. and will write you from here a short report of what passed over our heads these last weeks. I wrote you several times from Tashkent about all the delays I experienced there, and so I need not repeat you how unpleasant my stay was there. I also informed you that I was in negotiations with a new interpreter, and the difficulties we experienced in getting the necessary papers. Well, this interpreter then had told me that he would have his permits at the very last on Friday, September 23. As it became evening, however, he hadn't got them yet and then I told him I would go without him on Monday morning. The next day, however, he saw the police again and through the assistance of a friend and some loose cash he got his papers. Then we changed our plans and instead of going alone on Monday, with the Chinese interpreter and taking the train, we hired a wagon and went on Tuesday, September 20, 1910. The reasons for going by wagon were many. First, I have an awful amount of baggage, close upon 1200 lbs., which is very inconvenient to ship by baggage, the more as some of it is not accepted by the railroad unless crated, and that is too much work; 2ndly, my interpreter is a new man, whom I knew only slightly and there is no better chance of learning a

Indianar, Territory,

October 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Dairelle:

As you see, I am now at the terminus of the Central Asian R. R. and will write you from here a short report of my remarkable journey thus far and more. I write you several times from Bukhara about all the delays I experienced there, and so I need not repeat you how unpleasant my stay was there. I also informed you that I was in negotiations with a new interpreter, and the difficulties we experienced in getting the necessary papers. Well, this interpreter then had told me that he would have his permits at the very last on Friday, September 23. As it became evening, however, he made me wait then yet and then I told him I would go without him on Sunday morning. The next day, however, he saw the police again and through the assistance of a friend and some loan each he got his papers. Then we changed our plans and instead of going alone on Monday, with his Chinese interpreter and taking the train, we hired a wagon and went on Tuesday, September 30, 1910. The reasons for going by wagon were many. Mind, I have an awful amount of baggage, close upon 1500 lbs., which is very inconvenient to ship by baggage, the more at some of it is not accepted by the railroad unless crated, and that is too much work; Sadly, my interpreter is a new man, when I saw only slightly and there is no better chance of learning a

fellow's characteristics than by subjecting him to a roughing trip; for the Chinese interpreter it was also not bad to learn how to travel in Russian Turkestan. Then, in addition came the fact that I could study the country much better by cart than from a train window, and last not least, my health hadn't been of the best in Tashkent the last times, and such a cart trip would make me all right again.

Well, all things went as well as they could. In three days' time we covered the distance from Tashkent to Khodjent, passed through rice fields, fruit gardens, deserts, etc. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to inspect fruit or vegetable gardens close by, as all the plantations are surrounded with high mud walls and strangers are not admitted. Then we also had difficulties in obtaining sufficient food in daytime, as the great Mohammedan feast was in full start. This incomprehensible religious feast says that no Mussulman shall partake of food and drink as long as the sun is in the skies. As soon, however, as that body sinks down, then eating and drinking commences and merriment is made until the break of day. The main meal is eaten then at between 11 P.M. and 1 A.M. What use this unhealthy rule has is as yet a puzzle to me, but this is certain, it is most inconvenient to all travelers and even to the believers themselves. We often couldn't get a cup of tea even in daytime, and ready food was quite out of the question.

fellow's characteristics than by subjecting him to a tramping trip; for the Chinese interpreter it was also not bad to learn how to travel in Russian Turkestan. Then, in addition came the fact that I could study the country much better by seeing it from a train window, and last not least, my health hadn't been of the best in Tashkent the last times, and such a sort trip would make me all right again.

Well, all things went as well as they could. In three days' time we covered the distance from Tashkent to Chalkant, passed through the Kiak, Iwla mountains, Kazrik, etc. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to imagine fruit or vegetable gardens close by, as all the plantations are surrounded with high mud walls and strangers are not admitted. Then we also had difficulties in obtaining sufficient food in Kuldja, as the great Dungenen fair was in full swing. This incomprehensible religious fanat says that no Dungenen shall partake of food and drink as long as the sun is in the skies. In sum, however, we just got along fine. Some rolling and talking commerce and merchant is much as it is based on day. The main meal is eaten then at between 11 P.M. and 1 A.M. And use this unusually rule has in as far a parade to me, but this is certain, it is most inconvenient to all travelers and even to the Dungenen themselves. We often couldn't get a cup of tea even in daytime, and really food was quite out of the question.

Well, on Friday, September 23, we stayed in Khodjent and wanted to find some famous peach varieties. We were, however, unable to find anybody willing or capable to show us around, and it was a Mohammedan holiday besides, so we had to give it up. Our wagon driver had become dissatisfied with the expensiveness of feed for his horses and wanted an extraordinary price before willing to go any further, although we had engaged him for at least as far as Kokand. Well, we wouldn't give in, and engaged two local two-wheeled carts and left the next morning, September 24. On Monday, September 26, we landed at sunset in Kokand and had our first clean-up in seven days. The last three days we had passed most of the time through sandy, stony and alkaline deserts, and going sometimes axle deep in the dust, so we and the baggage were simply covered with gray and brown coats of desert dust. At the Russian hotels we tried to find accommodation; they were suspicious of us and we had some trouble of getting a roof above our heads. We had to give our passports the very first things apparently to satisfy the feat that we were robbers, returning with loot!

In Kokand we stayed two days, inspected bazar, seeds and grain market and looked over the fruits. Kokand is reputed to be the finest market in Central Asia, and I really expected to find many new things. There is, however, not as much in our line as one might wish to see. I got, however, some samples of unusual varieties of almonds and a large brown chickpea which

Well, on Friday, September 22, we stayed in Kobenhavn and waited to find some Danish provisions. We were, however, unable to find anybody willing or capable to ship us around, and it was a Thanksgiving holiday besides, so we had to give it up. Our wagon driver had become dissatisfied with the expensiveness of food for his horses and asked an astronomical price before willing to go any further, although we had engaged him for as long as far as Ekkend. Well, we couldn't give in, and engaged two local two-wheeled carts and left the next morning, September 23. On Monday, September 26, we landed at sunset in Ekkend and had our first clean-up in seven days. The last three days we had passed most of the time through muddy, stony and sandlike deserts, and going sometimes ankle deep in the dust, so we and our wagons were simply covered with gray and brown coats of dusty dust. At the Danish hotels we ladies by first accommodation; they were suspicious of us and we had some trouble of getting a roof above our heads. We had to give our passports the very first taking apparently to satisfy the fact that we were women, returning with loot!

In Ekkend we stayed two days, inspected beer, meals and grain market and looked over the fruits. Ekkend is reported to be the finest market in Central Asia, and I really concerted it that day for Julian. Sorry is, however, yet as was it our life as one might wish to see. I got, however, some samples of Ekkend melons. I climbed and a large fruit stalls with

I didn't see before. There were also very fine specimens of pomegranates to be seen, that is, of fine color and size, but of very sour taste. Of grapes the beautiful rosy-white Chusaine table grape was very fine with its long translucent berries, which taste remarkably sweet.

In the immediate neighborhood of Kokand one sees field after field covered with cotton interchanged with alfalfa and "Djugara." This last can stand considerable alkali and may be of some value in alkaline regions with long and hot summers. One also notes the masses of Leaster trees that are everywhere around the fields and along watercourses. These Eleagnus trees exhibit a remarkable variation in general habitus, productivity and sizes of fruits. The bigger part of them all seem to be seedlings, and are planted apparently only as shelter material, at least the fruits of many are too astringent to be edible and even of the larger fruited forms only here and there they collected some. It is, however, a beautiful tree in the landscape, especially the silvery-white forms with the narrow, long leaves.

On Thursday, September 29, we left Kokand by train, after having packed our baggage so that the railroad would accept it. In the afternoon we arrived in Margelan, a town where the Governor of the Ferghana Province resides. (The name Margelan was changed last year into that of Skobelevo, but men persist yet in calling it by the old name, although the native city of Margelan, where only Sart people live, still retains its old name.) On Friday, September 30, we called

I didn't see before. There were also very fine specimens of pomegranates to be seen, that is, of fine color and size, but of very sour taste. Of grapes the beautiful rosy-white Damaline table grape was very fine with its long transluscent berries, which keep remarkably sweet.

In the immediate neighborhood of Lokand one sees fields after fields covered with cotton interchanged with alfalfa and "Dingera." This last can stand considerable alkali and may be of some value in alkaline regions with long and hot summers. One also notes the uses of lambat trees that are everywhere around the fields and along waterways. These lambat trees exhibit a remarkable variation in general habit, productivity and size of fruits. The bigger part of them all seem to be seedlings, and are planted apparently only as shelter material, at least the fruits of many are too astringent to be edible and even of the larger fruited form only here and there may col-lected some. It is, however, a beautiful tree in the landscape, especially the silvery-white form with the narrow, long leaves.

On Tuesday, September 21, we left Samarkand by train, after having passed our baggage so that the railroad would accept it. In the afternoon we arrived in Bozgelan, a town where the museum of the Bokhara Turkoe railroad. The museum Bozgelan was changed last year into that of Tashkent, but our journal yet is mailing it to the old name, although the native city of Bozgelan, where only 30,000 people live, still retains its old name. In Bukay, September 23, we called

upon Mr. Ottendorf, a German Forester in Russian service; upon the Governor and the Police. Mr. Ottendorf was extremely busy, having to give data about labor done to an inspection commission. The Governor was out, but his secretary received us, and promised to give my interpreter a special paper, as the police had told him he wouldn't be allowed to travel with me, as he is a German subject. On Saturday, October 1, we called again at police headquarters, and as the Chinese interpreter also wasn't allowed to go with me in the mountains, I decided it would be better to leave this inhospitable burg. The German interpreter didn't get his paper at all, though I had paid 75 Kopecks stamp on an application for it. Here in Russia and Central Asia in particular every chief of police and in general everyone who wears a uniform is some sort of a king all by himself and makes and alters rules to suit his own fancy.

Well, we left Margelan in the afternoon of October 1 and arrived at evening in Andishan, where I have been writing these last days. We saw the police, of course, or rather were requested to come and as my papers are in good shape, the German interpreter is allowed for the present to stay, too, but we had to whisk our Chinaman away to some native inn, where he keeps company with a few fellow countrymen and eats with them. There is much cholera here in this place, and we are very careful with our food. Yesterday, I believe, 17 people died here from this dreadful disease, but in fact there may die many more, for the fanatic Mohammedan population per-

upon Dr. Ottenhorf, a German forester in Russian services, upon the Governor and the Police. Dr. Ottenhorf was extremely busy, having to give data about labor done to an inspection commission. The Governor was out, but his secretary received me, and promised to give my interpreter a special paper, as the police had told him he wouldn't be allowed to travel with me, as he is a German subject. On Saturday, October 1, we called again at police headquarters, and as his Chinese interpreter also wasn't allowed to go with me in the mountains, I decided it would be better to leave this indesirable man. The Chinese interpreter didn't get his paper at all, though I had paid Y5 Canada stamp on an application for it. Here in Russia and Central Asia in particular every chief of police and in general everyone who wears a uniform is some sort of a king, all by himself and makes and alters rules to suit his own fancy.

Well, we left Tsingtan in the afternoon of October 1 and arrived at Harbin in Manchuria, where I have been waiting these last days. We saw the police, of course, or rather were requested to come and as my papers are in good shape, the Chinese interpreter is allowed for the present to stay, but we had to which our Chinaman away to some native inn, where he keeps company with a few fellow countrymen and eats with them. There is much cholera here in this place, and we are very careful with our food. Yesterday, I believe, IV people died here from this dreadful disease, but in fact there may be many more, for the Russian Government-railroad pat-

sist in hiding cases of sickness and drink water from polluted places as if there were not such things as bacilli. The summer lasts very long here. All the trees are still in full leaves, and where some have fallen it is not from cold, but from drought. I hope we will soon get a cold spell, so that I can send some scions and cuttings of various things.

My present interpreter is not a genius, but I will see how we can trod along. Turkestand certainly is an extremely difficult country to move about; the moment one leaves the railroad questions are being asked, and for every little excursion special permits are necessary. I wouldn't advise any one to select this land for a holiday trip, and I have to restrain myself not to leave this whole territory as it is and live somewhere in more peaceable surroundings.

Well, one or two more days and I will leave by cart for Osh, from there by pack-horses to Kashgar. Some robbers are reported to be on the road, and they murdered some people here these last two nights, but a botanical collector is generally exempted from those annoyances.

With best of wishes and greetings, also to all in our office, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ais in hiding some of sickness and drink water from polluted
ylons as if there were not much things we benefit. The
rmer lasts very long here. All the trees are still in full
leaves, and where some have fallen it is not from cold, but
from drought. I hope we will soon get a cold spell, so that
I can send some solons and outfitts of warmer things.

My present interpreter is not a genius, but I will
see how we can tend along. Tuscaloosa certainly is an ex-
tremely difficult country to move about, the mount are heavy
the railroad crossings are only taxed, and for every little
excursion special permits are necessary. I wouldn't advise
any one to select this land for a failing trip, and I have to
perhaps myself not to leave this whole territory as it is and
live somewhere in more favorable conditions.

Well, one or two more days and I will leave by way
for Oak, from there by pack-horses to Vernon. Some robbers
are reported to be on the road, and they murdered some people
here there last two nights. Yet a determined soldiery is gen-
erally accepted from their conscience.

With best of wishes and everything, also in all in our
affairs, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK E. BRUNN.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.

October 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a few days I am here in the capital of Chinese Turkestan. I have been busy calling upon the Consuls and various other people. Matters with interpreters and passports are also not settled yet, but we are in hopes that these affairs will also be solved in a satisfactory way. Within a day or two I will write you more about our plans.

With best of regards, also to everyone in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

October 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I said in my letter a few hours ago, I would write you a little more as soon as I was through with some more official correspondence to Consuls and shipping companies.

Well, I have been here now for one week, busy in getting a new Chinese passport, which I received two days ago, thanks to the assistance of the Russian Consular force; then I have been gathering information regarding the country, its products and the ways of its people from the Swedish

Tsingan, Chinese Turkestan,

October 22, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a few days I am here in the capital of Chinese Turkestan. I have been busy calling upon the Consuls and various other people. Matters with Kashgarchen and Yarkands are also not settled yet, but we are in hopes that these affairs will also be solved in a satisfactory way. Within a day or two I will write you more about our plans.

The Boy of Yarkands, who is present in his [illegible], I am

Yours respectfully,

Henry C. Wolfe.

Tsingan, Chinese Turkestan,

October 7, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I will in my letter a few hours ago, I write you a little more at such as I am through with some more official correspondence to Consuls and adjacent Yamuns.

Well, I have been here now for one week, busy in getting a new Chinese Passport, which I received two days ago, thanks to the assistance of the Russian Consular Yamun; then I have been gathering information regarding the country, its products and the ways of its people from the Russian

missionaries here, from the English Consul, Mr. George Macartney, and from The Russian Consul, Mr. Tonkoff. In general, there is not anything highly remarkable to be seen here. The fruits are decidedly poorer here than they are in Russian Turkestan and far fewer in varieties. They have, however, a few local fruits here that are worth importing; for instance, a few strange varieties of plums, somewhat between plums and cherries in general looks; then some grapes, which are said to be only locally known; also fine varieties of winter melons, which fruits certainly ought to be boomed in America as we have nothing like them. The so-called winter peaches they have here are all cling stones, somewhat watery and not very fine in general. There are, however, excellent pomegranates which come 10 days' distance from here, from near a place called Karghalik. The alfalfa seen here is mostly different from the Russian Turkestan sorts and apparently local. I haven't been able as yet to obtain seeds of authentic varieties. It is quite warm here and the vegetations in general is green yet; the time to take cuttings will come a fewweeks hence. Well, the British Consul leaves next Saturday, October 29, for Yarkend and he wants me to go with him. I think I will accompany him and maybe pick up some useful information enroute. From Yarkend we hope to go rather quickly to Khotan and then to Keria. When returning we expect to make side trips into the mountains and collect all the good things of the country which we hope to ship then from here.

miscellaneous here, from the Smith Ranch, Mr. Savage's Greenhouse, and from the Hanson Ranch, Mr. Tadashi. In general, there is not anything highly remarkable to be seen here. The fruits are decidedly worse here than they are in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Not much, however, a few local fruits have been a great trembling for instance, a few strange varieties of plums, annonas, bananas, guavas and cherries is [illegible] but they, which are said to be only locally known, like the varieties of winter melons, which fruits definitely ought to be tested in America as we have nothing like them. The so-called winter pomelos they have here are all oily stuff, somewhat watery and not very fine in general. There are, however, excellent pomegranates which come 10 miles distance from Lake, from near a place called Tangelli. The citrus here is mostly different from the Santa Barbara varieties and apparently local. I haven't been able as yet to publish some of authentic varieties. It is quite warm here and the vegetations in general is green yet; the time to take cuttings will come a fewweeks hence. Well, the Mailing Canal leaves next Saturday, October 29; Mr. Tadashi and he seems to go with him. I think I will accompany him and maybe pick up some useful information on trees. Here I cannot be long to go without quickly to Tokyo and then to China. Then returning to support to make side trips into the mountains and collect all the good things of the country that we have to which then [illegible].

One bad thing is that the post office doesn't accept any grape vine cuttings for transport. I wonder how I will get them out of this land! I have not been able to find any suitable interpreter who can be useful in our particular line of work. The natives are all Mohammedans, rather ignorant and of cheaty, unreliable dispositions. I have my old Chinese interpreter and the Russian German one who speaks sufficiently Turki to get along with and with these two and information from various people we hope to be able to accomplish our aims.

Our trip from Andishan to this city was a successful one for so far as freedom from accidents and serious difficulties was concerned. We went by wagon from Andishan to Osh, there on account of the end of the Mussulman fasting days we had to wait a couple of days before being able to get horses, but we left Osh on Sunday, October 9, and went for nearly eleven days through mountains and valleys until we arrived on Wednesday, October 19, in this city. We had some cold weather in the higher mountain regions and spent a few very uncomfortable nights which didn't contribute to the sweetness of temper of our party, but still, in general things went all right. Botanically the country is extremely poor; the mountains or plains are arid or semi-arid and therefore practically devoid of any vegetation. On the Russian side there are many wild grasses yet to be seen, but they were dried out and shrivelled up already; on the Chinese side,

Our bad luck in just one up at Kirby doesn't usually give them any motives for bandpery. I spoke to Wu Ai-Ling and then out at this land. I don't see how it can be anything but an absolute impostor who can be worth in any particular line of work. The natives are all Chinamen, rather ignorant and of cheaply, unreliable dispositions. I have my old Chinese interpreter and two Russian Germans who appear sufficiently trust to get along with and with these two and information from various people we hope to be able to accomplish our aim.

Our trip from Kuldjan to this city was a successful one for so far as freedom from accidents and serious difficulties was concerned. We went by wagon from Kuldjan to Ush, there on account of the end of the Russian fearing days we had to wait a couple of days before being able to get horses, but we left Ush on Sunday, October 9, and took ten nearly eleven days through mountains and valleys until we arrived on Wednesday, October 19, in this city. We had some cold weather in the higher mountain regions and spent a few very uncomfortable nights until didn't cost. Owing to the sweetness of temper of our party, but still, in general things went all right. Naturally the country is extremely cold the mountains or plains are mild or semi-arid and therefore practically devoid of any vegetation. In the Russian side there may still survive it is to some, but this was not observed in passing on the Chinese side.

however, there was very little vegetation at all. For a few days we went through absolutely barren regions and where vegetation appeared, it was Artemisia and salt bushes. I never expected this country to be so desolate.

Well, now I will first make this journey to Keria and back which will take at least 2 months and then I hope to go farther East. My Chinese interpreter has intentions of staying here after we come back; that would be a bad thing and might force me back to Russia again. The future is decidedly unsettled at present! Well, when back here in January I hope to find some mail from you. I am utterly out of touch now with the whole world.

I conclude with best of regards to all in our office and remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

However, there was very little vegetation at all. For a few days we went through absolutely barren regions and always vegetation appeared. It was Artemisia and salt bushes. I never expected this country to be so desolate.

Well, now I will first make this journey to Yarkand and back which will take at least 2 months and then I have to go further East. My Chinese interpreter was talking of staying here after we come back; that would be a bad thing and might force me back to Russian-again. The future is decidedly unsettled at present. Well, then here in January I hope to find some mail from you. I am utterly out of touch now with the whole world.

I conclude with best of regards to all in our office and remain

Yours sincerely

PERCY E. WYNN.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

October 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

After many difficulties I was able at last to ship two parcels with cuttings from here to the American Consul in St. Petersburg, whom I am notifying about it and requesting to forward them at his earliest convenience to you. The Russian post office here doesn't accept any parcels straight to a foreign country and so we have to send them by a roundabout way. The Russian customs house people too are very careful about any parcel that goes via the Russian Post and it took three days of negotiations before we got the things off at last. We had to pack every little bit under the very eyes of the officials so that nothing could be smuggled in! Well, thank Heavens, we got through at last and I hope you will receive the material in good condition. The two parcels contain 11 packages, viz., the numbers 791 (2 packages), 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, and 800. I am enclosing herewith their inventory cards in duplicate.

As all of the material was collected in rather cold sections of the country I suppose that they best be sent to Ames, in case propagation facilities are good there at the present, otherwise Chico will probably have to be selected as next good. In case you wish to send Dr. Saunders some in

Budapest, Orszag Szechenyi

October 27, 1910.

Mr. F. Bairstow:

After many difficulties I was able at last to ship two parcels with catalogs from here to the Imperial Consul in St. Petersburg, where I am notifying about it and proposing to forward them at his earliest convenience to you. The Russian post office - one doesn't accept any packets - ships to a foreign country only so we have to send them by a roundabout way. The Russian customs house people are very careful about any parcel that goes via the Russian land and it took three days of negotiations before we got the things off at last. We had to pay every little bit under the very eyes of the officials so that nothing could be smuggled in. Well, thank Heaven, we got through at last and I hope you will receive the material in good condition. The two packets contain 11 packages, viz., the numbers 721 (2 packages), 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, and 730. I am concluding herewith their inventory again in duplicate.

As all of the material was collected in various and sections of the country I suppose that they had to send to Ames, in some respects conditions are good there at the present, otherwise Ohlen will probably have to be selected as well good. In case you wish to send it, Consular zone is

Ottawa, I suppose they will find a good home too. Professor Sargent will no doubt come in for a share of No. 800, Crataegus sp.

Well, that is about all relating to this shipment. In another letter more about my plans. I am

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

October 29, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I have been shipping to the American Consul in St. Petersburg, per Russian parcel post 3 packages marked A, B, and C, and have written the Consul to forward these parcels at his very earliest convenience to the Department. These three packages contain 58 numbers of seeds, viz., from 1413a inclusive to 1470a, and I am enclosing herewith their inventory cards in duplicate.

They also contain a few samples, viz., a small bag of dried, salted sour milk in which the dairy section of the Bureau of Animal Industry may be interested; a package of roasted chickpeas from Kokand, showing what a rather tasty simple sweetmeat can be made from these "Garbanzas;" a package of sun-dried Kashgarian apricots with kernels artificially

Otsuka, I suppose they will fix a good time too. Matsuzaki Sensei will be back soon in for a month of Ch. 6?

<u>Dr[illegible] Sr.</u>

Well, that is about all relating to this element.

In another letter more about my plans. I am

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] H. Kitts.

Dear Dr. Fairchild,

Many thanks for your enclosure to the Japanese Consul in Sp. Saturday, for Dr. [illegible] and I received 2, 3, and 6, and have written the Consul to forward them parcels of his very excellent correspondence to the Department. These three messages contain 12 numbers of seeds, viz., from 14136 inclusive to 14156, and I am enclosing herewith their inventory cards in duplicate.

They also contain a few samples, viz., a small bag of dried, salted sour milk in which the dairy section of the Bureau of Animal Industry may be interested; a package of roasted chicken-pea [illegible], which is a rather hard single seedlined pea to make into some "[illegible]" a product of semi-tropical Japanese culture with remote availability

inserted; a package of a witch-broom-like disease upon *Caragana sp.* for the pathologists; 4 packages of entomological material for the respective specialists.

About the seeds I have a few remarks to make, viz., the almonds (No. 1413a - 1418a) are very interesting and I wish you would show them to Mr. Taylor and others interested in them. Of the Nos. 1424a and 1426a (*Prunus divaricata* and *P. domestica*) I would like to see Prof. U. P. Hedrick at Geneva, New York, obtain a few fruits of each, as he is making a study of the Genus *Prunus*. The two species of *Ribes*, Nos. 1429a and 1430a might perhaps best be propagated at Ames. All these melons among which there are some very fine sorts, would find their best situation down in southern California somewhere, also in Arizona and the southern corners of Utah and Colorado. A few might be sent to Brownsville, Texas. No. 1450a, *Nitraria Schoberi* is the desert currant in which Mr. Swingle is interested, the berries, however, are, I am sorry to state, not worth their salt to us white people. I ate several handfuls of them to test them and their rather high alkaline properties leave an unpleasant after taste in one's mouth, while one's throat also feels the sharpness of the salt. As a sandbinder, however, the plant is certainly worth testing.

The Roses, Nos. 1451a to 1458a inclusive may perhaps be best sent to Chico as Dr. van Fleet is much interested in wild roses. No. 1460a, a wild Medicago will find a home by

the specialist on these plants.

The ornamental statice, No. 1466a, deserves extra treatment, I think our garden at Chico will be best for it. The 4 Chinese vegetables ought to be tested in the southwestern United States, not at Arlington!

Well, that is about all. I had made my arrangements to leave today, but Mr. Macartney, the British Consul here, informed me that the authorities of Yarkend had asked him to postpone his journey for 2 days as they were absent from the city and couldn't receive us and so we are going Monday morning. Today is Saturday.

Trusting you will receive this aforementioned material in due time and hoping to find some mail from you when I return here 2 months hence, I remain with best of regards, also to all in our office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

the specialist on these plants.

The ornamental species, Mr. Iddle, deserve every treatment. I think our garden at Chico will be best for it. The 4 Chinese vegetables ought to be tested in the southwestern United States, not at Arlington.

Well, that is about all. I had made my arrangements to leave today, but Dr. Swingle, the British Consul, informed me that the authorities of Kashmir had asked him to postpone his journey for 2 days as they were absent from the city and couldn't receive us and so we are going Sunday morning. Today is Saturday.

Trusting you will receive this aforementioned material in due time and hoping to find some mail from you when I return here 2 months hence, I remain with best of regards, Sincerely in our office.

Yours respectfully,

PERCY E. ROW.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 7, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a few days I have returned here and found a large pile of mail awaiting me. On account of exposure to cold and inhospitable quarters I do not feel quite well and have been under the blankets these last 3 days. My Chinese interpreter does not want to rough it any longer and has informed me he wants to leave my service. The German who acts as Russian and Turki interpreter wants also to go back to Tashkent and I am up against it. My permit allowing me to travel in Russian Turkestan has become void and I have been in negotiations here with the Russian Consulate about new permits. My intentions are to re-enter Russian Turkestan and gather some of the best things I have spotted out this past summer. To get new suitable men I may have to go to Russia proper. We will see how things go. In these next days I hope to answer your letters in detail. I may say that Chinese Turkestan is much poorer in new and good things than the Caucasus is or Russian Turkestan. It is too dry here and it simply is a dying land. I got several interesting varieties of grains and legumes, however,. Well, later more. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my itinerary report covering the period October 1 to December 31, 1910, inclusive dates. I also enclose the duplicate inventory notes belonging to a shipment of cuttings I am writing about in another letter. These notes are numbered 801 - 907.

Trusting that this letter reaches you safely, I am

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ITINERARY REPORT

for Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer

Covering the period October 1, 1910 - December 31, 1910 (Incl).

October

1 Packed in baggage in Novaia Fargelan, Russian Turkestan, went to R. R. Station there, had baggage weighed, checked, etc., took tickets for Andishan, sat a few hours in the train, had numerous baggage transferred in Andishan from R. R. Station to hotel and so went the whole day.

2 Visit to native city, bazar, fruits and seeds inspected, correspondence attended to.

3 Correspondence attended to, accounts made up. (In Andishan).

October

4 In Andishan. Visit in morning to market, seeds bought, in afternoon to experimental farm, cotton experiments looked over.

5 In Andishan. Mail sent off. Forester visited, arrangement made with mail-coach establishment to take us to Osh.

6- Left Andishan at 11 A.M. Reached Osh 11 P.M. Carters drunk, horses tired. Chinese interpreter ill (a light attack of cholera.)

7 Visit to police magistrate in Osh; conferences with various horse dealers to take us to Kashgar.

8 In Osh, conference with police officials about proper passports for self for Russian and for Chinese interpreter. Visit to forester in Osh, park inspected. Supplies bought for a two weeks' trip. Contract made with horse dealers.

9 Left Osh with 8 horses, all day enroute. Stayed for the night in Lansar.

10 Left Lansar at 9 A.M. All day enroute, collected seeds and cuttings. Arrived 7 P.M. in Guldscha.

11 Collected cuttings around Guldscha, left about 10 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Kizil-Kurgan.

12 Left Kizil-Kurgan at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Collected some seeds. Arrived late at night at a Kirghiz settlement and stayed there.

<u>October</u>

4 In Bulldom. Visit in morning to museum, music tonight. In afternoon to experimental farm, cotton experimentation lasted 4 yrs.

5 In Antiqua. Visit some WPA, Grange revival, Kriegsmarine band with anti-Czech manifestoes to take us to Oak.

6 Left Antiqua at 11 A.M. Passed on 11 P.M. Barrow crossing, Bowes'ford. Children informed: 111 in light attack of chicken.

7 Visit to police magistrate in Oak; conference with various horse dealers to have us to Budget.

8 In Oak, conference with police officials about passport for exit for Russian as for Chinese interpreter. Visit to Interior in Oak, work interpreted. Negotiations begin for a two weeks' trip. Obtained mule with horse dealers.

9 Left Oak with 2 horses, all day carrots. Stayed for the night in Lamarck.

10 Left Lamark at 7 A.M. All day morning, delayed meals and clothing. Arrived 7 P.M. in Gallanto.

11 Collected clothing around Gallanto, left about 1 P.M. All day carrots. Stayed for the night in Kirill-Ozgan.

12 Left Kirill-Ozgan at 7 A.M. All day carrots. Delayed also meals. Arrived late at night at a Kiqsin settlement and stayed there.

October

13 Left early all day enroute, climbed a high and difficult mountain, 11000 feet altitude, (Terek Davan). Arrived at 7 P.M. in Mek-su.

14 Left 8 A.M. All day enroute through a dreary region. Arrived toward dusk in Irkestan, the Russian post at the Chinese frontier.

15 Left early, crossed the Chinese frontier, passed through a beautiful valley, collected seeds and cuttings of various plants. All day enroute. Arrived at dusk in Ulukchat, the Chinese frontier town.

16 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute through a desert country. Stayed for the night at a Kirghiz settlement.

17 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute through a desert country. Arrived 8 P.M. in Man-shugan and stayed there for the night.

18 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute, collected a few seeds, passed Chinese customs house at Ming-aoul, had some formalities there, went on and stopped at 11 P.M. in Mushi.

19 Left at 6 A.M. Hurried on to Kashgar and arrived there at 11 A.M. Visits to English Consul, to Swedish missionaries and to post master.

20 In Kashgar, baggage unpacked. Visits to Russian Consulate and to British one, passport matters brought up.

21 Called upon Chinese officials, arranging permits to travel in Chinese Turkestan. Conference with the British Consul about passports, products of Turkestan and about

<u>Chengtu</u>

13 Left early all day concrete, climbing a high and difficult mountain, 11000 feet altitude, three hours. Arrived at 7 P.M. in Tse-ku.

14 Left 8 A.M. All day concrete through a dreary region. Arrived tired down in Lungchow, the Russian road is the Chinese Trail.

15 Left early, crossed by Chinese (coolie), some lovely a beautiful valley, children made use of various plants. All day concrete. Arrived at town in Tiaoshan, the Chinese Tientsin Inn.

16 Left at 7 A.M. all day concrete through a desert country. Stayed for the night at a single mud-house.

17 Left at 8 A.M. All day concrete through a desert country. Arrived 6 P.M. in Ta-chuan and stayed there for the night.

18 Left at 7 A.M. All day concrete, climbing a few weeks, passed Chinese coolies going to Ping-an, and were kowtowing there, went on and stopped at 11 P.M. in Hsieh.

19 Left at 8 A.M. Crossed on the Kungpo and arrived there at 11 A.M. Visits to Yulan Consul, to Swedish missionaries and to work shops.

20 In Kungpo, business engagements. Visits to Swedish missionaries and to Yulan Co., Chinese officials.

21 Called upon Chinese officials, arranging journey to travel in Chinese Szechuan. Conference with the British Consul about passports, presents of Szechuan and other

October

travelling facilities. Seeds cleaned and dried.

22 Visit of British Consul. Seeds cleaned and dried. Herbarium material looked over. Correspondence attended to.

23 By cart to the Chinese city and back, seeds bought and packing material for cuttings. Cuttings packed in.

24 Conferende with Russian consul about passports. Visit to the Bank, money exchanged, cuttings packed in. Russian post office cannot accept parcels to foreign countries.

25 Conferences with Russian Consul and Russian post master. Cuttings repacked. Notes written. Seed bags ordered.

26 Cuttings repacked, customs house troubles with them. Notes written.

27 Cuttings sent off; visit to Chinese vegetable gardens and seeds bought, fruits inspected on market. Correspondence attended to.

28 Official mail sent off. Seeds packed in.

29 Seeds sent off. Notes written, correspondence attended to.

30 Official mail sent off. Baggage packed in. Visits to British and Russian Consuls; carts ordered for journey to Yarkend.

31 Not-wanted baggage stored in British Consulate. Left Kashgar at 10 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for night in Yapshi.

October

[illegible] Deflation. Needs already and [illegible].

22 Visit of British Council. Needs already and [illegible]. Redemption material looked over. Correspondence attended to.

23 By dark to the Chinese city and back, needs bought and packing material for ordering. Clothing packed in.

24 Conference with Russian consul about passports. Visit to the bank, money exchanged, clothing packed in. Russian post office cannot accept parcels to foreign countries.

25 Conference with Russian Consul and Russian post master. Clothing repacked. Some writing done and bought.

26 Clothing repacked, packing from Tientsin with Chinese Inter written.

27 Clothing sent off; visit to Chinese vegetable gardens and book bought, trains inspected as usual. Somewhat [illegible] attempt.

28 Official mail sent off. Some general [illegible].

29 Needs sent off. Notes written, correspondence attended to.

30 Official mail sent off. Baggage packed in. Visits to British and Russian Consulate; parts secured for journey to Harbin.

31 Bi-weekly baggage checked in British Consulate. Left Changchun at 12 A.M. All day searches. Stayed for night in Harbin.

November

1 Left Yapshi at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute, stayed for the night in Yangihissar.

2 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute, stayed for the night in Kizil.

3 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute, stayed for the night in Kukrabat.

4 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute, stayed for the night in Yarkend.

5 In Yarkend. Called upon the Chinese magistrate of Yarkend, saw Mr. Roquette, a Swedish missionary and a specialist upon the Turki language as spoken in Chinese Turkestan. Inspected seed stores.

6 Return visit of Chinese magistrate. Call upon military magistrate and visit to Experiment Station (in embryo).

7 Visits to seed market, samples of fruits inspected. Notes made.

8 Negotiations with native guides about exploring the mountains. Supplies bought for journey.

9 In Yarkend. Difficulties with Chinese interpreter who is not willing to rough it, on account of feebleness. Trying to find a new man.

10 Negotiations with horse men about journey in the mountains. Interpreter not able to go on horseback. Overtures opened with cartmen. Carts ordered for Nov. 12.

November

1 Left Tajabi at 7:30 A.M. All day marched, stayed for the night in Tangfilaser.

2 Left at 8:30 A.M. All day marching, stayed for the night in Mafil.

3 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day marched, stayed for the night in Sokchabut.

4 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day marched, stayed for the night in Tarsend.

5 In Yutkend. Called upon the Chinese magistrate of Tarsend, see 5. Kindly, a Swedish missionary and a specialist upon the Turki language as spoken in Chinese Turkestan. Interested need above.

6 Return visit of Chinese magistrate. Call upon military magistrate and visit to Government station (in embassy).

7 Visits to seal market, samples of Turki inspected. Total 11h.

8 Negotiations and visits (also some marketing) the marketing. Marketing finish for journey.

9 In Tarsend. Difficulties with Chinese Commissioner who is not willing to accept it, on account of foolishness. Trying to find a way out.

10 Negotiations with Chinese non-bound journey in the morning. Interpreter not able to go on horseback. Provisions opened also carried. Data ordered for Nov. 12.

November

11 Calls upon British Consul, Chinese Magistrate and Mr. Raquette, on account of leaving Yarkend.

12 Return visit of Chinese Magistrate. Left Yarkend at 11 P.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night at Gose-lap.

13 Left at 9 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night at Karghalik.

14 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night at Chuliak.

15 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night at Guma.

16 In Guma. Took photos; visit to Magistrate. Left at 9 A.M. All day enroute, arrived at 8 P.M. in Muchi. Stayed there for the night.

17 Left at 8 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in San Kia.

18 Left at 8:30 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Pialma.

19 Left at 6 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Zauri-Kuran.

20 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Khotan. Received by the Akshakal and Indian officials. Had to receive them in return.

[illegible]

11 Call upon British Consul, Chinese Magistrate and [illegible], [illegible] of Railway Consul.

12 Return visit of Chinese Magistrate. Left Tenhoung at 11 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night at Chowkay.

13 Left at 7 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night at Kangchilli.

14 Left at 7 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night at Chalisk.

15 Left at 7.30 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night at [illegible].

16 In Camp. Great [illegible] visit to Magistrate. Left at 3 A.M. All day marches, arrived at [illegible], in Hunan. Stayed three days [illegible].

17 Left at 3 A.M. All day marches. Stayed [illegible] in Sun Ela.

18 Left at [illegible] A.M. All day marches. Stayed two days [illegible] in [illegible].

19 Left at 8 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night in Ewei-Chiang.

20 Left at 7.30 A.M. All day marches. Stayed for the night at [illegible]. Received by the [illegible] officials. Had to remove flag on [illegible].

November

21 Called upon Chinese Magistrate of Khotan, also upon Akshakal, conferences about finding a competent guide, of getting cuttings of fruit trees, etc.

22 Return visit received from Chinese magistrate; hunting for a man who knows the mountains and their vegetation.

23 Visit to a market held near Khotan, Grains bought.

24 Bazar inspected in Khotan. Wheat, fruits and various seeds bought.

25 Visit to a celebrated fruit garden. Cuttings obtained.

26 In Khotan. Seeds bought, arrangements made for horses to take us in the mountains. A guide engaged, supplies bought, baggage packed in, paper factory visited.

27 Called on Chinese Magistrate. Received return visit, also of Akshakal Indian officials, etc. Horses packed up, left at noon. Arrived late at night in Khsi. Stayed there.

28 Left at 9 A.M. All day enroute. Collected tree cuttings. Bought seeds. Stayed for the night in Langru.

29 Left at 8 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Pudskya.

30 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived 9 P.M. in Muya, dead tired.

<u>Boston</u>

21 Called upon Mission Headquarters at Boston, also Rate Schedule, conference about finding a companion guide, of getting a ticket of Gray Green, etc.

22 Morning visit involved two Chinese registration looking for a man who knows the schedule and their reservation.

23 Visit to a money back room Boston. Chinese brought.

24 Money transported in Boston. Wheat, Kraft and various menus bought.

25 Then to a relatively fresh grave. Military visited.

26 In Boston. Under weight, arrangements with the Chinese to take us in the mountains. A guide engaged, supplies bought, Chinese visited by make Factory visited.

27 Called on Chinese Christians. Received welcome visit, also of Kiangsu Union officials, etc. Service planned for left at noon. Arrived Lobo at night in heat. Stayed there.

28 Left at 3 a.m. 11 Ah carriers. Followed here cattlings. Bought meals. Stayed for the night in Langyu.

29 Left at 6 a.m. All day carriers. Stayed for the night in Shangyu.

30 Left at 7:00 a.m. All day carriers. Arrived 9 P.M. in Ningpo, dead tired.

December

1 Left at 10 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 8 P.M. in Pushki. Seeds bought.

2 Left at 11 A.M. Arrived in Khanaka at 4 P.M. Stayed there. Visits of Chinese Magistrate and of Turki head men.

3 In Khanaka. Collected cuttings of ornamental and of fruit trees, inspected samples of seeds.

4 Excursion in vicinity of Khanaka on horseback. Cuttings collected, seeds bought, photos taken. Arranged for fresh horses.

5 In Khanaka; cuttings of ornamental trees taken. Left at 11 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at sundown at Sullras and stayed there, a poor Kirghiz settlement.

6 Left at 8 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Ism-sala.

7 Left at 9 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Khasamadugra.

8 Left at 8 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Burya-Lyang.

9 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Karawag.

10 In Karawag. Cuttings taken of various fruit trees, seeds bought, gardens inspected. Left at 2 P.M. Arrived in Karghalik at 4 P.M. Baggage unpacked, seeds packed in.

11 In Karghalik. Visit to fruit gardens, cuttings taken. Notes made and conference with local dignitaries about

Monday

1 Left at 10 P.M. All day journey. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Tuchi. Seeds bought.

2 Left at 11 A.M. Arrived in Shanghai at 6 P.M. Stayed there. Visits of Chinese Magistrate and of Tuchi head men.

3 In Shanghai. Collected outfitts of ornamental and of fruit trees, inspected samples of seeds.

4 Excursion in vicinity of Shanghai on horseback. Outfitts collected, seeds bought, photos taken. Arranged for fresh horses.

5 In Shanghai; outfitts of ornamental trees taken. Left at 11 A.M. All day accurate. Arrived at sunsetn at Suliwa and stayed there, a poor Tuchi abiliment.

6 Left at 8 A.M. All day accurate. Stayed for the night in Ian-sala.

7 Left at 5 A.M. All day accurate. Stayed for the night in Tsamsujuo.

8 Left at 6 A.M. All day accurate. Stayed for the night in Kuro-Lurgo.

9 Left at 7 A.M. All day accurate. Stayed for the night in Kurawaj.

10 In Kuraway. Outfitts taken of various fruit trees, seeds bought, gardens inspected. Left at 2 P.M. Arrived in Kurghalik at 4 P.M. Baggage unpacked, seeds packed in.

11 In Kurghalik. Visit to fruit gardens, outfitts taken. Data made and conference with local dignitaries about

December

the products of Karghalik.

12 In Karghalik, market day. Seeds bought. Fresh horses engaged.

13 Left Kharghalik at 9 A.M. All day enroute. Stayed for the night in Pushkam.

14 Left at 9 A.M. All day enroute. Crossed a river by ferry. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Yarkend and stayed there.

15 Visits to Akshakal and Swedish missionaries, talks about roads in the mountains and products of the Oase of Yarkend. Bazar inspected.

16 Call upon the Chinese Magistrate, conference about m mountain roads and vegetation in mountains. Calls upon various people who were said to know the mountains.

17 Seeds and cuttings packed in and sent off by cart to Kashgar. Excursion in vicinity of Yarkend to collect rice seeds. Unsuccessful. Visits of various people offering their services.

18 In Yarkend. Seeds bought, excursion out in the country; cuttings obtained of various fruit and ornamental trees. Negotiated about the purchase of different varieties of rices.

19 In Yarkend. Seeds bought. Visit of Chinese Magistrate. Left at noon. Stayed for the night in Sherakbazar.

December.

the products of Kristiania.

12 In Kristiania, market day. Seeds bought. Trunk large enough.

13 Left Kristiania at 9 A.M. All day auroute. Stayed for the night in Drammen.

14 Left at 9 A.M. All day auroute. Crossed a river by ferry. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Skiensfjord and slept there.

15 Visits to Akershus and Swedish missionaries, talks about roads in the mountains and products of the Case of Telemark. Seeds inspected.

16 Call upon the Chinese Legations, conference about mountain roads and vegetation in mountains. Call upon various people who were said to know the mountains.

17 Seeds and cuttings packed in and sent off by auto to Kongsberg. Excursion in vicinity of Tankend to collect pine seeds. Thousandweld. Visits of various people offering their services.

18 In Larvend. Seeds bought, excursion out in the country; cuttings obtained of various fruit and ornamental trees. Negotiated about the purchase of different varieties of fruit.

19 In Larvend. Seeds bought. Visit of Chinese Legislate. Left at noon. Stayed for the night in Drammen.

December

20 Left at 8:30 A.M. A heavy snow had fallen. Plodded the whole day through and stayed for the night in Kuphbad, a very poor place.

21 Left at 7:30 A.M. More snow had fallen. Plodded the whole day through and stayed for the night in Toplich, a very poor place.

22 Left at 7 A.M. Plodded through heavy snow until 2 P.M. when we reached Yengi-hissar. There was bazar that day but nothing new in our line was to be found.

23 Left at 9 A.M. Passed whole day through snow-covered country, arrived at dusk in a Kirghiz town, called Shagran-bazar and stayed there for the night.

24 In Shagran bazar. Obtained cuttings of peaches, grapes and apricots. Left at about 11 A.M. Arrived toward evening in Tash-malah, and stayed there. Bought some seeds.

25 Obtained cuttings in Tash-malah, left 10 A.M. Walked the whole day and arrived at 7 P.M. in Upal. Stayed there.

26 In Upal. Received visits of the notables of the town, talks about products of the locality, flora of the neighboring mountains. Was shown branches of the Thian-shan spruce and of a Juniper. Collected cuttings of fruit trees.

27 In Upal. Visits again of various notables. Left at 11 A.M. Walked the whole day; made camp at sunset;

December

20 Left at 6:30 A.M. A heavy snow had fallen. Plodded the whole day through and stayed for the night in Kuylan, a very poor place.

21 Left at 7:30 A.M. More snow had fallen. Plodded the whole day through and stayed for the night in Yuylin, a very poor place.

22 Left at 7 A.M. Plodded through heavy snow until 3 P.M. when we reached Yangi-hissar. There was bazar that day but nothing new in our line was to be found.

23 Left at 8 A.M. Passed while my through anti-opium country, arrived at noon in a Kirghis kirghi called Kharra-bazar and stayed there for the night.

24 In Kharra bazar. Obtained sufficiency of provisions, grapes and apricots. Left at about 11 A.M. Arrived toward evening in Sarmulak, and stayed there. Kirghi zone roads.

25 Obtained sufficiency in Sarmulak. Left 10 A.M. Walked the whole day and arrived at 7 P.M. in Ugal. Stayed there.

26 In Ugal. Received visits of the notables of the town, talks about products of the locality, items of the neighbouring mountains. Was shown specimen of the Sutan-khan spruce and of a Sangpo. Collected critiques of fruit trees.

27 In Ugal. Waits again of various notables. Left at 11 A.M. Walked the whole day made camp at sunset;

boiled tea water from snow, started to sleep near camp fire when Kirghiz men came and invited us to come to their tents. Wild ride in the cold, dark night to Kirghiz camp and pleasant receipt. Stayed there; the region is called Pustan Terek.

28 In Pustan Terek. Excursion in the wild and rugged mountains. Saw groves of Picea Schrenkiana, of Juniperis sp., etc., collected seeds and cuttings of various plants.

29 In Pustan Terek. Excursion in the mountains again. More cuttings and seeds collected. A fine hull-less barley bought.

30 Left Pustan Terek at 9 A.M. A heavy snow had fallen during the night, walked whole day through the desert and arrived at 6 P.M. in the Oase of Upal. Stayed there for the night.

31 Left Upal at noon. Enroute all day. Arrived at 8 P.M. in Tugutchok and stayed there for the night in a miserable, cold, damp room. Kashgar was only 4-5 hours away, but the night was cold and dark and men and horses too tired.

END OF ITINERARY REPORT.

boiled tea water from snow, started to sleep near camp fire. Ban Tirgdik men came and invited us to come to their tents. Villa rule in the mid, Ban night in Tirgdik was not pleasant except. Stayed there; the region is called Pratan Tarek.

28 In Pratan Tarek. Passed on in the wild and rugged mountains. Saw groves of Pines Jaborandiana, of Juniperis sp., etc., collected seeds and cuttings of various plants.

29 In Pratan Tarek. Remained in the mountains again. More cuttings and seeds collected. A fine bull-less barley bought.

30 Left Pratan Tarek at 9 A.M. Rainy snow had fallen during the night, welled whole day through the desert and arrived at 6 P.M. in the Zaso of Tyal. Stayed there for the night.

31 Left Tyal at noon. Journey all day. Arrived at 3 P.M. in Turgutsok and stayed there for the night in a miserable, cold, damp room. Chinger was only 4-5 hours away, but the night was cold and dark and man and horses too tired.

END OF MECHANIC JOURNAL.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Enclosed please find my accounts for the past quarter, (October, November, December, 1910). As you will see, there appear two currencies in them in the same country, but the accompanying explanatory note will, I hope, shed sufficient light upon this curiosity. Will you kindly draw this to the attention of those making these accounts into shape in case some difficulties should arise.

Trusting that everything reaches you in good condition, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Explanatory note in regard to the Currencies of Chinese Turkestan.

The unit of money in nearly the whole of Chinese Turkestan is the Fou-ping or Kashgar Tael, either in coin or as lump silver. The value of this tael is about 70 American cents but it fluctuates slightly each day; it is divided in two ways, one the decimal one and each tenth part is called a Mace, but also in a non-decimal way, viz., in cash; 400 cash making one tael and 40 cash one mace.

In those cities of Chinese Turkestan where Russian influence is strong, like in Kashgar for instance, there is also Russian currency in daily use and several Russian estab-

Rangoon, Burma Burma,

January 13, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bairdhill:

Enclosed please find my answers for the part question, (October, November, December, 1910). In the will was, there appear two curvature in them in the note section, and the accompanying explanatory note will, I hope, some additional light upon this curiosity. Will you kindly have this in the attention of those making these answers for allow in some difficulties should arise.

Trusting that everything reaches you in good condition, I remain

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. SMITH.

Explanatory note in regard to the Burmese-Siamese Problem.

The unit of money in Burma is the Burmese Burmese Turkestan is the Tra-ping or Indian Tael, either in coin or as lump silver. The value of this Tael is about 70 American cents, but it fluctuates slightly each day; it is divided in two ways, one the decimal one and each tenth part is called a Mace, but also in a non-decimal way, viz., in every 400 cash making one Tael and 40 cash one mace.

In those cities of Chinese Turkestan where Russian influence is strong, like in Kashgar (in Yarkand), there is also Russian currency in daily use and several Tartar rela-

lishments, like the post office and the customs house refuse to accept Chinese currency, while the Russian bank pays out only in Roubles, referring to native money-brokers to exchange it into Taels.

As such two different currencies will appear in the accompanying accounts. The salaries and subsistence of both the Russian-Turki and of the Chinese interpreter were paid out in Roubles, leaving it over to them to obtain as favorable an exchange as possible, whenever Russian currency was not accepted. This agreement had been made with them before they entered Chinese Turkestan, as it saved worry and inconvenience on both sides.

Trusting that this explanation may be sufficient, I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Hukuments, like the post office and the customs house dollars to accept Chinese currency, while the Russian rouble pass out only in Kuldja, refusing to notify money-changers to exchange it into Taels.

As such two different currencies will appear in the correspondence accounts. The silver and gold currency of the Russian-Turki and of the Chinese Interpreter were paid out in Kuldja, leaving it over to them to obtain on favorable exchange as possible, whenever Russian currency was not accepted. This agreement had been made with them before they entered Chinese Turkestan, as it saved worry and inconvenience on both sides.

Trusting that this explanation may be sufficient,

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. DRAKE.

1157.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 18, 1910.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

After lots of difficulties with customs house and postal authorities here, I was able at last to send off this morning 19 parcels to the American Consul, Mr. Jacob Conner, in St. Petersburg and I am requesting him to forward them to you at his earliest opportunity. These nineteen parcels contain 117 packages of cuttings, scions and budwood of various fruit and ornamental trees which I collected on my last journeys here. They are numbered 801 to 906 inclusive. I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes giving about all the information I was able to collect about this material. Some numbers, however, come in for some special mentioning, viz.,

Well, first a few general remarks. As you know I arrived here in Chinese Turkestan toward the end of October and nearly all fruits were finished then, therefore I had no opportunity to find out myself whether many of the things I have collected were really anything out of the ordinary. In taking cuttings or scions I had to trust to those informing me and---may I tell you that Orientals do not always handle the truth very carefully. It may come, therefore, to pass that several of the fruits will not be considered very superior to what we have already in the United States.

Shanghai, Chinese Maritime,

January 24, 1920.

Dear Mr. Hairchild:

After lots of difficulties with customs houses and postal authorities here, I was able at last to send off this morning 14 parcels to the American Consul, Mr. Jacob Gomer, in St. Petersburg and I am requesting him to forward them to you at his earliest opportunity. These minutes parcels contain 117 specimens of a tiger, antlers and hardwood of various fruit and ornamental trees which I collected on my last journeys here. They are numbered 801 to 906 inclusive. I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes giving about all the information I was able to collect about this material. Some numbers, however, come in for some special mentioning, viz.:

Well, first a few general remarks. As you know I arrived here in Chinese Turkestan toward the end of October and nearly all fruits were finished then, therefore I had no opportunity to find out exact whether any of the things I have collected were really anything out of the ordinary. In taking cuttings or scions I had to trust to those informing me and--may I tell you that Orientals do not always handle the truth very carefully. It may also, therefore, happen that several of the fruits will not be considered very valuable by what we have already in the United States.

Well, there are many peaches, nectarines and apricots among this shipment. We probably won't have the stock at hand to bud every single eye and so I suggest to take 1/2 dozen or 10 pieces of each number. Some of these apricots, nectarines and peaches may be hardier and more drought resistent than existing varieties in America and may be experimented with in the more northern regions.

Of the various plums and prunes, I would like to see some sent to Prof. U. P. Hedrick at Geneva, New York, who writes a monograph on them.

Prunus tomentosa, Nos. 813, 814, 897 and 898, may be experimented with in the northern regions of the United States and some of the budsticks might be sent to Ames, Iowa, to be budded on Amygdalus davidiana or on various sp. of Prunus.

I am sorry to have to disappoint those people who believe that grapes or pomegranates could be successfully grown without protection in the more northern climates. As you see from the inventory notes, they are buried in winter here in Turkestan. Of course, in my own opinion, that doesn't alter the thing a bit, in fact the more care one has to take of a thing, the more one loves and appreciates it and this covering up in winter of grapes, pomegranates and figs can certainly be experimented with in those sections of the United States where the summers' heat is great enough to ripen the

Well, there are many peonies, nectarines and apricots among this shipment. We probably won't have the stock at hand to hand every single one and as I suggest to take 1/2 dozen or 10 pieces of each number. Some of these apricots, nectarines and peonies may be hardier and more strong resistant than existing varieties in America and may be experimented with in the more northern regions.

Of the various plums and prunes, I would like to see some sent to Prof. U. P. Hedrick at Geneva, New York, who writes a monograph on them.

Persian tamarisks, No. 1119, 1124, 1127 and 1128, may be experimented with in the northern regions of the United States and some of the Dwarfs might be sent to Ames, Iowa, to be tested on Amygdalus Davidiana or on various sp. of Prunus.

I am sorry to have to disappoint those people who believe that grapes of Transcaucasia could be successfully grown without protection in the very northern climates. In you are from the Invercargill district, they are buried in winter here in Turkestan. Of course, in my own opinion, that doesn't alter the thing a bit, in fact the more care one has to take of a thing, the more one loves and appreciates it and this covering up in winter of grapes, pomegranates and figs can certainly be experimented with in those sections of the United States where the winter last is great enough to plant the

fruits and the wood, but where the cold of winter is great enough also to kill the wood back again, if not artificially protected.

The two numbers of Tamarix (869 and 870) are interesting. I suggest to ask Prof. Mason's opinion in regard to the distribution of them.

Among the variou willows and poplars there are some rare varieties and they ought to be distributed to various places. Those coming from the cooler regions of Turkestan, like Nos. 873, 874, 877, 881, 882, 883, 887 might in part go to Ames, to Prof. Sargent, to the Arboretum in Ottawa or some other places where they will be appreciated. No. 884, Populus alba var. is a variety of burly or bird's eye growth. Mr. Kirkpatrick in Texas somewhere makes a specialty of such trees.

Then there are the numbers 891, 892, 893 and 894 which are all very good things and ought to come in for an extra share of good treatment. No. 891, a strange plum, may be new!

Although we have quinces enough, the one sent under No. 899 is able to stand considerable alkali and great summer heat.

The various elms, Nos. 900, 901, 902, and 903 might be given to a competent nurseryman for propagation, also some I would like to go to Prof. Sargent.

The two numbers of Dargaud, No. 304 and 305, may also be of interest to Prof. Dargaud, being the garden at Aix.

And the last number, 306, Aquarelle Ex, is probably both of interest to Mr. Morton and to those interested in growing more ornamental plants in the drier sections of the United States.

No. 280, a mulberry, I wish to see discussed at length Mr. Wm. T. Lynch, who is specially interested in them.

The pomegranates, Non. 284, 285 and 286 are something entire New in Chinese Turkestan. I wonder how they will compare with those we have already.

Well, sir, I have said all. Trust everything reaches you in good condition. I am

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. H. MAYNE.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among the numberous letters I have received from you there is one dated Nov. 7, 1910, that calls for a reply by itself, viz., your desire to know from me how much money I will need about for the rest of the fiscal year, so you may know whether anything could be spared out of my appropriation to assist in appointing a Mr. Stuntz.

Well, this is a rather curious case. I am far away from Washington and do not know exactly how things are going with you there and do not quite know how high expense have run, but in case Miss Goss has left, isn't her salary available for Mr. Stuntz? Then, now that Dr. van Fleet has left our work more or less, isn't a share of his compensation also left to you?

Well, my expenses for this coming half year may be rather large, but they also may be quite small. It depends upon the regions I am moving in. Should I explore more of the mountains in Russian Turkestan then my outlays are no doubt going to be considerably larger than by travelling more in Chinese Turkestan. And now this is the question. I had been in hopes that my Chinese interpreter would have stuck to me, then I would have gone from here to Kuldija and then through the Muldus and Kunges valleys down to Urumtsi and Turfan, which would have taken this whole winter and spring; in summer I would have traversed the regions from Turfan to Lanchow, in which last

Dawson, Claude Montague,

January 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Among the numerous letters I have received from you there is one dated Nov. 7, 1910, that calls for a reply by itself, viz., your desire to know from me how much money I will need about for the rest of the fiscal year, so you may know whether anything could be spared out of my appropriation to assist in appointing a Mr. Smith.

Well, this is a rather curious case. I do not know from Washington and do not know exactly how things are going with you there and do not quite know how high expenses have run, but in case later than his left, isn't any salary available for Mr. Smith? Then, now that we, we first has left our work more or less, isn't a share of his compensation also left to you?

Well, my expenses for this coming half year may be rather large, but they also may be quite small. It depends upon the regions I am moving in. Should I explore more of the mountains in Kawlin Territory then my outlays are no doubt going to be considerably larger than by travelling more in Chinese Turkestan. Let me this is the question. I had been in hopes that my Chinese interpreter would go about to me, then I would have gone from here to Kuldja and then through the Kuldja and Tarim valley down to Yarkand and Khotan, which would have taken this whole winter and nothing in summer I would have traversed the regions from Turfan to Aksuhsu, in which last

city I would have arrived in autumn. Then my intentions were to collect all of the persimmons, peaches, pears and other fruits for which the Yellow River valley is so well known. In Sianful, for instance, (Shensi Province) there are said to be more varieties of persimmons than in any other part of China. I slowly would have come down the Yellow River regions and have collected until spring time prevented me from sending any more cuttings. Then it would have been 1912 and I either would have been ready to return to civilization or do something else. Now, however, Mr. Ting, the Chinese interpreter, has informed me that he is not willing and not able to rought it any longer; in case it all could go sitting in a cushion-lined carriage, he would go yet, but of course to find something of interest one has to go away from the beaten tracks and to forsake ease and comfort.

Now I have been looking about for another hardy sort of a Chinaman who could speak besides Chinese either English, German, French, Dutch or Russian, but--one might wait here for years and still may not find one, for the class of Chinese that are here are either officials, merchants or rascals. The Chinese are merely intruders here, utterly foreign to the land, its inhabitants and its customs, but of course, they are the rulers and the natives have an awe for them and a foreigner travelling about must have a good

ably I would have arrived in autumn. Then my intentions were to collect all of the persimmons, pears, peaches and other fruits for which the Yellow River valley is so well known. In Shantung for instance, (Shensi Province) there are said to be more varieties of persimmons than in any other part of China. I slowly would have come down the Yellow River regions and have collected until spring time prevented me from sending any more cuttings. Then it would have been time for me to either have been ready to return to civilization or do something else. Now, however, Mr. Wang, the Chinese interpreter, has informed me that he is not willing and not able to remain at any longer; in case it all could go adding in a cushion-lined carriage, he would go yet, but of course to him something of interest one has to go away from the beaten track and to forsake ease and comfort.

Now I have been looking about for another hardy sort of a Chinaman who would speak besides Chinese either English, German, French, Dutch or Russian, one--one might well have for years and still may not find one, for the class of Chinese that are here are either officials, merchants or peasants. The Chinese are mostly contentedly, stately foreign to the land, (?) [illegible], of course, they are it- [illegible] and the native [illegible] for them and a foreigner travelling over that has a real

Chinese interpreter to assist him in visiting and receiving the Chinese officials and asking them their assistance in procuring horses, carts, guides, supplies, etc.

And now that matters stand this way, I have decided upon another route, viz., to go from here to Marinsk and then work my way through the well-wooded valleys of the Marin and the Kara-Kuldja, where a similar vegetation is said to exist as in the Yulduz and Kunges valleys, though less luxuriant. Wild apples, plums and other things, however, have been reported to me by some Russians, who were there a few years ago. Following the Kara-Kuldja I will come out in Ouskent and from there there is a good road to Andishan, where I am at the railroad again. Now my permit from St. Petersburg, allowing me to travel in Russian Turkestan has expired and I have telegraphed to the Governor General at Tashkent for a renewal, through the Russian Consul General here, Mr. S. W. Sokow, and I have been expecting an answer all these last days.

I probably will have to go from Andishan straight to Tashkent, and have an audience with the Governor General there, asking him to give me permission to explore the Chotkab, the Pseme and the Ablatoume regions for the various wild fruits there and then to proceed to the Issyk-kul regions and from there I would work my way along the Altai up to Irkutsk and from there come, by way of Kiakta and Urga, down to Peking and start then up the Yellow River valley as far as Lanchow.

Chinese interpreter he assisted him in visiting and identifying the Chinese officials and making them their acquaintance in personal events, wants, rules, supplies, etc.

In short, but matters stand this way, I have landed upon another route, viz., in an from Kaya to Kirghiz and I am work my way through the well-wooded valleys of the North and the Sara-Mulla, where a similar vegetation is said to exist as in the Yulduz and Kunja valleys, though less luxuriant, with apples, plums and other fruit, however, have been reported to me by some Russians, who were there a few years ago. Following the Sara-Mulla I will come out in Ouskent and from there there is a good road to Andijan, where I am at the railroad again. Now my permit from St. Petersburg, allowing me to travel in Russian Turkestan has expired and I have requested to the Governor General at Tashkent for a renewal, through the Russian Consul General here, Mr. S. V. Polov, and I have been expecting an answer all those last days.

Everybody will help me in a free English sense to Tashkent, and have an audience with the Governor General there, asking him to give me permission to explore the Gushuk, the Tarim and the Khotang regions for the various will travels there and then to proceed to the Lenghi-Kul region and from there I would work my way along the Alai up to Kunduk and from there down, by way of Osmin and Uryn, down to Kashgar and start then by the Yarkiv River valley as far as Leh.

There is a third plan yet, viz., in case I should not get the permission to go by way of Narinsk and Andishan I would go with my Russo-Turki interpreter and the assistance of an experienced native guide, from here to Kuldja, across the Thianshan, make my headquarters there for some time and then proceed to Chugutchak at the Biberian frontier, where foreigners are allowed to cross without special permits and then proceed either over Semi-palatinsk or by way of the Altai to the Trans-Siberian R. R. From where I might go East or West.

Now all these writings here are simply a prelude to what I intend to say, viz., the trip as mentioned under No. 1, is probably out of the question. It would have been an intermediate journey for so far as expenses are concerned.

Trip No. 2, which seems likely to realize at the present is a rather expensive one, as everything in Russian Turkestan is much higher than there in Chinese Territories.

Trip No. 3, the last, is probably the cheapest at the beginning and may turn out more expensive at the end.

And so all things taken into consideration the probabilities are that my travelling for the rest of the fiscal year1910-11 won't be much dearer than it has been up to December 1910. Now as you may see from my accounts, the expenses for the quarter, July, August and September, 1910, have been (roughly) $1225.00, for the quarter October, November, and December, 1910 (roughtly) $1456, or a total for the past half year of $2690.00, or let us say $2700. This means

[illegible] There is a total plan ever, viz., is [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] to do by any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$5400 for the whole year. So in case nothing extraordinary or unusual should happen I will have again a balance of let us say $500 upon which you may count with a good degree of certainty. I further will keep you fully advised how my financial matters are running in the near future.

Well, this is about all about the financial part, later on I will come back again upon that letter of November 7, 1910. Believe me to be, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have only occasionally referred to the many letters I have been receiving from you, but now I hope to answer them in more detail. There are several reasons for not having responded sooner. The main one is that I have not been feeling entirely well these last times. We suffered a good many privations on our last journey, for the weather was cold and we had much snow and even here in Kashgar there is no good inn to be found and we had the first days pretty chilly and uncomfortable times. The foreigners living here cannot

$6800 for the whole year. So in case nothing extraordinary or unusual should happen I will have again a balance at the end of the year, you may count on it with great certainty. I further will keep you fully advised how my financial matters are running in the near future.

Well, this is about all about the financial part. Later on I will come back again upon that labor of November 7, 1910. Believe me to be, Mr. Hatchitt,

Yours respectfully,

Walter E. Hatch.

Seelyer, Clinton Township,
January 7, 1911.

Dear Mr. Hatchitt:

These last days I have only occasionally referred to the many letters I have been receiving from you, but now I hope to answer them in more detail. There are several reasons for not having responded sooner. The main one is that I have not been feeling entirely well these last times. We suffered a real many privations on our last journey, for the weather was cold and we had much snow and even here in Seelyer there is no good inn to be found and we had the first days pretty chilly and uncomfortable times. The foreigners living here cannot

accommodate hardly any guests in winter as they themselves suffer a good deal from cold and discomforts and so we have rented some rooms and furnished them as well as we could with our own and with borrowed furniture. My little trunks serve for chairs and tables at the same time, and a bedsheet covers up a large door, taken off its hinges, which serves as my "grand" writing table. The weather too, this winter here is very unpleasant, nearly every day a leaden sky, interchanged by snowfall every other day and only a few hours bright sun light for a whole week. Nearly all of the foreign element here are out of sorts and some even seriously ill. Well, I have had now a stroke of it and both the Russiand the Chinese interpreters are unwell. Then thentroubles with those interpreters and guides! My! Kipling was right in saying: "Down to Gahenna or up to the Trone, he travels fastests, who travels alone." But one simply cannot do without men! You in civilized life have your stenographers and domestic servants, and we out in the wild lands have our interpreters and guides. Now I have for instance this Mr. Ting who has been treated so well by Mr. Sowers and by me; well, he positively does not want to rough it any more, he gave me an awful lot of trouble on this past journey and prevented me in some cases from going more into the wilderness. And now I am afraid he simply will stay here and live a life of idleness again, until he has spent his last

Kopeck. Then we have my Russian interpreter. He is a German who has lived for 14 years in Tashkent and has learned Russian and Turki fairly well in that time; he has gotten it into his head to start some sort of a business of his own this spring and thinks he can make money with all sorts of things. Then I had a native Mohammedan guide with me from Khotan and expected he would take the place of Mr. Ting as he spoke Chinese quite well, but--he got homesick and lost all ambition and energy (and these natives here haven't got too much of these things anyway) and I had to pay him off and let him go. We are here in one of the back corners of this world of ours and to find suitable men is like hunting for white ravens. Many foreigners who come here make the most of a bad job in this line of getting reliable assistants and I am doing likewise and you have little idea there in Washington what a time and trouble it takes to get plant material here. Just now we are already for two weeks negotiating about getting different varieties of rice seeds.

It is also a strange matter that my permission to travel again in Russian Turkestan hasn't come as yet. Two weeks ago there was an Englishman here who was refused permission by the Governor General and was told to have his Embassy in St. Petersburg arrange matters for him. With some understanding, however, he was allowed to proceed as far as Andishan, all details of this case haven't been given out, of course. I wonder how they will treat me. Of course, my name is well known in the ledgers of the administration of Russian Turkestan

Lynch. Then we have my Russian interpreter. He is a German who has lived for 14 years in Goldfield and has learned Russian and Turki fairly well in that time. He was going to take his head to start some sort of a business of his own like selling and taking he can make money with all sorts of things. When I had a native Tchamuda guide with me from Bokara and expected he would take the place of Ir. Ming he is quite Chinese quite well, but--he got homesick and lost all ambition and energy (and these natives here haven't got too much of those things anyway) and I had to pay him off and let him go. He are here in one of the back corners of this world of course and to find suitable men is like hunting for white ravens. Many foreigners who come here make the most of a bad job in this line of getting reliable assistants and I am doing likewise and you have little idea there in Washington what a time and trouble it takes to get plant material here. Just now we are already for two weeks supplied by about different varieties of Pot seeds.

It is also a strange matter that my commission to travel again in Russian Turkestan hasn't come as yet. Two weeks ago there was an Englishman here who was returned prominent by the Governor General and was said to have his Embassy in St. Petersburg arrange matters for him. He was successful, however, he was allowed to proceed as far as Tashkent, all details of this case haven't been given out, of course. I wonder how they will treat me. Of course, my name is well known in the ledgers of the administration of Russian Turkestan

and I don't expect any troubles. And in case they should object by me going the unbeaten track from Narinsk to Andishan, I might take a different route altogether, as I stated in my letter yesterday. The only thing is this, by going very far into the wilds of Chinese Turkestan, one has no chance whatsoever, to send parcels with cuttings or scions any longer. For instance, if I went from here to Turfan to get that seedless grape there, well, that would take me 50 days by carts from here and then I would have to hurry back to Kyldja which would take me another 30 days and then the Russian post office or customs house in Kuldja might refuse to send them and "voila tout." For some peculiar reasion or another the authorities here refuse to accept grape cuttings for transit through the mails, so in case some of such things should reach you, please do not say much about it. Travelling in these parts of the world is indeed not all pleasure. And if one only found a whole lot of rare things, but even that is not the case. A good thing, however, that man has hope left, without it life would be too dreary altogether.

And now we get the letters. The first is dated February 23, 1910, and was delayed apparently at all stations in Russia. It speaks about sending photos taken with the little camera, to be utilized in the bi-weekly bulletin. Well, the little camera has since long been received by you and that point has therewith been settled. And about sending

and I don't expect any trouble. And in case they should object to my going the unknown track from Warsaw to Antwerp, I might take a different route altogether, as I stated in my letter yesterday. The only thing is this, by going very far into the wilds of Chinese Turkestan, one has no chance whatsoever, to send parcels with clothing or which may longer. For instance, if I went from here to Kuldja to get that much-less grape there, well, that would take me 30 days by carts from here and then I would have to hurry back to Kuldja which would take me another 30 days and then the Russian post office or customs house in Kuldja might refuse to send them and "voila tout." For some peculiar reason or another the authorities here refuse to accept large packages for transit through the mails, so in case some of such things should reach you, please do not say much about it. Everything in some parts of the world is indeed not all pleasure. And if one only found a whole lot of rare things, but even that is not the case. A good thing, however, that one has long left, without it life would be too dreary altogether.

And now we get to the letters. I'm first in March February 27, 1921, and was delayed apparently at all stations in Russia. It appears about sending photos taken with the little camera, to be utilized in the Sunday Welfare. Well, the little camera has since long been received by you and that point has therefore been settled. And about Ford's

photos with the shipments; yes, I myself would be too glad to do so, but I will need to carry a whole developing and printing outfit with me and will first need a course of instruction in all these matters. I am afraid these things are out of the question on this trip. Of late I have seen some developing and printing work by amateurs and it was really a pity to see the damage that had been done to otherwise good exposures, by faulty developing. As you may remember, I have also been in correspondence with Mr. Dorsett about these same matters.

Letter of September 16, 1910, with enclosure of list of species of Asparagus wanted by Mr. J. B. Norton for his breeding work. I have been always on the lookout for Asparagus and send you by the last mail also some rhizomes under No. 906. I have also some seeds yet to send.

Letter of September 30, 1910, about the warrant for $5000 which we didn't know then had been burned. Well, I got the new one O.K. Thank you for the February number of the Geographic Magazine with Mr. Forrest's article in it. Well, botanically it is decidedly uninteresting; ethnologically, however, it is quite nice, although similar tribes of men live both in Sumatra and in Borneo. You say about Mr. Forrest referring to his abilities as an explorer and that there is so much to be done yet in our line that we ought to enlist as many good men in it as possible. Please be somewhat more explicit and tell me in a next letter what sections of the world ought to be explored from our point of view! I count upon an answer for it also may affect my future travel!

photos with the enlargers yet. I myself would be too glad to do so, but I will need to carry a good developing and printing outfit with me and will first need a course of instruction in all these matters. I am afraid to see photos are not of the question on this trip. Of late I have been developing and printing work by amateurs and it was really a pity to see the damage that had been done by otherwise good amateurs, by faulty developing. As you may remember, I have also been in correspondence with Mr. Gerald Hunt about more matters.

Letter of September 14, 1919, with enlargements of five of species of Aspergillus wanted by Mr. G. H. Hunt for his breeding work. I have been always on the lookout for aspergillus and send you in the last mail some photomicrographs Mr. Hoh. I have also some cards yet to come.

Letter of September 30, 1919, about the remark for $500 which we didn't have this we have found. Also, I get the new one O.K. Thank you for the following number of the Copyright Magazine with Mr. Hunt's article in it. Well, botanically it is decidedly mediocre, chemically, however, it is quite nice, showing skillful careful work in live both in Dunkirk and in Cornell. You may think of, however, relating to his activities on a research on what seems to me to be done yet in our line. But we ought to relate as many good men in it as possible. Hence be somewhat more explicit and tell me in a much longer card questions I the world ought to be answer from one point of view. I could upon an answer for it also my effort to render herself

About this Salsola richteri, seeds sent under No. 1373a, photo No. 474, and how to grow it. Well, Mr. Paletsky told me that he had the greatest success in sowing the seeds of all these Central Asian desert plants in autumn, in a moist sandy soil out in the open. During the following spring and summer the plants come up and when large enough, are transplanted that same autumn or next spring to their permanent localities and in transplanting one always has to count upon a fair percentage of loss. In case I myself only had a small quantity of seeds, I would sow them in flats, which had been slightly burned inside, so as to sterilize them and use a medium light, sterilized soil and sow them under glass, picking off the seedlings as they were old enough to be transplanted and put each one in a pot, and then in a sash frame. The localities where they will grow best, are, of course, those where the air is naturally dry. A treatment as is given young Eucalypti will in all probability also suit them, save that the seeds remain dormant much longer and that a much greater care in watering will have to be observed.

How much rainfall there occurs in the regions where the Saxaul tree grows, well, very little, not more than a few inches per year, but there is nearly always a considerable amount of subsoil moisture, where those trees grow best.

About this Capt. Waters in San Miguel and his growing some of these Central Asian sand binders; well, I would advise him to try the Genistas from the Canary and Madeira Islands and

In my talk Beauty vindicated, mentioned last week (p. 1272a, photo No. 474), was her to grow it. Well, Mr. Pilsbury told me that he had the greatest success in saving the seeds of all these Central Asian desert plants in autumn, in a moist sandy soil out in the open. During the following spring and summer the plants come up and when large enough, are transplanted that same autumn or next spring to their permanent local sites and in transplanting one simply has to count upon a fair percentage of loss. In case I myself only had a small quantity of seeds, I would try more or less, with the most slightly burned lumps, as one is sterilizing them and use a moist light, sterilized soil and now then water it, by pinching off the seedlings as they have six months in a greenhouse and put each one in a pot, and then in a cold frame. The localities where they will grow best, are, of course, those where the air is naturally dry. A treatment as is given among Mesolyphi will in all probability also work there, save that the seeds remain dormant much longer and that a much greater care in watering will have to be observed.

How much rainfall there occurs in the regions where the Central Asian grows, well, very little, not more than a few inches per year, but there is nearly always a considerable amount of moisture, where those trees grow best.

Among this Genus, Ulmus is non hybrid and its growing some of these Central Asian and Siberian well, I would advise also to try the Siberian from the Amur, of Dahurian Islands and

Ulex europaens and other coast plants from the Mediterranean regions. These Central Asian desert plants want a high summer temperature and a cold, dry winter. Some Lyciums and Asutralian coast plants might also suit Capt. Waters' idea; of these Saxauls, Salsolas and Calligonums I would not advise him to sow many.

Letter of October 6, 1910, about the bad fact that the wild persimmon stock from Chang-li and Tangsi failed to grow. It seems very strange; for those things were some of my earliest introductions. I collected this wild persimmon No. 518 on February 28, 1906, thatis almost 5 years ago, and sent them straight to Chico. I believe this fellow to be the original D. sinensis and Mr. Hume is right in wanting it. For moist, mild-wintered regions, it is progably better than either D. virginiana or D. Lotus. I found it wild in some copses between Tanghsi and Hanchow. The few plum-sized fruits which I found on the ground had all the seeds decayed in them and therefore I sent scions. Some people who may be able to send you seeds and scions are Rev. Alex. Kennedy in Tangsi, China; Rev. Dr. J. M. W. Farnham, American Presbyterian Mission Shanghai, China; Rgt. Rev. C. E. Moule, Hancow, China. All these people should have a tin tube sent to them with some packing moss and oil paper and a photo, No. 125 to show them exactly what you want. Please have a look in my unborn bulletin, I say something there about that white-barked persimmon.

Letter of October 15, 1910. About this burned-up warrant for $5000. Yes, that is rather a romantic affair. If the newspapers get hold of it, they will make something sensational out of it, running like this, "$5000 burned. Government explorer left stranded in far away Asia as a result. Relief soon to come, etc." I hope no other mail for me was burned at the same time. It gave Mr. Heingartner perhaps also a scare when he got those cablegrams. Well, the duplicate warrant has come safely in my possession now, the Consular letter being sealed with three seals and I hope to cash it here if they can handle such a big affiar here. I have been using my own money for all these months just like I have done so many times out in China. It was a good thing that I hadn't taken my salary out at all and also that those $500.00 left over from last year were still in my possession. if it had not been for these two factors, I would have had to cable you for money from Tashkent.

I am very pleased that you have put my work before the Secretary; it cannot be, of course, a complete report of what we have introduced, for the good work is getting along all the time, although I am afraid a good many things have been lost. You say the Secretary is especially anxious to get good things for the northwestern country. Yes, I know that. But where are we going to find them? There is no great promising region on this globe of ours with a climate similar to that of the Upper Mississippi Valley and where all sorts of good things

Letter of October 16, 1931. Many this scrawled warrant for $2000. Yes, that is more a quantity which if the newspapers get hold of it, they will make some sensational out of it, running like this, "$2000 burned. Government explorer left stranded in far away land as a result. Relief soon to come, etc." I hope no other mail for me was burned at the same time. It gave Mr. Hedgpeth perhaps also a scare when he got two envelopes. Well, the duplicate warrant has come safely in my possession now, the former letter being sealed with wax-seals and I hope to cash it here if they can handle such a big affair here. I have been using my own money for all these months just like I have done so many times out in China. It was a good thing that I hadn't taken my salary out as all and also that those $200.00 left over from last year were still in my possession. If it had not been for these two factors, I would have had to make try for money from Tientsin.

I am very pleased that you have put my case before the Secretary. It would be, of course, a complete report of what we have introduced, for the good work is getting along all the time, although I am afraid a good many failures have come up. The new Secretary is economically minded to the good thing for the northwestern country. Yes, I know that. But where are we going to from that. There is no need preaching religion on this plain of ours with a climate similar to that of the Upper Mississippi Valley and where all sorts of good things

are to be found. In fruits especially breeding will be almost the only solution, breeding and improving on the lines Mr. S. G. Patten in Charles City, Iowa, is following for all these years with so much success as Mr. Taylor and I were able to see a few summers ago.

Letter of October 22, 1910, about those 10 photographic plates and films, last on the way from Tiflis to Washington, D. C. Yes, a good thing you took it up with the Department of State; that may make it more effective.

I also see that two cases with seeds and herbarium material had been received, but were not opened. I didn't hear after that any more in what state these things were, but suppose O.K. as many of the things appear in Bulletin of F.P.I. No. 51.

Letter of October 27, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Marsden Manson's photo with his "Sierra Bureau". Yes, it looks to be a very handy camping outfit, I have some smaller ones like that with me and in dry regions they are very convenient, but--when a rain catches one then many things get spoiled. On our last journey one of these bags slipped into the water, as our horses were wading a broad, stony river and the flour, salt and sugar had become in a very short time a beautiful, inseparable mass. My thanks to you for your kindness of bringing this outfit to my notice.

are to be found. In fact, especially because will be always the only solution, travelling and improving on the lines to.

S. G. Patton in Charles City, Iowa, is thinking for all those years with so much success as he, Taylor and I were able to see a few months ago.

Letter of October 23, 1919, about three 10 photographic plates and films, left on the way from Kalla to Washington, D. C. Yes, a good thing you took it up with the Department of State; that may make it more effective.

I also see that two cases with music and lantern-slides material had been received, but none are opened. I didn't hear after that any more in what about those things were, but suppose G.K. as many of the things a year in Bulletin of N.T.L. Co. Co.

Letter of March 27, 1921, with enclosure - Mr. Harsden Lemon's photo with his "Kodak Bracket". Yes, it looks to be a very handy camping outfit. I have some smaller one like that with me and in dry regions they are very convenient, but--was a trip a bless for the dry lands.

On our last journey one of those days although into the bar, as our horses were making a break, stony river and the River, and sugar had become in a very short time a beautiful, impassable mass. We lunch to get our clothes to bringing this outfit to my notice.

Letter of November 1, 1910, in which you say that you hope we are not mistaken in regard to the quality of material found in Chinese Turkestan because of the drought resistency and hardiness of plants there. Well, I think we are somewhat mistaken, for it doesn't get very cold here and plants do not suffer so very much from lack of water, for everything is irrigated and where no irrigation is practiced there is an absolute desert. Then those things that are tender, like grapes, pomegranates and figs are covered up in winter. The great hopes I mainly have with this Turkestanese material is their comparatively great resistence to alkali and their power to withstand very dry heat and great extremes of temperatures. And in apricots we really may expect some hardier varieties, able to grow in various parts of the west. I wrote some suggestions in this line on the inventory notes which I sent you last week. Please have a look through them, in case you personally are interested in some of these things.

There is also a line in that letter of November 1, 1910, which I like to take up and hear some more about, viz., "For there is so much of importance to be found in other parts of the world, that we shall begrudge the time you spend in that region where little is to be had." I would like to hear from you in a next letter which parts of the world you have in mind. Please send a list of various regions you think worth exploring from an economic-botanical point of view so

Letter of December 1, 1940, in which you may find you have an very good reason to regard to the quality of material found in Chinese Turkestan because of the strength resistance and hardiness of plants there. Still, I think we are somewhat mistaken, for it doesn't get very cold here and plants do not suffer as very much from the lack of water, but everything is hardened and there is lacking in moisture in Southern China in a moderate degree. The three things that are tender, like grapes, watermelons and kiwi are covered up in winter. The great lesson I should see is a hardy tender material in their comparatively good conditions in Shansi and their power to withstand very low heat and extremes of temperature. And is evidence to really may expect some hardier varieties, while to grow in warmer parts of the west. I wrote some suggestions in that line in the inventory notes which I sent you last week. Those have a few things that, in my opinion, are particularly worth interested in some of these things.

There is also a line in that letter in December 1, 1940, which I like to take up on most and more about, like "for there is no much of importance to be found in so or parts of the world, that we shall regretting the time you spend in that region where Lilly's is to be had." I would like to hear from you in a much larger which people of the most you have in mind. Because need a lot of varieties regions can bring with exploring from an economic-botanical point of view so

I may gather information about it.

I see you also were ill for several days. Yes, that seems to be life. I begin to believe that there are few mortals on this world of ours who are not having those occasional spells of mental and of physical disorders. That is one of the reasons men have made unto themselves in their imaginations, regions where nothing of the sort will be known.

About some photos of self and guides. Well, we really had not very much to photograph of late, but the 40 or so exposures I made I just sent off to St. Petersburg to have them developed and printed. Has nothing appeared in American dailies and monthlies about our work in all that time I have been away now?

Letter of November 5, 1910, about sending freight bills, if possible. Up to the present I had to send them to the American Consul in Batoum to enable him to get the shipment, but I will see whether they are willing to supply me with duplicate bills.

Letter of November 7, 1910, in regard to this Mr. Stuntz. Well, he surely is a marvel, reading 11 languages. Where did he learn them all? Has he been abroad? How high is his salary going to be? No. I didn't know Miss Goss had resigned. I thought she had taken a three month's leave of absence.

I may gather information from it.

I see you also were ill for several days. Too, that seems to be life. I begin to believe that there are few mortals on this world of ours who are not having some occasional spells of mental and of physical disorders. That is one of the reasons we are only with (?) in imaginations, regions where nothing of the real will be seen.

About some phases of art and color. Well, we really had not very much to discuss of late, but the do so separates I made I just sent off to Mr. Tobenkins to have them developed and printed. This nothing happens in American dailies and nuthiles about our work in all that time I have been away now?

<u>Letter of November 6, 1916</u>, about sending freight bills, if possible. Up to the present I had to send them to the American Consul in Batum to enable him to get the shipment, but I will see whether they are willing to supply us with duplicate bills.

<u>Letter of November 7, 1916</u>, in regard to this it. Stuntz. Well, he surely is a marvel, months ll happens. Where did he learn that all? Has he been abroad? Now high is his salary going to be? Mr. I didn't know Miss Dow had resigned. I thought she had taken a three month's leave of absence.

I also see that you know I had a surplus left last year. I never received an answer upon the cablegram from Samarkand, neither on the letter in which I wrote you about sending this message. I suppose now, however, that you received both.

I also see in your P. S. that you are asking for a promotion for me, but with your shortness of money, how will that come about?

Letter of November 22, 1910, with enclosure of one letter of introduction for me from Mr. Curtis to Mr. V. F. Gnesin. In case I should return to Tashkent, I certainly hope to see this gentleman.

I didn't know anything of the big Democratic victory in the States until I got your letter. Yes, I wonder what the influence will be upon appropriations in general and upon our Plant Introduction work in particular. Of course, in case appropriations should be cut down, so that this exploration part of the business should be suspended, for awhile anyway, then in case there is such a possibility, I would like of course to be fully posted sometime before so that I may look out for my own future. In case exploration would not be possible any longer, what sort of places are open in the United States where a fellow like me would be able to do some good work yet. I would not care to stay very long in Washington, as you know me well enought for and a mere propagating garden, like ours at Chico certainly does not appeal to me. A plant-

I also see that you have I had a number last

last year. I never received an answer from the secretary

from Sacramento, neither on the letter in which I wrote you

about sending this message. I suppose now, however, that

you received both.

I also see in your N. S. that you are asking for

a promotion for me, but with your discretion of course, you

will that very [illegible]

Letter of November 20, 1920, with enclosure of

one letter of introduction for me from Mr. Gerald [illegible]

V. P. Gaeain. In case I should return to Salt Lake, I earnestly

hope to see this gentleman.

I didn't know anything of the big Democratic victory

in the States until I got your letter. Yes, I wonder what

the influence will be upon appropriations in general and upon

our Plant Introduction work in particular. Of course, in case

appropriations should be cut down, so that this multiplication

part of the business should be suspended, I am quite certain,

then in case there is such a possibility, I would like of

course to be fully posted anytime before so that I may look

out for my own future. In case anything should not be pro-

vided any longer, what work I planned to open in the United

States would follow like, we would be able to do some good

work yet. I would not care to stay very long in Washington,

as you know me well enough for and a more progressive position,

like once at Chico certainly does not appeal to me. A plant-

breeding station with an arboretum attached to it appeals most to me and one at preference in the Western parts of the United States or in New England. I expect some answerffrom you upon these matters!

And Mr. Powell resigning! Yes, I am very much surprised at that, but of course, every man has to know his own future best.

But what really shocks me is the fact that Dr. van Fleet was not able to hold his place in Chico for at least a couple of years longer. I do hope things won't go again to that sad state they were under Mouer's management. Mr. Beagles is not a man of scientific training and our garden will need a good deal of watching again. A good thing you have Mr. Dorsett with you now; he will look after Chico matters!

I am sorry to hear that Dr. Galloway didn't after all improve by his trip as we all hoped so fondly. In a next letter I hope to hear better news re this. I would like to hear from him what his impressions are about the Far East!

Letter of November 28, 1910. Mr. Wight being pleased to see my herbarium sheets made smaller. Yes, I will pay attention to that in the future. About my numbering herbarium specimens. Well, most times the herbarium material is collected long before seeds are ripe or cuttings available and it is only very rarely that one is able to dosso. In my last shipments of herbarium material there were several specimens that had a label with them referring to my inventory numbers. Itwould have been

a good thing for Mr. Wight to have added a note whether some of the material I sent in was new to our herbarium or otherwise interesting or whether it was much damaged or not on its long journey. To a fellow out in the field andh remarks are not only of interest but also of future uses.

Letter of December 13, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. R. Rathburn's letter about having received fossils from me; but--Samarkand is not in the Caucasus! I return your letter to you and also Mr. Rathbun's letter. I also enclose a letter from Mr. W. de Ravenell; those letters may be filed or destroyed, whatever the custom is to do in such cases. I also received a few letters with the name Ferghana spelled as Charkana.

Letter of November 25, 1910, with enclosures from Mr. Zappone and Mr. Esterly. I am glad to see that the balance of $491.93 which I would have had to return in normal cases has been made available to me without all that trouble of returning. I thank you for your assistance in it. I am also writing a letter to Mr. Zappone about it.

I also received several letters from Messrs. Dorsett and Bisset, which I will answer to them directly. In Mr. Dorsett's letter, however, of February 5, 1910, he mentions that my bulletin has not gone to the printer. I haven't heard for such a long time about that bulletin that I really do not know what to think about it. It seems strange that Mr. Aaronshon's bulletin, who is not connected with our Depart-

ment, should have been published so quickly, while some of our own contributions cannot be printed. I hope to be informed by you about plans you or others may have about my writings. In case it cannot be published, then I would like to see a number of copies be made from it and sent to various people and experimental stations. I also would like to have one copy reserved for me and kept in a fire-proof place.

Mr. Bisset wrote me in a letter dated September 13, 1910, that both you and Mr. Morsett are enthusiastic about the prospects as a fruit for arid regions of the Chinese Zizyphus. Well, I am glad to hear so. I also saw your own remarks in your hurried personal letter about this Chinese date and the original peach.

I have a few more things yet to answer, but I will do that in a next letter. Now I have to make a suggestion yet to you, viz., this. I feel that I am getting somewhat out of touch with the office and other matters, too, and several questions that I did in former letters haven't been answered even. Now, I know of course, that you have an awful lot of correspondence to attend to, but, my work has also an important bearing upon your work in general and now I suggest a simple remedy; viz., take a big envelope, mark in blue pencil Meyer upon it and keep that envelope at a handy place in one of your desk drawers. Now every time you read one of my letters asking for some information, just take a note sheet,

most, should have been published in quality, which can be our own contributions cannot be granted. I hope to be informed by you about plans you or others may have about my contribution. In case it cannot be published, then I would like to see a number of copies be made from it and sent to various people and educational societies. I also would like to have one copy reserved for me and kept in a blue-paper plane.

Mr. Blunt wrote me in a letter dated September 13, 1910, that both you and Mr. Sowerby are authorities about the properties as a fruit for cold storage of the Chinese Mandrake. Well, I am glad to hear so. I also see your remarks in your buried personal letter about the Chinese date and the equal pears.

I have a few more things yet to say, but I will do that in a next letter. Now I have to make a suggestion yet to you, viz., this. I feel that I am getting tired out of touch with the office and other matters, too, and several questions that I did to Professor Lottie Jackson's been answered yet. Now, I know of course, that you have an lot of correspondence to attend to, but, as you have also an important bearing upon your work in general and now I suggest a social weekly viz., [illegible]

point Moyer upon it and long that another [illegible] a long time in one of your dear letters. Now every time you [illegible] my letters only for [illegible]

scribble something on it and put it in the envelope. Also suppose you read something or talk about something and you say to yourself, well, now look here, Meyer ought to know this, just scribble it down again and put it in the envelope. Or you get a photo from Chico, or Brooksville or some other place where our interests are mutual, just try to put that also in the envelope. Or something in a newspaper strikes you as being of value to me, just pencil mark it and put it in the envelope. And now there comes a certain time that you feel in the right sort of a mood to write me, then you empty that envelope and having looked through all the notes, you write me a solid letter. What do you think about my proposal?

In a former letter I asked you whether Prof. Hansen was again in Turkestan. Did you get that letter? In this letter there are also a number of matters I expect from you an answer on. Well, this is then all for the present.

I remain, with best of regards also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

scribble something on it and put it in the envelope. Also suppose you read something or talk about something you say to yourself, well, now look here, I have read it over this, just scribble it down again and put it in the envelope. Or you get a photo from Chicago, or Brooklyn or some other place where our interests are mutual, necessary to put that also in the envelope. Or suppose it's something either you as being of value to me, just sketch out it and put it in the envelope. We are there-fore a terrible time that you feel in the right part of a mood to write me, then you simply take that envelope and having looked through all the notes, you write me a solid letter. How do you think about my proposal?

In a former letter I asked you another thing. Lemon was again in Worcester. Did you get that letter? In this letter there are also a number of questions I asked that you answer me. Well, this is enough for the present.

I remain, with best or regards also to all in the office,

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Doherty.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days ago I received your letter of October 14, 1910, with the appendix to it Chinese Turkestan Exploration, Foreign Seeds, Acct. 60. - S.F.I. No. 60.1.

Well, this letter calls for some special answer. You say, in case you were in difficulties like I was there in Russian Turkestan, you would make a big jump to some other region. Yes, and what region would you take? I have also thought so a few times and have had in mind the Volga region; the Ural Mountains; the Altai in Southern Siberia, and the Lake Baikal region. In case I really wouldn't have been able to proceed to Chinese Turkestan, I would have gone again to St. Petersburg, would have consulted specialists there on the floras and products of these various regions mentioned before and then would have gotten competent assistants and gone off, after I had been in correspondence with you about it, of course. Now, however, I am in Chinese Turkestan, a country somewhat like a cul de sac and have my difficulties here, too, of what I wrote you in a recent letter.

Now I see that the Northwestern country especially has to come in for a good share of new things. But--where are we going to get them from? There are not any longer many good new things left on this world fit to grow under rather adverse

Dodge, Milton Wendell,

Feb. 14, 1941.

Dear Mr. McLoughlin:

A few days ago I received your letter of March 14, 1940, with the appeals to the Grange Commission regarding Forester Deeds, Acct. 60. - D.F.T. No. 60.1.

Well, this letter calls for some special answer.

You say, in some you have in mind Ohio. I see there in Western Pennsylvania, you would make a big jump to some other region. Yes, our what region would you prefer? I know also there is a few times and have had in mind the Ozark region; the Rural Rehabilitation; the AAPA in Southern Illinois, and the Lake Erie region. In case I really would have been glad to proceed to Ottawa Township, I would have gone again to St. Petersburg, would have committed specialists there on the Ozarks and practice of those Western regions, or visited Ontario and then would have gotten acquainted considerably, gone out, after I had been in correspondence with you about it, of course. Now, however, I am in Ottawa Township, a growing somewhat like a cat do see and have my [illegible] here, too, or need I write you in a [illegible].

Now I see that the Northwestern country apparently has to come in for a good share of our thinking. Where are we going to get them from? There are not many Rangers many good men things left on this earth and OK to your [illegible] advance

conditions as are experienced in the Northwest. As I wrote you already, climatic conditions here are not to be compared with those of the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. We would have to go very much farther North for similar conditions. And then we got the Volga regions and Western Siberia to a great degree, also Manchuria and certain sections of Eastern Siberia. But --- with the exception of the first named region, I never heard fo very striking novelties in the lines of fruits or remarkable new plants. Manchuria I went through pretty well and the things I got there have probably been tested here and there. A rather raw climate and a great variety of good things, never go together, Mr. Fairchild! Even the cherries and apples from Central Russia have in many cases been seriously injured in Iowa and other parts in the Northwest in past winters. So what are we going to do about it? In case the mountains here were clothed with vegetation, we might have found something good yet, but---they are appallingly barren! Yes, I am aware that the greater part of plants coming from Asia find a more congenial home in California than anywhere else in the United States, but California cannot help that. It is the same case in the Riviera and in Southern England. Such regions are bound to become centers of a higher horticulture. It is not my unwillingness to get something good for the Northwest but it is my unableness to find good things.

I see your remarks about the Issyk-Kul region. Yes,

even there it isn't cold in the sense of the Northwestern country? However, that region is included in the plans I made up, and so are the Pskeme, Tchotkal and Ablatoume regions, where wild grapes, wild walnuts, wild plums and wild apples occur. But there it is not exceedingly cold and there seems to be much snow there in winter, covering up vegetation pretty snugly. And to give further proof a mildness of winter climate, I may mention that Capus states that in the Pskeme valley wild pistaches and wild almonds occur! Rather bad prospects for very hardy things! Nos, those wild types of Vitis vinifera will never growunprotected in the Eastern States or in the Middle West, it is not always the cold they object it, but it is the great moist heat of summer with very hot nights and changeable temperatures that make them so liable to all sorts of diseases. Gardeners, growing grapes in greenhouses all over the world, know too well mildew, blight and various other diseases of the grape and therefore it is that one always smells the odor of sulphur in these greenhouses.

Now, I will answer in brief various points in the project Chinese Turkestan Explorations:

Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, all agreed on.

Point 10. General plant of work. Searching. Have not been able to find yet Pirus bucharica; P. Korshinskyi and P. heteraphylla.

Have not yet found Medicago cancellata and M. glutinosa.

Have been in correspondence about both; the last is very much more promising as a fodder plant than the first.

Hardy olives of the South Crimea. Got them in 11 varieties, cuttings have been received in Washington.

Paradise apple from the Caucasus. Found them and sent cuttings under No. 768.

Ficus afghanistancia. No specimens of this to be found in the Kew herbarium, while Prof. V. Lipsky, the great Russian specialist on Central Asian plants, told me that it is only a variety of the ordinary fig, Ficus carica. It grows in very temperate regions, where wild pistache occurs. Have been in the mountains at the Persian frontier near Wesk-Tapa, but was not able to find a guide well enough acquainted with the region to assist us in finding it.

Forests of wild pistaches at Saraks near the Persian frontier. Had a very incompetent interpreter with me, who could not be relied upon and also there were more political difficulties in the way, therefore did not visit that region.

The fruits and cereals in the Oase of Merv. Studied them, sent a report and also grains.

Wild almonds in the Zarafshan Valley near Samarkand. Found them, sent seeds and herbarium material.

Wild pistaches in the Zarafshan Valley. Found only a few; sent herbarium material, seeds not ripe yet.

Grape culture in the Zarafshan Valley. Saw some of it, but it was too early to study the fruit.

have been in correspondence about bugs; the last is very much more promising as a trader plant than the first.

Hardy olives or the South Italian. Not been in 11 varieties, nothing have been received in exchange.

Remains only from the Department. Seems that the and nothing under 3. VA.

Plum efficiencies. No specimens of this to be found in the low bushes, while Prof. V. Alcock, the great Russian specialist on Central Asian plants, tells me that it is only a variety of the ordinary fig, Plum cuetes. It grows in very temperate regions, where wild pheasants abound. Have been in the mountains of the Caucasus (Prof. Alcock) but was not able to find a plant worth carrying with me, the region to which is in flight 11.

Dwarfs of wild gooseberry of Russian frontier. Had a very interesting interview with him, who could not be relied upon and also there are political difficulties in the way, therefore did not visit that region.

The fruits and cereals in the plan of Jesus. Studied them, and a report has also gone.

Wild almonds in the Caucasus. Only have a [illegible] found them, and seeds not ripe in early fall.

Wild pistachio in the Caucasus. Found only a few and further in material, seeds not ripe yet.

Origin mulberry in the Caucasus. Saw some of it, but it was too early [illegible] to track.

Pistache forests in Bokhara. For political reasons or through aggressiveness of Russian officials was not permitted to enter these regions.

Valley of the Pskeme to collect wild grapes and other wild fruits. Have not been there yet; intend to go there.

Thian-shan spruce (Picea Schrenkiana). Have only seen it at one place and all seeds we collected were worm-eaten.

Tchirtchik mountains for wild apples, plums, almonds, apricots, etc. The Tchirtchik mountains are part of the Pskeme region; haven't been there yet.

The apple region of Susak. Never heard of it before. Will find out about it.

Allai Mountains for wild plums. Interpreter could not get a permit to accompany me and alone I could not and would not go.

Osh for wild pears and peaches. There are no such things known in Osh. Everything is cultivated and all under irrigation.

The Oases of Kashgar, Yarkend, Karghalik, Guma and Khotan. Visited them and collected all good things. Did not got to Keria; Chinese interpreter unwilling and got reports also that nothing special was to be found, that was not also in Khotan. These oases are not extremely cold in winter. It very rarely goes down to zero Fahr. It is very hot in summer, however, and there is considerable alkali in the land.

Takoobe forests in Sokoro. Its political success or through appreciation of Kuelan officials was not permitted to make some replies.

Valley of the Pekoms to collect wild grapes and other wild fruits. Have not been there yet; intend to go there.

Tsian-shan spruce (Picea schrenkiana). Have only seen it at one place and all seeds we collected were worm-eaten.

Tonkotokin mountains for wild apples, plums, almonds, apricots, etc. The Tonkotokin mountains are part of the Sokoro region; haven't been there yet.

The apple region of Tsaur. Never heard of it before. Will find out about it.

Alaul Mountains for wild plums. Interpreter could not get a permit to accompany me and alone I could not and would not go.

Oak for wild pears and peaches. There are no such things known in Oak. Everything is cultivated and all under irrigation.

The Ossee of Kashgar, Yarkend, Karghalik, Guma and Khotan. Visited them and collected all good things. Did not get to Merial Chinese interpreter unwilling and got reports also that nothing special was to be found. That was not also in Khotan. These ossee are not extremely cold in winter. It very rarely goes down to zero Fahr. It is very hot in summer, however, and there is scarcely shade in the land.

The seedless grape of Turfan. It is a so-called Kishmis or Sultana as called in America, seems to thank its qualities to the fact that it grows in a region a few hundred feet below sea level, where the summers are exceedingly hot, and the atmosphere remarkably dry. The plants are grown in rows, the branches trailed over the earth, they are regularly irrigated and in winter are covered up with dry soil, like all grapes are in Chinese Turkestan. Turfan is between 50 and 60 days by cart from Kashgar and most of the way is through an exceedingly unprofitable country from a collector's point of view for it is nearly all irreclaimable deserts. (P. S. Try grape culture IN THE Salton basin on lines suggested here!)

Lake Issyk region. (Kul means lake in the Turki language). To find various ornamental shrubs, wild fruit trees and wild forage plants, a.o. Medicago falcata and M. platycarpa. Have not been there yet, but hope to collect there.

Thian Shan regions, with the valleys of the Yulduz and the Kunges for various wild fruits and ornamental shrubs. This is an enormous territory, and very inaccessable while the flora is not rich in species. May go there, but have to make special arrangements for a long soujourn; have not found suitable men as yet, willing to rough it any length of time.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a rather solid letter in the way I take the word solid. I probably will hear some more about matters, brought forward here. In case Mr. Stuntz should be with us, please have him look up the floras of the Ural,

The seedless grape of Turfan. It is a so-called Kishmis or Sultana as called in America, seems to thank its qualities to the fact that it grows in a region a few hundred feet below sea level, where the summers are exceedingly hot, and the atmosphere remarkably dry. The plants are grown in rows, the branches trailed over the earth, they are regularly irrigated and in winter are covered up with dry soil. Like all grapes are in Chinese Turkestan. Turfan is between 30 and 60 days by cart from Kashgar and most of this way is through an exceedingly unpromising country from a cultivator's point of view for it is nearly all irrigationless desert. (i.e. the grape culture in the Salton Sink on lines suggested here!)

Lake Issyk region. (Issi means lake in the Turki language). To find various ornamental shrubs, wild fruit trees and wild forage plants, e.g. Berberis Sinensis and B. Sinkiangensis. Have not been there yet, but hope to spend some.

Tarim Shan region, with the valleys of the Yulduz and the Kuqua for various wild fruits and ornamental shrubs. This is an unknown territory, and very inaccessible while the Tien is not rich in species. May go there, but have to make special arrangements for a long journey have not found suitable man as yet, willing to risk it any length of time.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a letter with which is the way I have to send soil. I probably will have some more matters, brought forward here. In case Mr. Morris should be with us, please have him look up the flora of the Tien.

Altai, and Lake Baikal regions from an economic, botanical point of view. The names of mere weeds are not wanted, but those of trees and shrubs, of forage and ornamental plants are, of course, what we need. Also the names of fruits that are cultivated in these aforesaid regions, in case such things are mentioned.

I have been informed here by the Russian Consul General, Mr. S. W. Sokow, that there are valleys in the Altai Mountains with wonderful vegetation, like the Bugh Tarma valley and the Marka-Kul region. Mr. Kesselring in St. Petersburg also told me about the Marka-Kul locality and said there grew a very fine sort of currant. And last, Mr. Ernest Parkinson of Bokhara who has been in the Altai told me that for forage plants he thought the Altai was one of the finest regions he had seen and for fruits Persia. So maybe we find in the Altai more than around these desiccating, dreary, regions here. And herewith I will close.

With kind regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ities, conflicts Dalmal reduce them to minimals. Strategical point of view. The banks of rare metals are in reality, but there is life and studies, or charge and transmental levels law, of course, which we meet. Also the below of fruits that are cultivated in those chronomic regions, in case such things are mentioned.

I have been informed here by the Tamalus Consul General, Mr. L. W. Nolsow, that there are valleys in the ellal Mountains with wonderful vegetation, like the Bugh Dense valley and the Pacco-Ull region. Mr. Consulting in Ch. Bessemory also told me about the Bacco-Ull Inselbir and a lot there grew a very fine wool it warrant. Mr Earl, the Chinese Minister of Nations has has been in the ellal this so that the Energy plants be wheelin the ellal and the of the Fleets vegiche be bad-mon and for Civis Pieces. Ch mayfe an lial in the Ellal mets than around Mare Imelmatlig, Energy regions here. And strongly I will item.

With kind regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Chas. V. Smith.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A day or so ago I received your letter of November 29, 1910, in which you ask me to write down some information for the S.P.I. numbers 29051 (Medicago) and 29052 (Pinus). I am herewith enclosing the two notes I made up. I congratulate myself in having left such a strong memory, notwithstanding all that I have seen and all the troubles and tribulations I went through. All details in collecting both the cones of this Pinus tauricum and the plants of this Medicago rigidula morrisiana, isn't it morrisiana, if not, please have one R scratched through on the inventory note, came vividly into my mind.

I am also in receipt of 7 post cards from you, dated July 16, August 13, August 24, September 8, October 25, November 29 and December 12, 1910. They all relate to letters or shipments received and need no further replies. It was quite pleasing to me to note on the last card that my last shipment from Kashgar, Nos. 791-800, had been received in Washington in good condition. This is probably the first time in the world's history that cuttings and scions have been shipped from these regions here to outside countries. However, it takes a lot of foresight and acquaintanceship with various conditions to be able to send off things. In case I hadn't taken a few bales of moss with me from Souchoum in the Caucasus, I never

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

Dear Mr. Matsuda:

I day or so ago I received your letter of [illegible] [illegible], 1940, in which you ask me to write down some information for the I.P.S. members [illegible] (Medium) and [illegible] (Prana). I am hereby enclosing the data I made up. I recommendation [illegible] [illegible] to novig let's such a strong memory, notwithstanding all that I have seen and all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

would have been able to send cuttings and in case I hadn't taken parafine paper from Tiflis I would also have been badly off. Now, however, the parafine paper has given out and I have been able only with great difficulties to get some oil paper from a few Chinese shops. This oil paper is not made at all in the whole of Chinese Turkestan. It is imported from the Honan province, hence its great scarcity.

I have been receiving these last times also 8 bulletins of Foreign Plant Introductions, viz., Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50 and 51. No. 47 is missing as yet, but it may turn up still. They are as always full of interest to me and I have to make a few remarks about some things. To take the last number first. This might almost have been called Meyer's Bulletin, for it almost exclusively deals with material I sent in; and 4 of my pictures given! It was strange to see them back again, sitting here in this part of the world. I see that the almonds I sent in are named Amygdalus nana, but-- I didn't send any seeds of that species. The one almond is A. communis, 1342a, and the other A. spinosissima, 1343a and 1344a. Now that the herbarium material is with them, Mr. Wight ought to have found that out! I also see that the descriptions of the two species have been mixed together. I wonder who did that? No. 1342a, for instance, can never be used as a hedge plant!

would have been able to send cuttings and in case I didn't taken parafine paper from Kirris I would also have been badly off. Now, however, the parafine paper has given out and I have been able only with great difficulties to get some oil paper from a few Chinese shops. This oil paper is not made as oil in the style of Chinese Junks. It is imported from the Hunan province, hence its great scarcity.

I have been receiving these last times also 3 bulletins of Foreign Plant Introductions, viz., No. 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50 and 51. No. 47 is missing as yet, but it may come up still. They are as always full of interest to me and I will make a few remarks about some things. To take the Jan Number first. This might added two [illegible] Bulletin, for it almost exclusively deals with material I sent in and 4 of my pictures given. It was strange to see them back again, adding here in this part of the world. I see that the almonds I sent in are named Amygdalus nana, but I didn't send any seeds of that species. The one planted is A. communis, 1756, and the other A. spinosissima, 1806 and 1806. Now that the Interesting material in 47th Bull. Pl. might be here found but [illegible] are [illegible] of the two species. [illegible] that No. 1806, for instance, [illegible] to send in a [illegible] plant!

In the appendix to No. 43 I notice a curious mistake under the name Bolusianthus speciosus, 21808. I hope this bulletion wasn't sent out that way! What will others say?

This Picea Breweriana in Bulletin 45 must be interesting. You ought to send some seeds of it to Mr. Philippe de Vilmorin at Verrieres le Buisson. It is an exceedingly rare species!

The note from Dr. Yamei Kin is also very interesting. This Ningpo varnish she speaks about is well known to us. It comes from a Sumac, Rhus vernicefera, but--it is extremely poisonous to some people. Every year some foreigners in Shanghai get poisoned by entering a room recently varnished or buying some newly varnished furniture. The effects are many times worse than those of the common poison ivy. When the varnish has thoroughly dried it has become harmless. I daresay your Chinese furniture has been treated with it also. And soap made from the soy bean! Very interesting. There probably will come a time that soy beans are also given a nobler use in the United States than mere forage or green manure.

Then, I see Mr. Cousins from Weihsien will send 250 catties of Pistache seeds. Good Heavens, what are you going to do with so much? I suppose Mr. Swingle is booming it as a new and beautiful ornamental tree for the Southwest. I also made some remarks about it in my pigeon-holed bulletin.

In No. 46 I see Berberis Femantii. Could you spare a few seeds to Mr. A. C. Rollow, Director of the Botanical Garden at Tiflis, in exchange for things he has given me or sent you?

Of the Magnolia campbellii you got I would suggest to plant a specimen in our garden at Brooksville, when that garden is able to receive such a rare thing. The climate there will suitit! Many of Wilson's Western Chinese plants will also find a congenial locality there.

About the Khat plant (Catha edulis) Mr. Chas. Moser, American Consul in Aden writes about. My, that is an interesting thing. Couldn't we explorers use that instead of the beastly tea we have to contend with? In case you have tablets of things like this Khat plant, I will be glad to test them. Also Kola nuts, of which I saw an interesting description.

I see from all these bulletions that you are receiving a mass of tropical and subtropical material but very little from real cold regions. Rather bad, isn't it?

Well, I won't send this letter off as yet. I do expect a telegram from the Governor General at Tashkent.

IMPORTANT!!! January 26, 1911.

The telegram has come this morning and I am not permitted to go by way of Narin and Andishan. Political objections! Haven't quite decided yet what to do. Will probably go to Tashkent by ordinary road over Osh, although it is a

In Dr. [illegible] I am Dr[illegible]. Shall [illegible] a few words to Mr. [illegible], Director of the Botanical Garden at Tifflis, in exchange for things he has given us or sent you?

Of the Magnolia grandiflora you gave I would suggest to plant a specimen in our garden at Dorpatville, where that garden is able to receive such a rare thing. The climate there will suffice. Many of Hooker's Western Chinese plants will also find a congenial locality there.

About the Dwarf plant (Cactus cellia) Dr. [illegible], American Consul in Aden writes about. My, that is an interesting thing. Couldn't we explorers see this thing at the Dorpatly tea we have to connect with? In case you have [illegible] of things like this dwarf plant, I will be glad to test them. Also Kola nuts, of which I saw an interesting description.

I see from all these indications that you are receiving a mass of trophical and subtrophical material but very little from real Arctic regions. Rather bad, isn't it?

Well, I won't send this letter off as yet. I do expect a package from the Crown Botanical at Saddam.

INCLUSIVE!! January 24, 1911.

The package was even this morning and I am permitted to go by way of Bonin and Hudson. Tuitions objections! Never's quite decides you what to do. Will probably go to Yokohama by ordinary road over land, although it is a

waste of time and money. Chinese interpreter demoralized; hasn't shown up yet for several days. Russian Turki interpreter down with fever. I wish I could have a conference with you about the whole situation.

Serious earthquakes have done much damage to various Central Asian cities. We also had pretty heavy movements here, but apparently very little damage done.

Well, we will do the best I can. Sunshine has to come after rain!

With kindest regards to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 24, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

With all the writing of these last days I haven't sent you as yet any tidings how my past trip has been from an all around point of view. You received, however, I suppose, my itinerary report which gave a good bit of information between the lines and also my accounts which also contain some information how time and money was spent.

weeks of time and money--Alumnae (incorporated Sorority) hasn't shown up yet for several days. Guaranteed incorporated has left town. Tried I mediately a conference with the school the whole situation.

Matters surrounding have been much improved in Delta Delta Delta office. It also has greatly heavy movements here, but apparently very little damage done.

Well, we will do our best I can. Meanwhile look to come attractive.

Give Global Vacation to-the-so, I remain Mr. Bill-

Bill.

Very Sincerely yours,

Peter E. Brown.

Kansas, Chicago Tuesday,

January 26, 1933.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

With all the writing of those last days I haven't sent you as yet my vision how my work only has been from an all around point of view. You received, however, I suppose, my literary report which gave a good bit of information between Ga- Lion and also my accounts which also contain some information for Tau and every Kappa.

Well, as I wrote you from Kashgar on October 29, 1910, I was going away then on October 31. And so we did. The British Consul, Mr. George Macartney, had asked me to accompany him and so we went more or less together, although with the many carts and horses our caravan was composed of, one is on the road very rarely together, it is only at night sitting in a poor inn that one enjoys the companionship of a white man. Well, after 5 days we arrived in Yarkend. The road between Kashgar and Yarkend is like all roads here in this part of the world. Greater and smaller oases are interchanged by saline, sandy, or stony deserts and such deserts are monotonous to an unspeakable degree. The leaves hadn't all come from the trees as yet and as we approached Yarkend, where it is warmer than in Kashgar, we found vegetation pretty green yet. One finds everywhere around the fields hedges of Oleasters and seeing them in autumn it was a glorious sight to behold, the bright orange-red fruits contrasting beautifully with the silvery foliage. There is a tremendous variation to be observed among these Oleasters, the color of the fruit ranges from pure white to dark brown-red, through all shades of the yellow and orange. The sizes, too, of the fruits were very variable, from the size of a green pea up to that of a large olive and the general habitus of the bushes and trees is as little tied down to certain rules as if the plants are experimenting yet in trying to find the best way to exist in a rather unfavorable climate. One finds trees with very erect

Well, as I write you from Cambridge on Monday, 17th, I was going away from on Sunday 16. And on the 15th, The British Consul, Mr. George Beaumont, had asked me to accompany him and my wife to visit some in Lord Tugendhat, a village with the many caves and houses our Teneriff was composed of, one is on the road very nearly beautiful. It is many of us sitting in a poor inn that you may the commencement of a white man. Well, after 5 days we arrived in Laguna. The road between Kadgar and Laguna is like all roads here in this part of the world. Narrow and quite open are bordered ragged by aloes, mostly, or some kind of cactus. Trees are monstrous to an unprecedented degree. The leaves hang all come from the trees as yet and so appreciated Kadgar, where it is warmer than in Kadgar, we have vegetation pretty green yet. One time everywhere around the Kadgar a region of Olmedore and seeing them in autumn it was a glorious sight to behold, the bright orange-red fruits contrasting beautifully with the silvery foliage. There is a tremendous production to be observed among these trees, the color of the fruit ranges from pure white to dark brown-red, through all shades of the yellow and orange. The color, too, of the leaves was very marvelous. From the color of a green tea up to that of a large olive and the general bottom of the branches and trees is a little tied down to certain areas so if the planets are approximately yet in trying to find the best way to exist in a rather unfavorable climate. One time trees with very small

branches, then again one with gracefully drooping ones, then one plant is very bushy and spiny, another makes again a big trunk and is really tree-like, etc. I got a whole lot of seeds and hope to see them given a good trial in the drier parts of the United States. Other things one notices are the white poplar, Populus alba, which is found here and there in tremendous specimens. This tree stands alkali and drought better than one would expect. Then the Turkestan pyramidal poplar, Populus alba Bolleana; this fellow one finds everywhere and its towering heads are a feature of the whole Turkestanese landscape. Populus nigra fastigiata is also very common, but one never sees so much of it as the other pyramidal poplar. The desert poplar, Populus diversifolia, occurs also here and there and mostly on sandy, saline lands. Then elms are seen here and there, mostly rather small, but sometimes as real splendid specimens. These elms here seem to be able to also stand a remarkable amount of drought, alkali and heat.

Yarkend, which city we entered late in the afternoon of November 4, 1910, makes a more pleasing impression than Kashgar. This last one is dirty, full of an awful lot of poor people and looks somewhat shabby. Yarkend, however, is also overcrowded, but there is less abject poverty and it is not so dirty and shabby looking. There is also much greater variety of products to be observed. We were met outside of Yarkend by the Chinese Magistrate, had tea and refreshments and once

Brandon, that again was very pleasantly drawing [illegible], this plant is very hardy and spicy, another makes again a big trunk and is really tree-like, etc. I got a whole lot of seeds and hope to see them given a good trial in the other parts of the United States. Other things one notices are the white poplar, Populus alba, which is very good and there is remarkable specimens. This was grown small and looked better than one small aspect. Then the Canadian pyramidal poplar, Populus alba Bolleana, this follows on Linda avenue where and its towering heads are a feature of the whole Crimean landscape. Populus nigra Thevestina is also very common, but one never sees so much of it as the other pyramidal poplar. The desert willow, Chilopsis linearifolia, shows with here and there and mostly in sandy, saline lands. Then also are seen here and there, mostly rather small, but sometimes as real spreading specimens. These also have been to be able to also stand a remarkable amount of drought, cold and heat.

Farewell, which only we entered into in the afternoon of November 4, 1910, marks a more pleasing impression than Kanger. This last one is dirty, full of an awful lot of poor people and looks decidedly muddy. Farewell, however, is also overcrowded, but there is less squalid poverty and it is not so dirty and muddy looking. There is also much greater variety of products to be [illegible]. [illegible] of Turkestan by the Chinese Turkestan, and the and [illegible] and other

inside the gates we found a good inn. I spent 8 days in Yarkend, had to visit various Chinese dignitaries and receive their return visits, inspected the markets and fruit gardens, etc. There were some nice varieties of winter peaches and winter nectarines to be seen. The last ones were quite red, not unlike small apples and although clingstones were quite acceptable as a table fruit. They told me these nectarines can be kept until February when good care is taken with them. There is also an experimental garden in Yarkend started by the Chinese but--it is in the embryo stage and anything said about it would be waste of paper and ink. I also met a Mr. Paquette in Yarkend, a Swedish missionary who has made Turki as is being spoken in Chinese Turkestan, his specialty. He is much interested in the language, but cares little for other things and my attempts to get information about good fruits or about vegetation in the mountains were futile. On November 8 I went around to various people to find a native guide who was acquainted with the mountain regions, my intentions being to go from Yarkend in the mountains to come out in Polu to the South of Keria and then go to Keria and from there over the main road back to Yarkend again. Well, we found a few fellows who seemed to know the mountain regions and we were about to engage horses, when Mr. Ting declared he could not accompany me any longer on a rough journey like that, declaring he felt unwell, etc. Now, I tried to find another interpreter, but there was nobody to be found and missionaries or the British

Inside the gates we found a good inn. I spent 8 days in Yarkand, had to visit various Chinese dignitaries and receive their return visits, inspected the mosques and Kazi's Madrasah, etc. There were some nice varieties of winter vegetable and almost everything to be seen. The inns were quite good, but quite small apples and strange mulberries were quite accessible as a rule fruit. They kept in good condition and lasted right until February when good snow is known this time. There is also an experimental garden in Yarkand operated by the Chinese but--it is in the embryo stage as regards, such fruit it would be waste of paper and ink. I also met a Mr. Reynolds in Yarkand, a Swedish missionary who has to be fluent as he is being spoken in Chinese Turkestan, his specialty. He is well informed in the language, but seems little for other things and my attempts to get information about good trails or about vegetation in the mountains were futile. On December 6 I went around to various people to find a native guide who was acquainted with the mountain regions, my intention being to go from Yarkand in the mountains to Keo and to Lhasa to the South of Keria and then on to Leh. Then there was the main road back to Yarkand again. Finally, I found a Tea Chinese who seemed to know the mountain regions and he knew about the unique horses, that Mr. Ting mentioned in Gobi as necessary to my journey on a rough journey like mine, especially to Pitt unwell, etc. Now, I tried to find another interpreter, but there was nobody to be found and Reynolds or the British

Consul, none could get me another Chinese interpreter. Well, I made overtures with Mr. Ting and the result was that in case I went by carts to Khotan, he would go with me and I had to give him a good amount of firewood in case the nights were cold. He also didn't understand himself very well with the Russo-Turki interpreter and I had to keep the two away from each other. Well, I didn't engage any native guides or horses but went by carts instead. All these matters had consumed another 3 days and after having said goodbye to everybody left on November 12, 1910, The weather had become very much cooler the last days and a few severe night frosts made the leaves come down in showers, but so dry the atmosphere was that they curled up and were driven by the wind in big heaps here and there and then boys and men came with baskets and collected them for fuel. After two days' journey we arrived in Karghalik on Sunday, November 13. We received as a present from the Chinese Magistrate ducks, chickens and firewood and had to return another present. I had a look around Karghalik and noticed several varieties of grapes which were exposed for sale. They were not in first class condition, however. Having to come back, however, to collect material, I didn't visit the fruit gardens which were half a day's distance from the city. So we left the next day again, November 14, 1910.

The two days, November 14 and 15, we spent in going through a most abominable piece of desert, nothing but dreary expanses of sand and grit. The first day we went from 7 A.M.

dinner, more could get me another Chinese interpreter. Well, I made overtures with Mr. Ting and the result was that in case I went by cards to Lhoman, he would go with me and I had to give him a good amount of firewood in case the nights were cold. He also didn't understand himself very well with the Chase-Funki interpreter and I had to keep the two away from each other. Well, I didn't engage any mules guides or bearer but went by cards instead. All these matters had consumed another 3 days and after having made preparations to everybody left on November 12, 1910. The weather had become very much cooler the last days and a few severe night frosts made the leaves come down in showers, but on day the atmosphere was that they curled up and were driven by the wind in big heaps here and there and then boys and men came with brushes and collected them for fuel. After two days' journey we arrived in Dzongdilik on Sunday, November 13. We received as a present from the Chinese Magistrate there, chickens and firewood and had to return another present. I had a look around Dzongdilik and noticed several varieties of grains which were exposed for sale. They were not in first class condition, however. Having to come back, however, to collect material, I didn't visit the fruit gardens which were half a day's distance from the city, so we left the next day again, November 14, 1910.

The two days, November 14 and 15, we spent in going through a most desolate place of deserts, nothing but dreary expanse of sand and grit. The first day we took from 7 a.m.

to 1 A.M. with a rest from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. We had a fine moonlight night, but it was very cold and as the cold had come so very sudden we all shivered an awful lot. On the second day out we saw Mounts of Ephedra and of Tamarix, some Calligonums, salt bushes and camel's thorn, but on the whole there were awfully dreary and desolate regions. We arrived at 5 P.M. in Guma, on November 15 and took that night a sound rest. In the Oase of Guma I noticed for the first time how Populus alba Bolleana is being pollarded by the natives to supply poles for building purposes. The tree does not stand it very well, however, not as well as the ordinary white poplar does, which is also treated very much that same way here in Chinese Turkestan. I took some interesting photos of such pollarded specimens and hope they come out well. I received presents again from the Magistrate in Guma and had to pay visits and receive return ones, etc. These things are a nuissance to a traveller.

On November 16 we left again. I noticed here in the Oase of Guma some remarkable large specimens of Oleasters and in fact nowhere did I see so many planted as here. These hedges of this tree assist materially in keeping the sand or hot winds from blowing straight over the fields and then the wood is the chief fuel supply and the roots do not rob the land, like other trees do. From Guma to Khotan was another five days through small oases and big deserts and it was pitiful to notice

to 1 A.M. with a rest from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. We had a fine moonlight night, but it was very cold and as the cold had come so very sudden we all suffered as much as we could. On the second day out we saw flocks of Gulls and of Kittiwakes, some Guillemots, Razbills and Puffins, but on the whole there were a-fairly heavy and barren-looking. We spotted at 5 P.M. in Cuba, on November 13 and took that night a sound rest. In the Cuba of Cuba I noticed for the first time the Papilio alex Hollenus is being pollinated by the natives to supply poles for building purposes. The trees does not bend it very well, however, but it will do for a temporary shelter area, which is also treated very much that same way here in Chinese Turkestan. I took a very interesting photo of such pollinated specimens and hope they come out well. I received presents again from the Inspectorate in Cuba so had to buy wines and receive return dues, etc. These things are a nuisance to a traveller.

On November 15 we left again. I noticed here in the Cuba of Cuba some remarkable large specimens of Oleasters and in fact nowhere did I see so many planted as here. These hedges of this tree usually referred to in reading the road or but winds from blowing straight over the fields and then the wind is the other that supply the water and on the land, like other trees do. Tree that is Alnus on the side of the through small cause and by dessert [illegible] I was getting to notice

here and there how the process of desiccation is steadily going on here in Chinese Turkestan. Everywhere one saw the sand surely but slowly encroach upon the cultivated lands and here and there we passed mud ruins of former cities. In the various inns along the roads we had all sorts of fire-wood. Sometimes it was the desert poplar, Populus diversifolia or Tograk as the natives call it, then again Oleaster wood, or Populus alba, or Tamarix pallassii, or willow, or elm and I was able to notice the heating capacities of these various woods. Tamarix beats them all for heating powers, but leaves an awful lot of ashes, full of potash, the white poplar is the worst for heating properties, and the other woods stand in between. When Oleaster wood is thoroughly dry it is also a very good fuel, although the odor it gives off is unpleasant, Ephedra burns also capitally, but contains much creosote, so that a badly drawing chimney causes sometimes the whole room to be full of a very pungent smoke. Near Khotan I noticed several hedges of the sea-buck thorn, Hippophae rhamnoides, which seemed to thrive well in these sandy, dry, alkaline regions. Strange, that this same plant is also a very common wild shrub in the Dutch sand dunes along the North Sea, and I also found it again in the Wu tai shan regions in North Shansi. We had for the greater part of this trip very peculiar weather, a yellowish haze hung nearly every day on the land-scape and prevented one from seeing very far. In the afternoon

Bang and there has been a change of destination in steadily going on here in Colonial Australia. Everywhere one sees the ends varying and slowly marched away the cultivated Zonia and lines and trees so pressed and rules of forest civics. In the Parish 1884 along the roads we had all sorts of fire-wood. Sometimes it was the easest player, Ingoina dimorphilla or Tarzak as the native call it, then again Olearia wood, or Ingoina alba, or Poorly polisaeti, or willow, or elm and I was able to notice the heating capacities of these various woods. Phasia Lasia like all fir-making grasses, but leaves an awful lot of ashes, full of potash, the white poplar is the worst for heating properties, and the elm wood stand in between. When Olearia wood is thoroughly dry it is also a very good fuel, although the odor it gives off is unpleasant, whether burns also quickly, but contains more creosote, so that a badly drawing chimney causes sometimes the whole room to be full of a very pungent smoke. Here Brown I noticed several hedges of the sea-back thorn, Ulex-Gaea rhamnoides, which seemed to thrive well in these sandy, dry, alkaline regions. Strange, that this same plant is also a very common wild plant in the Dutch sand dunes along the North Sea, and I also found it again in the Ob tal dam regions in North Russia. We had for the greater part of this trip very peculiar weather, a yellowish haze hung nearly every day on the land-ward and prevented us from seeing very far. In the afternoon

of Sunday, November 20, 1910, we approached Khotan and were received by the Indian Akshakal, who had been notified by Mr. Macartney. We found a house put at our disposal, but-- it was too cold there and after much trouble we got an inn where we could install ourselves very much better.

We had to receive now various dignitaries who were introducing themselves, offered tea and sweets, etc., just like everywhere in this part of the world. The following days we went visiting the Magistrate of Khotan and others, saw fruit gardens, inspected bazars and grain shops and had conferences about the country, its products and about getting a good man who knew the mountains well. Then we spoke about the Oase of Keria and going through the mountains to there. The Akshakal of Khotan and others who had been there said that there was nothing there in particular that wasn't in Khotan also or in Yarkend and then I had this Chinese interpreter who said he was ill and couldn't undertake any difficult journey and so I decided at last not to go there. It would have taken us 10 days to go there by way of Polu and it would have been 5 days back and perhaps a stop of 5 days here and there so that 20 days would have gone with it and all through a hopelessly dry country, with utterly no vegetation in the mountains so what results would I have obtained for all the outlay of time and funds. Well, then I decided to go from Khotan through the mountains to Karghalik in case we found a suitable native guide. We got such a man, Daûud is his name, who also served Mr. Elsworth Auntington, Dr. Stein

a

of Nuwar, November 20, 1910, we approached Doban and were received by the Indian Consul, who had been notified by H. Macartney. We found a house put at our disposal, but—it was too cold there and after much trouble we got an inn where we could install ourselves fairly well.

We had to receive our various dignitaries who came introducing themselves, offered tea and sweets, etc., just like everywhere in this part of the world. The following day we went visiting the local Chinese and Tibetan officials, the first gentlemen, Somewhat Chinese and quite Indian and conformed about the country. It appeared that Lhasa permitting a good man who knew the mountains well. Then we spoke about the Dzong of Yarlo and going through the mountains to Shang, the inhabitants of Doban and others who had been in Lhasa said that there was nothing there to prevent the Dzong also at Tsongmo and in Tsongmo and Yarlo Dzongs who said the Ji and Kashi's people. The said journey and so I decided at least not to go there. We might have taken us 10 days to go there by way of Shang and it would have been a days from and passing a Dzong of a dozen house and there we then 20 days would have gone also to Ji and Gil through a peaceably day country, and actually in Yamdrok in the mountains so when journey would I have obtained for all the outing of five-ten lamas. Well, then I decided to go from Doban through the mountains to Gyangtsi in some we found a suitable modive guide. We got such a man, Nidon is his name, who also served Mr. Ekworth Macintyre, Mr. Weir

and other foreign explorers and on November 27 we left with a caravan of eight horses. We went over Musi, Langru, Poponah, Pudskya, Duya, Puskki, Sandju, Sullras, IsmpSalah, Bas-Lengar, Khasan-Dugra, Burya-Lyahg, Bis-Ariek, Karawag until we landed in the afternoon of Saturday, December 10, 1910, in Karghalik again.

Well, the cold and discomforts we had to put up with, and the troubles with men and animals are of too recent a date to give me any pleasure to describe. In several places our tea was frozen a few hours after it was taken from the fire and we slept in such places with all our clothes on and sheepskin stockings on besides. And food, too, was often scarce or of very inferior quality. Well, these are incidents, con-comitant with exploration work in out-of-the-way regions. We also had very unpleasant weather for part of the trip. A dense, dry, cold fog covered the country for many days and we didn't see the sun for a period of 8 solid days. I collected many varieties of wheat and barley, about which we are negotiating now to send them off; the cuttings of fruit trees and of ornamental things you probably have received already or they are coming in a day or two. But the mountains upon which I had set my fond hopes were so appallingly barren, so disgustingly desolate, so abominably dry that one sadly turned his eyes away from them and drew pictures in one's mind of what this whole planet of ours is going to be several millions of years hence and all one could do was to mutter, "Why?"

and other foreign delicacies can be procured by an hour's walk in a-matter-of-fact fashion. We made our first, hunger, thirst, fatigue, hope, faith, hatred, anger, reliance, disgust, face-saving, hope-giving, life-giving, [illegible] and in the afternoon of yesterday, December 14, 1910, in magnificent style.

Well, the cold and discomfort we had to put up with, and the trouble with men and animals are of too recent a date to give us any pleasure to dwell on. In several hours our lot was fairly dry-bury dirty, if we could find a fire and we slept in work-places with all our clothes on and sleeping-stockings on besides. But food, too, was often scarce as of very inferior quality. Still, these are incidents, cum-sunt with exploration and in out-of-the-way regions. We also had very unpleasant weather for part of the trip. I have, day, until for several the morning the rain and we didn't see the sun for a period of 6 weeks days. I believe many varieties of wood are lacking, good which we are begin-tinting now to need when off; the cooking of fresh food is of ornamental things you probably have noticed already as they are lying in a lot of [illegible]. But the [illegible] I had not my face been very [illegible] [illegible] or digest-ibly insofar, is probably the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We stayed in Karghalik two days, collecting seeds and cuttings and left again on December 13, 1910; two days later we were in Yarkend. Here we had the necessary official visits to pay again and to receive people, etc., and we collected in the meantime cuttings and seeds. I also sent from here about 500 catties of collected material and arranged with the Akshakal in getting for me 7 varieties of rices which are grown within a radius of several potais from Yarkend (1 potaie is about 3 1/3 miles). They had been promising us these rices for the last 3 days and although I had payed money in advance, the things hadn't shown up yet so we left on December 19 without them. Then we went to Yengi-hissar where we arrived 3 days later, viz., on December 22. The next day we went away again taking the small road to Upal, where we got at 7 P.M. on Christmas Day. We had lost somewhat count of the days and didn't know it was Christmas until I made notes that evening. Well, we had had such bad weather those last days that we paid little attention to time. Every day a leaden sky with snowfall at night and miserable cold places to spend the night and men and horses not always in the best of physical condition. And then that ever lasting desert! All was covered with snow now and the sky a dull gray and nothing, absolutely nothing to be seen.

On December 24 toward evening we had come in sight already of beautiful snow-covered mountains of bold outlines and on December 25 we came still nearer, but it was not until December 27 that we were at last in them. In Upal already

We stayed in Bangkok two days, collecting data and outfitting and left again on December 13, 1.10; two days later we were in Tarapul. Here we had the necessary official visits to pay again and to receive people, etc., and we collected in the meantime outfitting and meals. I also sent from here about 500 outfits of collected material and arranged with the Akabegal in getting for me 7 varieties of rices which are grown within a radius of several people from Barsaul (1 people is about 3 1/3 miles). They had been remaining no these rices for the last 3 days and although I had payed stored in advance, the things hadn't shown up yet so we left on December 19 without them. Then we went to Tangi-Bisaar where we arrived 3 days later, viz., on December 22. The next day we went away again having the small road to Ipal. Here we got at 7 A.M. at Ghatabal Ma. [illegible]

until I made notes that evening. Well, we had bad weather these last days that we paid little attention to time. Every day a leaden sky with snowfall at night and miserable cold places to stand the night and nor and horses not always in the best of physical condition. And then that even lasting desert! All was covered with snow now and the sky a dull gray and nothing, absolutely nothing to be seen.

On December 24 toward evening we had come in sight already of beautiful snow-covered mountains of Ipal outlines and on December 25 we came still nearer, but it was not until December 27 that we were at last in Ipal. [illegible]

branches were shown me of the "Karagai" (Picea Schrenkiana) but Upal is a good day's ride away from the places where the trees actually grow. However, I will first tell you how I came to know about that locality. The first time was when Mr. Ting told me in Tashkent that the Swedish missionaries in Kashgar went in summer up to the mountains 3 days away from the city and when it was very hot in Kashgar it was cool and nice there, also that many trees grew there. Then in Kashgar I heard from Mrs. Macartney and the missionaries that it was a nice region they went to in summer and was called "Pustan Terek" meaning the garden of poplars. Well, now I thought, if there are trees in the mountains only three days away from Kashgar, they surely must be in other places, too; but in that I was mistaken, as you have seen. However, I asked everywhere on the road if there were trees in the mountains and always heard no and then I fell in sheer despair back upon that Pustan Terek where foreigners spent some time in summer. I knew one could reach it from Yengi-hissar as well as from Kashgar and that is the reason I turned away from the main road on December 23 and went up to Upal over Shagran-bazar and Tash-malah, where you saw I had arrived on Christmas evening. On December 26 I collected cuttings, arranged for fresh horses, found a man who knew the mountains and took it somewhat easy that day, having found the first good room since I had left Andishan on October 6, 1910. On December 27 we left

[illegible] were seen as if by "magic" [illegible]
but that is a good day's ride away from the place where the
trees actually grew. However, I will first tell you how I
came to know about that locality. The first time was when
Mr. King told me in Bangkok that the Swedish missionary
in Kanpur went in summer up to the mountains. I was away
from the city and when it was very hot in Kanpur it was cool
and nice there, also that many trees grew there. But in
Kanpur I heard from Mr. Hamsbey and the missionaries that
it was a nice region they went to in summer and was called
"Lake Tara" meaning the garden of Indian. Well, now I
thought, if there are trees in the mountains only three days
away from Kanpur, they surely must be in Indian gardens, but
not in that I was mistaken, as you have seen. Upon my
arrival everybody on the road if there were trees in the moun-
tains and always heard no and then I fell in deep despair
then upon that Indian Tara where Kanchanaburi some time
in summer. I came one could reach it from Bangkok-Kanpur as
well as from Kanpur and that is the reason I turned away from
the main road in December 23 and went up to Lopburi over Kanpra-
burri and Wang-malai, where you see I had arrived on Saturday
evening. On December 26 I collected with Mr. Kanpra for
from Burma, found a man who knew the mountains and took it
somewhat easy that day, having found the first good room since
I had left Ratburi on Friday 4, 1910. On December 27 we left

rather late through delays of the horsemen; the rascals knew we wanted to reach the Kirghiz camp before night, I mean the encampment of the Kirghiz in the Pustan Terek, and yet they acted with true Mohammedan laziness and slovenness as if the sun would never sink that day and what was the result? By sundown we were still in the desert, right at the foot of the mountains and no encampment in sight. I had told the horsemen before, through my interpreters, that in case the Great Bear should become visible and no Kirghiz camp should be in sight we would spend the night amidst the snows of the desert. Well, the sun had set and although we could see the dark patches of the Thian Shan spruce among the rocky and snowy wastes of the mountain range before us, no trace of any camp was visible. I then ordered halt, we unloaded four horses and on the other two I sent the two guides out in different directions. We collected Ephedra, Calligonum, desert Clematis, Tamarix, and other branches and soon had a roaring fire going, melting the snow all around us. Then we collected snow, jammed it down in the tea kettle and soon had the water boiling, and I tell you, Mr. Fairchild, that although the tea tasted after creosote from the firewood we were using, you never had a cup of tea taste better, than that brew we had that cold, star-lit night. An icy wind blew down from the mountains and we made a barricade from brush to keep that wind off somewhat and we were just intending to unroll our beds when one of the horsemen turned his head and said he heard horse hoofs. My German interpreter

and I didn't hear it until considerably later and then we saw by the fantastic leaping flames of our campfire one of our guides coming and a Kirghiz with fresh horses. The baggage was soon tied up again, we mounted fresh horses and after a wild ride through the cold, clear night we were at about 11 P.M. in the Kirghiz camp. The hospitable people had made a good fire for us, had fresh tea boiling and soon we had forgotten the troubles of the day. My guide from Khotan had in the meantime secured a piece of mutton and at 1 A.M. we had a goodly bowl of steaming soup and so ended that memorable day.

On December 28 I got a Kirghiz guide and explored the mountains for that whole day. We went through the groves of Picea Schrenkiana, saw the Juniper, the Sorbus thianshanica, Berberis sp., Caragana sp., Lonicera sp., Nitraria Schoberi, Salix caprea, Ephedra, Glycyrrhiza, Populus laurifolia? and various other things. The weather was fine and the air bracing and yet not too cold. This Pustan Terek region is a thermal belt and compares more favorably with the Manitou region, Colorado, than anything I ever came across. The next day we went out again and collected some more material. I noted that the Southern slopes of the mountains are nearly always bereaved of any arboreal vegetation and sometimes even no vegetation at all, while the northern slopes have spruces and large shrubbery growing on them. We also obtained from the Kirghiz one sack of a very superior variety of hull-less barley and a

and I didn't hear it until considerably later and then we cop by the fantastic leaping flames of our campfire one of our mules coming and a Kiowa with fresh horses. The bagpipe was soon tied up again, we mounted fresh horses and after a wild ride through the cold, clear night we were at about 11 P.M. in the Kiowa camp. The hospitable people had made a good fire for us, had fresh tea boiling and soon we had forgotten the troubles of the day. My mules from Steven had in the meantime secured a piece of mutton and at 1 A.M. we had a goodly bowl of steaming soup and so ended that memorable day.

On December 28 I got a Kiowa guide and we crossed the mountains for that whole day. We went through the groves of *Ulmus Americana*, saw the junipers, the *Acrolum thinnelinum*, *Berberis sp.*, *Cercocarpus sp.*, *Indigofera sp.*, *Atriplex Canescens*, *Salix cuneata*, *Tamarix*, *Clematis*, *Populus tremuloides* and various other things. The weather was fine and the air bracing but not too cold. This western Texas region is a thermal belt and compares more favorably with the Western mesas, Colorado, than anything I ever saw before. We took day to work out again and collected some more specimens. I noted that the Southern slopes of the mountains are nearly always bare of any arboreal vegetation and sometimes even of vegetation at all, while the northern slopes have spruce and large shrubbery growing on them. We also obtained from the Kiowa one sack of a very superior variety of half-hull barley and a

sack of weeds and refuse, among which seeds of a yellow alfalfa were to be found. I wonder what specie of Medicago this is going to be; it grows as a week between wheat and seems to be annual, although we couldn't get much information about this subject.

During the night of December 29-30 a very heavy snowfall had come down and as mountain climbing was out of the question, I decided to return to Kashgar and so we did and after having stayed one night again at Upal and one night at Tugutchak we entered Kashgar on New Years Day, 1911, between 1 and 2 P.M. And herewith is this letter terminated.

Trusting you are able to work your way through all this scrabble, I remain with best of regards also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I cannot refrain from reporting to you that the Chinese officials have treated me everywhere with the greatest of courtesies and that in case my journey should be ended herewith on Chinese territory, I wish you would be so kind and tender our sincere thanks to the Chinese Government, through the proper channels, of course. I soon hope to be able to write what route I will take. I cannot quite understand that delay about not getting a telegram from the Governor General in Tashkent!

F.N.M.

amount of words and actions, among which words of a yellow
affair were to be taken. I would-not-make-a-matter of this
this is going to be; it proves to be a very tedious work and
seems to be annoyed, although we-shall-not-be-interested
about this matter.

Finally the mines of Tsungsong Hsien a very heavy
snowfall had come down and an unusual cloudy one and of
the question, I decided to return to Kuiyang and so we did
and after having stayed one night again at Yuyi we came
at Tsunyuhsien we entered Kuiyang on Nov Nov 3rd, 1911, between
1 and 2 P.M. And herewith to this letter concludes.

Trusting you are able to make your way through all
this scrabble, I remain with best of regards also to all in
the office,

Yours sincerely,

WALTER E. DAVIES.

P.S. I cannot refrain from reporting to you that the
Chinese officials have treated me cordially with the greatest
courtesies and that in case my journey should be ended
herewith on Chinese territory, it will you would be so kind
and tender our sincere thanks to the Chinese Government,
through the proper channels, of course. I soon hope to be
able to write what route I will take. I cannot quite under-
stand that delay about not getting a telegram from the Governor
General is-forthcoming!

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 25, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Six letters of yours have come into my possession these last days, 3 are dated August 8, 1910, one August 19, 1910, one August 29, 1910, and one September 13, 1910. I'll herewith answer them in detail. I see Professor Piper's request regarding information about supplies and ruling prices of forage crop seeds and will try to attend to this in the future, although it is a very hard job to collect reliable information in countries like I am moving in now.

I notice, too, that the seeds and herbarium material I sent from Baku have been received O.K.

And the accounts received also (those for the quarter ending June 30, 1910). And I was glad to see that I could retain the balance until further instructed. This matter has been satisfactorily settled since, as you may be aware of.

In the letter of August 19, 1910, I see your request for a lot of cuttings of the Aspen tree for the experiments of the Diamond Match Company at Chico. Well, I haven't come across these trees here. They grow best in the far North. I had a talk with Mr. John Tornquist, a Swedish missionary here, about that matter and he said that the Swedish trees were the best. The Swedish name for that poplar is Asp and is the real Populus tremula. I suggest to you to have a talk with Mr. Fairchild in regard to this and see whether you

Dear Mr. Blasch:

Six letters of yours have come into my possession these last days, 3 are dated August 3, 1910, one August 10, 1910, one August 29, 1910, and one September 12, 1910. I'll however answer them in detail. I see Professor Tigner's request regarding in crusion about supplies and rising prices of forage crop seeds and will try to attend to this in the future, although it is a very hard job to collect reliable information in countries like I am moving in now.

I notice, too, that the seeds and fertilizer material I sent from Sao Paulo were been received O.K.

And the accounts received also (those for the quarter ending June 30, 1910), and I was glad to see that I could retain the balance until further instructed. This matter has been satisfactorily settled since, as you may be aware of.

In the letter of August 12, 1910, I see your request for a lot of exhibits of the Asian Saw Tooth Cockleburs at the Annual Meeting of Canning Clubs. Well, I haven't seen saw tooth cockleburs. They are just in the Brush. I had a talk with Mr. John Tompkins, a Swedish missionary here, about that matter and he said that the Swedish Crown were the best. The Swedish name for Brush poplar is Asp and is the best Popular crown. I suggest to you to have a talk with Mr. Mitchell in regard to this and see whether you

can't get a few hundred cuttings from Swedish nurserymen and from the Botanical Gardens in Stockholm and Upsola.

Letter of August 29, 1910, about the wonderful fruits from Turkestan and the chartering of an aeroplane to bring them home, etc. Is it really a fact that you got many letters from people wanting them? This is a silly world at times!

About certain characteristics of native born Californians and of a certain element in Russian Turkestan having also such traits, well, we will go into that subject when I am back again.

I hope you have compared since long the two yellow roses and what is your opinion about these matters? Which is the real R. xanthina and which the R. Spinosissima?

Letter of September 23, 1910, Yes, many thanks for your sympathy in the troubles I have had and am still in, re the finding of suitable men in my work. That is one of the greatest of all difficulties in these out-of-the-way lands and sad to say these matters are coincident with exploration work, as I am doing it.

It pleases me very much to see that Messrs. Fairchild and Dorsett are pleased with the prospects of the Chinese date. I hope these fruits will turn out to be an acquisition for arid and semi-arid climes. Have you ever seen those large preserved ones that I sent in a few years ago? Have a look at them, please. In China they are a real luxury and cost about 16 cents

can't get a few hundred miligs from Peking, Hangchow and from the Botanical Gardens in Stockholm and Upsala.

Letter of August 22, 1921, about the wonderful fruits from Hunnanen and the shortcoming of an orchard in Dalarna (Dan Dune, who, is in reality a Dane) but yet many others open people's wanting them. This is a silly world at times!

About certain characteristics of native Swedish-Finnish and of a certain element in Swedish Turkestan having also such traits, well, we will go into that subject when I am back again.

I have yet have mentioned those kind the Swedish words and that is your whether some Swedes consider the word Ja, Jaktiga and which the "Ja, Jaktiga!" Letter of Sept. 27, 1921. The most famous one you especially in the Swedish I have had was an April 1st, re the Finning of a lake near Lund-Ung. That is one of the greatest of all difficulties in Swedes-of-the-way Swedes and and to say these matters are unknown with exploration work, as I am doing it.

It pleases me very much to see that Teresa, Mirrhilla and Dorothy are pleased with the products of the Chinese Sale. I hope some fruits will turn out to be an consolation for arid and sand-dry-climes. Now you have such fine large strawberries that I took in a few years ago. Have a look at them, please. In Swedish they are a real luxury and not just a waste

(American currency) a pound. In America they will fetch 30 or 40 cents a pound. I wonder whether Mr. Mason's suggestion can be carried out, re using the native Loto of Texas as a stock. Please let me hear about results of such experiments. About the Ta-mo-pan, has it fruited already outside that place in North Carolina?

Well, that is about all. Best regards to everybody.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

January 27, 1911.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few days ago I came into possession of your appreciated letter of December 14, 1910. Yes, I was surprised not to have heard from you before; you might have droped me a post card from Chico or some other place.

I am very much pleased to see the cuttings Nos. 791 to 800 arrived in such good condition. I hope to hear the same from the last lot I sent off from here.

I also received 2 letters from you which had been shipped back and forward. They are dated February 3, 1910, and February 8, 1910. I see first how a shipment has arrived and also the sad information of my bulletin not having gone

(American currency) a year. In America they will cost 20 to 30 dollars a year. Tropical fruits, especially oranges, can be trafficked out, including the varieties of these in a stock. Please let me know what results of such experiments. Just two-or-one, for it seems already worth doing. Also in North Carolina.

Well, that is about all. Just regards to everybody.

Yours sincerely,

Walter, Wayne.

Sunday, Tissue Printing.

January 27, 1921.

Dear Dr. Dorsett:

A few days ago I saw this concession of your approximated letter of January 14, 1921. Now I am anything not to have heard from you because you might have moved to a post card from Ohio or some other place.

I am very much pleased to see the outlines for. Yet to 800 arrived in such good condition. I have to have the same from the last lot I took off from here.

I also received 8 letters from you which had been shipped back and forward. They are dated January 5, 1921, and February 5, 1920. I am first for a shipment has reached and also the sad information of my bulletin not having one

to the printer. I have written Mr. Fairchild about this matter and expect an answer in a couple of months.

In your letter of February 8, 1910, I notice how cuttings and seeds sent from the Crimea had arrived, also that Nos. 1216a, etc. had no inventory cards covering them. I suppose, however, that they have since turned up, otherwise I would have heard from you. I enclose the slip, however, from Miss Austin for reference.

Well, matters have come to a head with me here now. The permission I asked telegraphically to return to Russian Turkestan by way of a very little used road, along which I knew various wild fruits occurred, has not been granted, but I am allowed to return the same way I came, viz., via. Osh; well, that would have been a solid loss of half a month and even then, having come in Tashkent, they might not give me the permission to explore the Pskemo, Tchotkal and Ablatoune valleys, so I have decided to go from here to Kuldja across the Mussart-or Ice pass. I do not know how all things will go yet, but we hope for the best.

Well, wishing you good health and success, I am

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

to the village. I have written Mr. Hirsfeld about this matter and expect an answer in a couple of weeks.

In your letter of February 8, 1910, I notice the outfitting and goods sent from the Chinese had arrived, also that Mr. Liebe, etc, had an interesting meeting there. I suppose, however, that they have since turned up, otherwise I would have heard from you. I enclose the city, however, from Miss Austin for reference.

Well, matters have come to a head this, here now. The permission I asked Meigunghsiang to return to Hwaiking Chinkiang by way of a very little used road, along which I knew various wild fruits occurred, has not been granted, but I am allowed to return the same way I came, viz., via Lohfi. Well, that would have been a solid loss of half a month and even then, having come in December, they might not give me the permission to explore the Tsaoso, Tsinchowfu and Chinhsiang valleys, so I have decided to go from Loo to Kuikie across the Lungmen-or ice pass. I do not know how all things will go yet, but we hope for the best.

Well, wishing you good health and success, I am

Yours sincerely,

Roderick K. F. Fox.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

February 3, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I shipped by Russian Parcel Post 9 packages to our Consul in St. Petersburg and am requesting him to forward them to you. The contents of these parcels are many and varied. The following numbers of seeds are among this lot: 1488a, 1499a, 1509a, 1510a, 1517a, 1518a-1545a, 1547a-1570a, 1581a and 1582a.

The samples are: roasted apricot kernels, ordinary apricot kernels, dried peaches, raisin 4 kinds, Phaseolus radiatus semina nigra, Phaseolus radiatus semina vividis, Zea Mais, 3 wooden cups, mulberry bark (raw), mulberry bark (treated), mulberry bark paper, 1st quality, mulberry bark paper, 2nd quality, String made from Apocynum fibre, red desert loes for Mr. Ed. C. Free, a geological curiosity, wood of the burly grained variety of white poplar for Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas., cloth af a mulberry paper making frame, potash mused in making mulberry paper,

Entomological material: Scales on Salix sp., Scales on Eleagnus angustifolia, lady beetles on a poplar, old coccoons on Tamarix PALLASSII? Galls on Tamarix Pallassii? Galls? on Populus diversifolia.

Pathological material: Swellings on branches of Populus pruinosa? Fungi for Dr. F. A. Murrill, New York Botanical Garden, who makes a special study of fungi. Fungus on Populus

Dallas, Texas Territory,

February 3, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I shipped by Russian Parcel Post 7 packages by express to Mr. Tepenning and am requesting him to forward them to you. The contents of these packets are many and varied. The following numbers of seeds are among this lot: 1408a, 1429a, 1525a, 1616a, 1617a, 1618a-1648a, 1647a-1675a, 1703a and 1821a.

The samples are: roasted apricot kernels, ordinary apricot kernels, dried peaches, raisin & raisin, Phaseolus radiatus mungo, Phaseolus radiatus aconitifolia, Sm Bali, 2 wychan corn, mulberry bark lime, mulberry bark (Wendell), mulberry bark paper, 1st quality, mulberry bark paper, 2nd quality, string made from Sansevieria fibre, red desert lion for Mr. M. O. Trow, a medicinal substitute, wool of the white curled variety of white poplar for Mr. T. W. Kingsbury, Mulberry, Texas., cloth of a mulberry paper making industry, paper used in making mulberry paper.

Ethnological material: Seeds of Salix m., Salix on Mesquite aquatilis, lady beetles on a spider, old cocoons on Morus Multicaulis, skin of Phaseolus lunatus Bulat on Phaseolus diversifolia.

Pathological material: Swellings on branches of Populus fremont Dodge for Mr. W. A. Ratcliff, Mr. Yale Herbarium Series, will make a special study of fungi. Mungen on Populus

alba Bolleana, fungus on old willow trees, peculiar white fungus on a willow tree, a puff ball from the desert, a ground fungus from the desert.

Herbarium material: Picea Schrenkiana cones. Apocynum venetum, 1 stem with fruits. Allium sativum, bulbs. Also one package of tubercles on roots of Elaeagnus angustifolia for Prof. Kellerman of our Department who is working upon such things.

Among the seeds there are many of special interest. The Medicago No. 1509 is an example; the fibre plant Apocynum venetum, No. 1517a and 1518a, may be shown Mr. Dewey. Of melons and watermelons there are quite a host, Nos. 1519, a watermelon keeping until May and No. 1524a a most extraordinary winter melon are taken from among this lot as deserving special mention. These melons ought under no consideration to be planted on the Arlington Farm. The climate won't suit them. The West will claim them, especially the Southern Rocky Mountain regions, California, Arizona and perhaps a few may be tested in Southern Texas. The walnuts No. 1535a are very large and ought to be treated with care. The almond, 1536a, is apparently a very primitive type and may turn out hardier than the Southern European strains. Of the apricot kernels 1537a some might go to Ames and some to Ottawa, some trees will appear among them that will prove to be very hardy. It is the same with the dried nectarines 1540a and 1541a. Of the plums I wish as usual that you send a few to Prof. U. P. Hedrick at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, who is writing a monograph

alba Bolleana, Fungus on old willow trees, peculiar white fungus on a willow tree, a puff ball from the desert, a orange fungus from the desert.

Herbarium material: Trees Aphyllanthes spata.

Apocynum venetum, I even with fruits. Allium mutiflorum, bulbs, like one package of tuberoles on roots of Kengrass agrostifolia for Prof. Kellerman of our department who is working upon such things.

Among the seeds there are many of special interest. The Medicago No. 1808 is an example; the fibre plant Apocynum venetum, No. 1817a and 1818, may be shown by, Dewey. Of melons and watermelons there are quite a host, No. 1819, a watermelon coming until May and No. 1824a a most extraordinary winter melon are taken from among this lot of interesting special material. These melons ought under no consideration to be planted on the Arlington farm. The climate can't stand them. The fruit will claim them, especially the Southern Rocky Mountain regions, California, Arizona and perhaps a few may be tested in Southern Texas. The walnuts No. 1838a are very large and ought to be treated with care. The almond, 1836, is apparently a very primitive type and may turn out hardier than the Southern European strains. If the hickory cocoris 1834a was right up to Ames and some to Ottawa, some trees will appear among them that will prove to be very hardy. It is the same with the dried maintanes 1840a and 1841a. Of the plums I wish as usual that you send a few to Prof. E. T. Bartram at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, who is writing a monograph

on the Genus Prunus. Of the ash seeds Nos. 1551a and 1552a, I would like to see Professor Sargent also supplied with a few, also of the Caraganas, Nos. 1555a and 1556a.

The Asparagus No. 1560a will, of course, interest Mr. Norton, but some seeds should also be sent to Chico. The Camels thorn, No. 1563a, may draw attention from those interested in desert problems. Many more are the remarks and suggestions I could make about these seeds, but my notes will give additional information and further I have to leave it over to those interested in these different things.

Of the samples I would like to see Mr. Hussmann's opinion asked about the raisins, and Mr. Taylor's about the apricot kernels. Mr. Dewey will no doubt take interest in the fibre of Apocynum venetum and who is our paper expert? Those 3 wooden cups may come in handy to keep pins or clippers in. That sample of desert soil is for Mr. Free, who asked us especially about such things. The entomological material will, of course, be appropriated by those interested in it and so will the other material. Any time, of course, somebody gives his opinion about collected stuff, be it favorable or otherwise, I should like to hear some of it.

I am enclosing inventory notes for the seeds and information notes for the unnumbered material. Also 14 small cards with the Turki characters written on them, from some of these introductions. You will perceive from this how little

or the same problem. If we are going to look for, look and look, I would like to see relevant science also applied with a few, also if the Department, Mr. Shaw and Mr.

The magazine Mr. Jones will, of course, interest Mr. Horton, but some seeds should also be sent to Miss. The Canada thorn, Mr. Jones, may draw attention from those interested in desert problems. They have see the remarks and suggestions I could make about these seeds, but my notes will give additional information and further I have to leave it over to those interested in these different things.

If the samples I would like to use Mr. Hoekman's opinion asked about the relations, and Mr. Taylor's about the different species. Mr. Jones will be first I am interested in the fibre of Apocynum venetum and who is our lower growers. These 3 western cups may come in handy to keep plus or alligators in. That sample of desert soil is for Mr. Shaw, who moved up especially after seeds claim. The ethnological material will, of course, be appropriation by those interested in it and so will the other material. Any time, if course, somebody gives his opinion about collected stuff, he is favor his or otherwise, I should like to know some of it.

I am sending Brandon seeds for the seeds and information data for the Commerce Minister. This is small cards with the usual descriptions of the seeds, the name of those Varieties. You will receive from me a few little

Chinese there is about this land. I am preparing a large shipment of wheats, barleys and rices and notwithstanding the very great difficulties one experiences here in shipping this, we hope to get it off. (N.B. It is not permitted to export rice from here.) Wooden cases are unobtainable. We have taken Kerosine tins. Well, later on more about these various matters.

Trusting all this aforesaid material may reach you in good state, I remain, with best of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

February 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending by Russian Parcel Post to the American Consul in St. Petersburg, 2 packages containing cuttings, scions and budwood of various fruit trees, altogether 24 numbers (907-930 inclusive). There are many apricots among them and I suggest to bud or graft only 6 or 10 of each variety and to grow them until they have fruited for a few years before distributing them. And the same with the peaches and nectarines.

Chinese there is about this land. I am preparing a large shipment of seeds, bulbs and vines and notwithstanding the very great difficulties one experiences here in shipping this, we hope to get it off. (N.B. It is not permitted to export vine from here.) Ocean cargo are unreliable. We have taken Loresine this. Well, later on more about these various matters.

Trusting all this aforesaid material may reach you in good state, I remain, with best of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Author, Chinese Translation,

February 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Meirofield:

Herewith I am sending by Russian Consul post to the American Consul in Tientsin, 2 packages containing mulberry, melons and budwood of various fruit trees, altogether 26 numbers (207-220 inclusive). There are many epicots among them and I suggest to bud or graft only 6 or 10 of each variety and to grow them until they have fruited for a few years before distributing them. And the same with the peaches and nectarines.

Fruits in general are nothing extraordinary here and one has to take the people at faith and Oriental ideas about truthfulness differ considerably from ours.

There are a few numbers among this lot to which I wish to direct your special attention. They are No. 922, an apricot said to be flat like a saucer peach (Peen-to). Whether it really turns out to be so remains to be seen. The fig, No. 925, is quite a different sort from those ordinarily seen in America and deserves attention as a fruit for the home garden in such sections of the United States where the summers are hot enough to ripen the fruit, but where the winter's cold kills the wood back either partly or to the ground. No. 926, Pirus sinensis, is said to be a very fine variety in this section of the world and No. 930, a peach, is said to grow wonderfully large. We are working hard with the customs house here in getting over 1200 pounds of seeds off. Many formalities and many expenses connected with it.

Well, if the bank here will accept everything, then it is O.K. Otherwise, we have to turn to unreliable Mohammedan shipping agencies.

Well, later on more. I enclose herewith the inventory cards covering the aforesaid shipment. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. I am getting short of white letterheaded paper. Therefore I use the yellow ones. You don't mind do you?

F.N.M.

Weila is general now working extraordinary here and one has to take the people's faith and trusted cases about trustfulness differ considerably from cases.

There are few matters which this lot to which I wish to direct your special attention. They are No. 925, an apparent said to be fist like a secret peach (Ken-ta). Whether it really turns out to be so remains to be seen. The fig. No. 925, is quite a different sort from those generally seen in America and deserves attention as a fruit for the home garden in such sections of the United States where the summers are hot enough to ripen the fruit, but where the winter's cold kills the wood back either partly or to the ground. No. 926, Pirus sinensis, is said to be a very fine variety in this section of the world and No. 930, a peach, is said to grow wonderfully large. We are working hard with the sections home here in getting over 1800 pounds of seeds off. Many formalities and many expenses connected with it.

Well, if the bunk here will accept everything, then it is O.K. Otherwise, we have to turn to unreliable Mohammedan shipping agents.

Well, later on more. I enclose herewith the inventory cards covering the aforesaid shipment. I remain

Yours sincerely,

MARK H. HUME.

P.S. I am getting about of white letterheaded paper. Therefore I use the yellow sort. The last I sent

H.H.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.

February 7, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning we got through with the customs house formalities and with the soldering, sewing in felt, sealing, etc., of 8 large tins with seeds and 1 wooden case of herbarium material and the Russo Asiatic Bank here has consented to forward this shipment from here to Andishan where the Agency of this Bank will forward the things farther on to the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd in Batoum. I feel much relieved now for it had looked a few times as if things couldn't go. Now as to the contents of these 9 cases. The seeds are numbered 1471a-1487a, 1489a-1498a, 1500-1508a, 1511a-1516a, 1546a, 1571a-1580a, inclusive.

The herbarium material comprises of 12 packages, viz., Zygophyllum sp., Acer sp. (Seeds sent under No. 1445a), a Labiatae, Statice sp. (Seeds sent under No. 1466a), Tamarix sp., a Graminae, Populus diversifolia (cuttings sent under No. 879), Trigonella foenum-graecum (?), Picea Schrenkiana, Alhagi camelorum, (seeds sent under No. 1563a), Prhagmitis (?), Lolium (Seeds under 1565a).

In this wooden case there are also a few books, viz., Bulletins of Plant Introductions Nos. 1-50 inclusive with No. 47 missing. 1 copy Dr. Sven Hedin's Reisen in Central Asien, 1 copy Eine Excursion in Nordostlichen Teile Transkaukasiens, von Dr. R. H. Schmidt. 2 vols. Ghornaia Buchara, B. I. Lipsky, Vol. II and Vol. III. (Vol. I not obtained.)

Hagen, Gustav Hermann.

Memory V, 1911.

[pp.] 12, Pairbind.

This morning we got through with the routine inner formalities and with the ceremony, so-like in felt, sealing, etc., of a large file with seals and I wished each official material and the Ducal Ministry Berlin have arranged to for-ward this shipment from Berlin to Gulbene where the Grand Duke will forward it. Taking further as it is the Herr-Deutscher Lloyd in Batum. I feel much relieved now for it had looked a few times as if things couldn't go. How as to the contents of lines I can-, The seals are numbered 1171-1627, 1629-1639, 1700-1709, 1711-1716, 1775-1850, inclusive.

The Kotschubey material consists of 12 packages, viz.: Sprachlime ag., Aber ag. (Seals and Water Co. Ltd.), Ladiaka, Stadie ag. (Seals and Water Co. 1906), Deutsche Ge-s Service, Tonka diversicolis (Stadie Seal Water Co. 1911), Triphylla fumigatum (?), Flora Caucasica, Black-sea-(seals and water Co. 1906), Ptmopsis (?), Julius Levels Water 1565a).

In this wooden case there are also a few books, viz.: Bulletins of Plant Introductions Nos. 1-80 inclusive with 15, 47 missing. I copy Dr. Ivan Hedin's Reisen in Zentral Asien, I copy Eine Expedition in Nordchinesischen Tolle Turkmenistan, von M. A. F. Nikolin. 2 vols. Chinesia Brehmer, K. H. Lipsky, Vol. II and Vol. III. (Vol. I not obtained)

Now as to the dispostion of all these things. The wheats will fall probably into Mr. Carleton's hands. They ought to be tested mainly under irrigation in deserts. The barleys will interest Mr. Berry; the naked barleys, Nos. 1486a and 1487a, are beauties in their sort and ought to be given special consideration. The cowpea, No. 1493a, is a rare variety; who is our specialist now on this group? And all these Pisums will delight Mr. Vimall, who had asked you to tell me to be on the lookout for these fellows. On the Medicagos I haven't to say much. They will find their appropriators. That the young sprouts can be eaten evey by us as a spring vegetable will no doubt interest many people. The British Consul here uses them that way! See note 1507a.

And about linseed oil used as a culinary oil, No. 1412a and 1513a, did you know that? I didn't! And strange to say, it isn't a bad oil! I know females will shiver at the mentioning of oil, I never found out why, but to us hardy chaps it does not matter much whether it is fine imported Lucca olive oil or hemp seed or linseed oil as long as it tastes well and has no unpleasant after effects. The Oleaster seeds, No. 1546a, ought to be sown out for a great part in Chico, for another part in San Antonio and possibly some in Yuma and what remains to be distributed to some settlers in desert regions who have facilities and capacities for the propagation of these seeds. You may see from my remarks on that inventory note that it is

Now as to the disposition of all these things. The wheats will fall probably into Mr. Gaylord's room. They ought to be tested mainly under irrigation in Amarillo. The barleys will interest Mr. Leary the cotton growers, the. 1400s and 1407s, are beauties in their sort and ought to be given special consideration. The cowpea, No. 1400, is a rare variety; who is our specialist now on bush grazing? And all these flumes will delight Dr. Tinsell, who had asked you to tell me to be on the lookout for these fellows. On the Kafir-corns I haven't to say much. They will find their supervisors. That the young sprouts can be eaten away by us as a spring vegetable will no doubt interest many people. The British General here uses them that way! See note 1407s.

And about linseed oil used as a culinary oil, No. 1412s and 1013s, did you know that? I didn't! And strange to say, it isn't a bad oil! I know Canada will delight at the material to oil, I never liked it myself, but in a lovely sauce it does not matter much whether it is olive, cocoa olive oil or hemp seed or linseed oil as long as it makes well and has no unpleasant after effects. The Kafir-corn seeds, No. 1408, ought to be sown out for a great deal in China, for another part in San Antonio and possibly some in Texas and what remains to be distributed in some section in desert regions who have facilities and opportunities for the propagation of these seeds. You may see from my remarks on that inventory note that it is

a very useful thing, indeed. In fact, when you asked me candidly what I thought to be my most valuable introductions from Chinese Turkestan I would say the hull-less barleys and this Oleaster.

The rices, Nos. 1571a-1580a inclusive, are well worth testing in those Western sections of the United States, where water is available in plenty. Mr. Chambliss will take them up, I hope. There are masses of weed seeds in some of these introductions, but it was beyond my powers to get them out. We spent many days upon the wild Medicago from Pustan Terek, No. 1509a, and yet couldn't finish it all. No. 1510a, a Trigonella, this fellow too cost us 1/2 day's labor to pick the seeds out from a few bushels of bad wheat. It may be, however, that some of these weed seeds are of interest to our botanical collections or even as possible plants of economic importance!

Many of the seeds are apparently not one strain, but you know there is mighty little selection practiced in these regions here and one has to take things as one can get them. To come back upon a number, send a few days ago by parcel post, No. 1564a, Iris sp. I saw one of your bulletins of Plant Introductions that a Mr. A. C. Johnston, called on you, interested especially in Iris and living at San Rafael Ranch, Garvanza, California. Well, couldn't you send him some seeds of this No. with a copy of the inventory note added, of course. I am also in receipt of a letter from Mr. Peter Bisset, dated

a very useful thing, indeed. In fact, when you asked me specifically what I thought to be my most valuable introduction from Gilmore Cunningham I could say its self-less devotion to this disaster.

The plant, Dr. Little-Little tentative, are only worth testing in those western sections of the United States where water is available in plenty. Dr. Cunningham will take them up, I hope. There are masses of weed seeds in some of those introductions, but it was beyond my powers to get them out. We spent many days upon the vile Indigo from Western Texas, Dr. Little, and yet couldn't finish it all. Dr. Little, a Virginia, this fellow has cost us $15 day's labor to take the seeds out from a few bushels of bad weed. It may be, however, that some of these weed seeds are of interest in our botanical collections or even as possible plants of economic importance.

Many of the seeds are apparently not the attach, but you know there is a fairly lively market in these rejects into the hands of seed dealers as the seed of them. So some that open a number, from a few tags for my friend Dr. Little, like us. I am not of your bulletins of Texas introductions that a Mr. A. C. Johnson, called on you, interested especially in the seed living at the Federal Branch Station, California. Still, wouldn't you send him some plants of Dr. with a copy of the Inventory now ready. I enclose I am also in receipt of a letter from Mr. Weber Jr. seed, dated

August 8, 1910, in which he tells me that Professor Piper has requested our office to ask me, if possible, to secure data regarding the supply and the ruling prices of forage crop seeds of which I am sending samples from time to time. Well, that is a very hard proposition out here. The people lie awfully all the time; there is no regular demand for forage crop seeds, as it is all strictly local business, this buying and seelling of such seeds and thirdly, they try to get as much as they can, there are no standard prices here. If Professor Piper will be so kind and draw up a list of things he wants prices of, please let him do so, then I will try to get some kind of an idea about it; about supplies however, I cannot go in for that. Even in civilized lands that is a hard job, but in Asia it simply does not go at all. There is very little exported from here in the line of seeds as the transporations charges are rather prohibitive. A pack horse carrying 8 poods of weight, costs from 12 to 18 roubles from here to Osh; let us say one has several hundreds of poods of seeds and that one gets it carried for 1 rouble per pood, even that is a rather stiff addition, for then it has to go from Osh by carts or by camels to Andishan which adds at least 10 kopecks per pood, and before it reaches Tashkent it has cost still more, therefore there is very little exported in normal years.

And now the herbarium material. I cut the sheets 12 x 17 so Mr. Wight will be satisfied. Before this material

gets stowed away, could not you have a look at the beautiful Statice sp. from the salty desert near Kostakos and also at the fine Tamarix from the same place? Of the Picea Schrenkiana material I would like to see Prof. Sargent supplied with some, both cones and branches. It comes from probably the most southerly spot it has ever been collected. The root of the camels thorn is also an interesting object for those interested in desert reclamation. Those few grasses will interest Mr. Hitchcock. In case anybody makes some remarks or has some special wishes, I will be glad to receive them.

Did you ever see the leaves of the desert poplar, Populus diversifolia? Well, the most remarkable variability of these leaves ought to interest every mortal. The plant does not seem to know which type of leaf will suit its environments best. I think it will decide in the future on the long, slender leaves like the Eucalyptus did, tens of thousands of years ago, although its young leaves still show what his primeval forefather looked before Australia got to be so dry.

The books follow next. I wish you would be so kind and store the Bulletins of Plant Introductions for me somewhere in a safe place. They got to be too heavy to carry around all the time and I studied them all through. The other books you may dispose of as you see fit best. Please have a look at the fine pictures in Prof. Lipsky's book. The "Mountains of Bokhara." He gave those 2 volumes to me in St. Petersburg. The third volume I could not obtain then. Perhaps later on.

pity stand away, could not you have a look at the beautiful Shelice sp. from the salty desert near Kostelec and also at the fine Tamarix from the same place? Of the Plane Sphrenidans material I would like to see first, mature supplied with seed, both cones and branches. It comes from probably the most southerly spot it has ever been collected. The rest of Mr. Gamble's Sikkim is also an interesting object for those interested in desert reclamation. These few grasses will interest Dr. Hitchcock. If ever anybody makes some research or has some special wishes, I will be glad to receive them.

Did you ever see the leaves of the desert poplar, Populus diversifolia? Well, the most remarkable variability of these leaves ought to interest every botanist. Mr. Gamble does not seem to know what type of land will bring it most to best. I think it will decide in the future on the long, slender leaves like the Eucalyptus did, some of thousands of years ago, although its young leaves still show most his primeval forefather located before Australia got to be so dry.

The books follow next. I wish you would be so kind and store the Bulletins of Plant Introductions for me some where in a safe place. They get to be too heavy to carry around all the time and I studied them all through. The other books you may dispose of as you see fit best. Please make a look at the fine pictures in Prof. Lipsky's book. The "Mountains of Bokhara." He gave those 2 volumes to me in St. Petersburg. The third volume I shall not carry them. Perhaps later on.

I am shipping all these things now to Schutz and Zimmerman, Agents, North German Lloyd, Batoum, and am requesting our Consul, Mr. Alex. Heingartner, to pay charges and arrange for reforwarding to Washington. In case this shipment arrives O.K. could you perhaps express your thanks to Mr. Heingartner for all the troubles he has taken for us, through Mr. Carr, or the one who is his chief. I am also asking him to repack the case with blotter books you had sent me and make parcel post packages of it and send them to me in Chugutchak, Mongolia. It was a mistake to send them the way they were. They first went ot Genoa, there they were unloaded and customs charges paid on them, then the process was repeated in Batoum and they have cost me already 12.03 roubles and now they have to be forwarded that way to me.

Well, that is then all for the present. I am enclosing inventory notes for this aforementioned shipment and hope things will reach you 2 or 3 months hence in good shape.

Also enclosed 10 small yellow ships, with the Turki names of the varieties of rices on them. No. 1571a-1580a.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. [illegible].

I am shipping all these things now to Antwerp and Hamburg, Agents, North German Lloyd, Bremen, and am requesting our Consul, Mr. Alex. Weingartner, to pay charges and arrange for reforwarding to Washington. In case this shipment arrives c.d. please pay charges amount and bill to Mr. Weingartner for all the trouble he has taken for us, through Mr. Carr, or the one who is his chief. I am also asking him to inform the case with Kipper Köln [illegible] to send me proper bill messages if it may need them to be in Duisburg, Konzelle. It was a mistake to send them the way they were. They first went to Bonn, there they were unloaded and another charge fell on them, then the [illegible] in Köln and they have cost me already 14.05 rubles and now they have to be forwarded that way to us.

Well, that is then all for the present. I am enclosing herein the [illegible] things will reach you 2 or 3 months hence in good order.

Also enclosed 10 small yellow slips, with the Postal names of the varieties of roses on them. No. 1271a-1282a.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

Frank E. [illegible]

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

February 8, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I was promised for sure that the contract for sending the seeds from here to Andishan would have been made in order this morning, but now it is evening already and though we went twice up to see if that Sart who will take our things to Andishan hadn't come yet, he didn't come until after banking hours and now we hope to do things tomorrow. Time has little value out here. And in fact, in Russia it is more or less the same and this similarity of ideas about such a precious article as time is perhaps one of the reasons that the Russians get along so well with Orientals.

Well, there are many items I have to mention again. 1st. I enclose herewith 4 photos, numbered 612, 613, 614 and 615 with their films. I hope it will help to show those who put Amygdalus communis and A. spinosissima under the name A. nana in Bulletin of Foreign Plant Introduction No. 51 that there really is some difference in habits and looks. But, of course, the herbarium material will absolutely show it. (This material was received!)

Then in connection with the sweet apricot kernels, I have been sending, I see in Mr. Aarohnson's Bulletin on Palestine that these things are there also a common article of food (Page 17, line 24). You may also remember that on October 28, 1909, you sent me a letter with an enclosed copy

Hankyu, Gifuken Japan,

November 6, 1951.

Dear Mr. Malcolm:

Yesterday I was promised the area and the company for sending the seeds from here to Ashiya could have been made in order this morning, but now it is evening already and though we went twice up to see if that Mark who will take our things to Ashiya hadn't come yet, he didn't come until after sending hours and now we hope to go back a somewhere. Time has little value out here. And in fact, in Gifu it is more or less the same and this similarity of ideas except such a precious article as time is perhaps one of the reasons that the Japanese get along so well with foreigners.

Well, there are many items I have to mention again. Let. I enclose herewith 4 photos, numbered 312, 313, 314 and 315 with their films. I hope it will help to show those who put Lycoriscus communis and A. polycarpum under the name A. nana in Bulletin of Foreign Plant Introduction No. 61 that there really is some difference in habits and leaves. Well, of course, the herbarium material will absolutely show it. (This material was received)

Then in connection with the seeds of plant records, I have been reading, I see in Dr. Hermann Melchior on Palestine that these things are there also a common article of food (Page 17, line 24). You may also remember that on October 20, 1909, you sent me a letter with an enclosure very

of a Mr. Hans Shhulz' letter dated Bremen, Germany, September 29, 1909, to Secretary Wilson about such apricot kernels. Well, do you think it advisable to inform this Mr. Schulz, through the Secretary that we are introducing these things he mentions? That will give him, no doubt, satisfaction and he may suggest some more things. What is Mr. Taylor's opinion about these kernels? Please let me hear it.

Then, I have been sending some of my last parcels with cuttings in an oil paper, that we made ourselves as our supply has runn out and no more obtainable here. Could you perhaps inform me how it has carried? (Some of the Nos. 907-930 were packed in it and it was tied around the large bundles.) We used a mixture of linseed oil and stearine (from candles) and applied it warm and dried them with application of gentle heat (near a firebrick-lined Russian stove).

Then I have been sending you several samples of plums and prunes these last months and I always requested to send some to Prof. U. P. Hedrick, New York Experiment Station, Geneva; well, has Prof. Hedrick ever acknowledged them and was there anything unusual among the material sent?

I am getting short of inventory note books and have only a few left; now I would like to receive some, but--in case exploration work won't be continued after June 30, 1910. I shall not need them. If, however, it does, then I would like to receive one or two dozen, sent by parcel post to me c/o the American Consul, St. Petersburg, Russia. I would like

of a Mr. Dave Dubois' letter dated Tucson, Saturday, September 23, 1922, to Secretary Wilson which was enclosed herewith. Well, as you think it advisable to include this Mr. Dubois, through the Secretary that we are laboratory tests on minerals that will give him, no doubt, satisfaction and be very suggest some more things. What is Mr. Taylor's opinion about these cores? Please let me hear it.

Then, I have been sending some of my last pounds with cuttings in an all-metal, that we made delivery on our supply has run out and no more obtainable here. Would you perhaps inform me how it has carried? Some of the 300-300 were placed in it and it was still strong enough. We used a mixture of linseed oil and [illegible] and applied it warm and dried them with applications of gentle heat (not a Hydrolic-filled [illegible]).

Then I have been [illegible] plans and trying these last months and I always [illegible] send some to Prof. U. W. Hedrick, New York Experiment Station, Geneva; well, has Prof. Hedrick ever acknowledged them and was there anything unusual among the material sent?

I am getting short of inventory now but have only a few left; now I would like to receive some, but-in case exploration work won't be continued after June 30, 1923, I shall not need them. If, however, it does, then I would like to receive one or two dozen, sent by parcel post to me c/o the American Consul, Mr. Instaffers, Toronto. I would like

to have that sort that has only 1 thin sheet of paper between 2 heavy ones, for I have to write on the heavy sheet, the thin one has to be between and for your own inventory card cases it is also much nicer to have heavy sheets, as Miss Austin may inform you. I spoke to Mr. Young about it 2 years ago and he had some of such books made; unfortunately I only took the old ones with me which I got in 1905. Please see Mr. Young about this matter. These old books have alternately 1 heavy and 1 thin sheet so one has to tear out every time a thin sheet and throw it away; with all the baggage one has to carry, that means many unnecessary sheets of useless paper.

Then, I got a letter from Mr. C. J. Bartelsen, head gardener of the St. Petersburg Botanical Gardens, that he obtained your promise of sending him some hardy sugar cane, but--the cuttings themselves haven't arrived as yet. Could you please look into this matter. Mr. Bartelsen wrote me also that the spineless Opuntias are everywhere doing very well.

I wrote you, I believe, in a former letter that the Magistrate of Yarkend, Mr. Wang Chu Ting, has the intentions to visit Washington in the course of a year or two. He will also call on you. He treated me very nice and I hope you may be able to receive him also in a similar way.

I wish I could fly over to Topham's trunk store for a few minutes. My baggage has been badly ruined, on this last trip by packhorses from Khotan, through the mountains to here. Some of the horses fell down a few times and crash! went the baggage. My personal suitcase in which I carry papers and

to have that sort that has only a thin sheet of paper between a heavy cover, for I have to write on the heavy sheet, the thin one has to be between and for your own laundry card seems it is also much nicer to have heavy sheets, as this thin may inform you. I spoke to Mr. Young about it & your age and he had some of such books made unfortunately I only had the old ones with me which I got in 1906. Please see Mr. Young about this matter. There did seem very [illegible] heavy and I thin sheet so one has to tear out every time a thin sheet and throw it away with all the baggage one has to carry, that seems only unnecessary [illegible]

Then, I got a letter from Mr. W. C. Barbelson, head gardener of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, that he obtained your promise of sending his some early sugar cane, but--the cutting themselves haven't arrived as yet. Could you please look into this matter. Mr. Brunson wrote me also that the spineless Opuntias are everywhere & they very well.

I wrote you, I believe, in a former letter that the Magistrate of Yarkand, Mr. Sang Chu Ling, has the intention to visit Washington in the course of a year or two. He will also call on you. He treated me very nice and I hope you may be able to receive him also in a similar way.

I wish I could fly over to Japan's trees above for a few minutes. My baggage has been nearly ruined, on this first day by packhorses from Quetta, through the mountains to Nushki. Two of the horses fell down a few times and small part the baggage. My personal opinions is which I hurt myself and

valuables got badly crushed and one cannot get anything here in this line.

Could you tell me, perhaps, whether Mr. Cook was very successful in his finds and discoveries in Palestine?

I got a letter from Mr. MacGregor that Wilson was again in Western China and while in Chengtu a big stone or boulder fell on his leg and he has been laid up for some time. He was improving, however. I wonder for what special things Wilson is hunting this time. Are those wild peaches and cherries you bought from him turning out very unusual?

Could you perhaps be so kind and write me the names and addresses of American Consular Agents from Moscow down to Wladivostock along the Trans Siberian R.R. It may be I need their assistance in holding mail for me or ship things through them.

I am in receipt of 3 pieces of mail from you. 2 post cards, dated November 23 and December 20, 1910, and Bulletin of F.P.I., No. 82. I see you are introducing many tobaccos lately. That Passifhora edulis must be a winner, if profits run from $100 to $300 per acre per year. My, I would be tempted to start a little plantation of it in Southern California. I see you purchased! pear seeds from Mr. E. C. Parker in Mukden, well, how many bushels did you get? And Mr. Jose D. Husbands going to take moss to the Cordilleras and let seeds from the Linge tree drop in it! Good Lord, what next! I hope he will take a spring mattress

[illegible] got badly wrecked and we haven't yet heard [illegible] in this line.

Could you tell me, [illegible], [illegible] very successful in his flight and [illegible]

I got a letter from Mr. [illegible] again in Western China and while it brought a big [illegible] boulder fell on his leg and he has been laid up for some time. He was improving, however. I wonder if what special things Wilson is hunting this time. Are those wild [illegible] and carries you bought from him hunting but very [illegible]

Could you perhaps be so kind and write me the name and address of American Consular Agents from Tonsen down to Mediyastsch along the Upper Mekrian R.R. It may be I need their assistance in holding mail for me or only [illegible] through them.

I am in receipt of a piece of mail from you. A post cards, dated November 23 and December 27, 1919, and Bulletin of N.P.I., No. 68. I see you are [illegible] very successes lately. That Ipomiliform [illegible] must be a winner, if profits run from $100 to $200 per acre per year. My, I would be tempted to start a little plantation of it in Southern California. I see you personally have made from Mr. M. G. Parker in Sweden, well, how many [illegible] did you get? And Mr. Jose D. Kuebrich going to [illegible] Cordillera and let seeds from the Lingo tree [illegible] Good Lord, what work! I hope he will have a special attorney

too with him so that monkeys or sloths may drop softly also. What kind of tree is that Linge tree. I hope not a lynch tree! And Mr. Forrest returning to England! Rather a bad thing to do for a good collector! It interests me very much to see that Mr. Parker in Mukden had so much success with his American corn experiments. That may mean that the Kau liang crop of Manchuria may be replaced by a corn crop! The consequences thereof may be far-reaching!

And now we come to my plans for further exploration work. I wrote you about 10 days ago that I was refused permission to use the little used road from Kashgar to Andishan via Karinsk, but they would allow me to go by the main road again. Well, as I had been by that road and as there wouldn't be anything new to collect for me, I decided not to go. The more as I would have to have a conference with the high authorities in Tashkent about being allowed to do any more exploration work in Russian Turkestan as my permit has expired and the chances were that I would have had to apply to our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, etc., with all the delays and troubles connected. And in the meantime Spring would be on me and collecting of cuttings would be out of the question anyway. I had some long talks with my Russo-Turki interpreter and the result was, he would not return to Tashkent, but is going to accompany me farther North. So then I decided to go by pack horses from here along the foot of the Thian Shan Range over Ush-Turfan to Aksu. We found however, a man who

[illegible] with him as that memory of [illegible] may easily [illegible] that kind of tree is that lilac tree. I hope not a lovely tree! And Mr. Barrett returning to [illegible] [illegible] a bad thing to do for a good collector! It interests me very much to see that Mr. Barrett in Siberia had a much [illegible] with the American corn experiments. What may come out of the new strain of Manchuria may be realized by a corn [illegible] The correspondence thereof may be [illegible]

And now to come to my plans for further cultivation work. I wrote you about 10 days ago that I was without permission to use the little seed grant [illegible] to Russian [illegible] nations, but they could allow me to [illegible] work [illegible]. Well, as I not been [illegible] [illegible] to anything new to collect for me, I decided not to go. The more as I would have to have a commission [illegible] [illegible] difficulties in Washington about being allowed to do any more exploration work in Russian Turkestan as my permit has expired and the reason were that I would have had to apply to our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, etc., with all the red-tape and difficulties connected. And in the meantime [illegible] would be on me and collecting of exploring would be out of the question [illegible]. I had even had talks with Dr. [illegible] and the result was, he would not return to Washington, but is going to Kerzhenets on [illegible] [illegible] as my parentage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

had been there lately and who told us everything was utterly barren there and very little accommodation to be found for travellers. Then I decided upon the main road over Naral-baschi to Aksu, by 1 large cart or by several small ones. Now we had been looking around all these days for an interpreter who knew sufficient Chinese, besides Turki. Well, we haven't found much, but I engaged a specimen who has been all through the Northern parts of this land and says he knows enough Chinese to help us out. He will be our cook also, for the Russian interpreter is a poor hand at that. On the road to Aksu we don't expect to find much, as it is simply a trail through the desert, around Aksu itself, however, some very fine rices are said to grow and several good varieties of apricots. From Aksu our road will lead across the Thian Shan Range by way of the Mussart pass; said to be a bad road! We'll pass there the beginnings of the Kunges, Yilduz and Tekes valleys, said to be full of wild vegetation. Then we will come out in Kuldja or Ili as the Chinese say. Here we are in a town again where there are many Russians. I will see how shipping facilities are so as to send live or dry material. We will probably make collections around Kuldja. Then my intentions are to go to Chugutchak, Mongolia, and from there into the Altai regions in Russian Territory again. And in the Altai mountains I hope to find much, especially in the line of small fruits. In early June I hope to have arrived at the Trans-Siberian R.R. and hope to know then whether I

had been there lately and who told us everything was utterly barren there and very little accommodation to be found for travellers. Then I decided upon the main road over Mainbaugh to Aksu, by 1 large cart or by several small carts. Now we had been looking around all these days for an interpreter who knew sufficient Chinese, besides Turki. Well, we haven't found such, but I engaged a specimen who has been all through the Northern parts of this land and may be known among Chinese to help us out. He will be our cook also, for the Russian interpreter is a poor hand at that. In the road to Aksu we don't expect to find much, as it is merely a small track through the desert, around Lake Lobnor. Some very fine roses are said to grow and several kinds of animals. From Aksu our road will lead across the Tian Shan Range by way of the Muzart Pass said to be a bad road. We'll pass there the beginning of the Kuen Lun, Yulduz and Tekes valleys, said to be full of wild vegetation. Then we will come out in Kuldja or Ili on the Chinese map. Here we are in a town again where there are many Russians. I will see how shipping facilities are so as to send life or any material. We will probably make collections around Ili. Then my intention is to go to Chuguchak, Tarqadai, and from there into the Altai regions in Russian Territory again. And in the Altai mountains I hope to find much, especially the line of small Tartars. In early June I hope to have arrived at the Trans-Siberian R.R. and hope to know then whether I

will be allowed to continue further exploration work or whether not and up to this point I will have to stop. Of course, these aforementioned plans are only intentions! Many things may come between! Not the least are desertions of assistants or their unwillingness to go any further, as I am experiencing now with my old Chinese interpreter.

All of my mail should continue to go up to St. Petersburg, c/o American Consul, whom I am keeping informed of my whereabouts. Distances from here to America are tremendous and as spring will open here in about a month from now, the chances are that not very much more live material can be sent. And there are practically no post offices on the road from here to Kuldja and from there again none to Chugutchak. Chugutchak, however, is only 8 days from the Trans-Siberian R.R. and therefore matters there look more favorable again.

Well, I think that is about all for the present, I remain, with kindest regards, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please apply the envelope method in perusing this letter as suggested a few weeks ago.

F.N.M.

will be allowed to continue further evangelization work in northern not and up to this point I will have to stop. M e a r e, these aforementioned plans are only tentative! Many things may come between! But the least are uncertain of evaluate or their unwillingness to go any further, so I am experimenting now with my old Chinese interpreter.

All of my mail should continue to go to St. Petersburg, c/o American Consul, when I am keeping informed of my whereabouts. Advances from here to Jacobs are tremendous and as spring will open here in about a month from now, the chances are that not very much more live material can be sent. And there are practically no jack officers on the road from here to Malda and from there again none to Chugwatchuk. Chugwatchuk, however, is only 5 days from the Trans-Siberian R.R. and therefore matters there look more favorable again.

Well, I think that is about all for the present. I remain, with kindest regards, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

Henry G. Wyck.

P.S. Please apply the envelope inclosed in sending this letter as suggested a few weeks ago.

H.G.W.

Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan,

February 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last all things have been settled. This morning we made the contract at the Russo-Asiatic Bank about a reliable Sart taking the 1200 pounds of seeds up to Andishan. The bill was rather high, 85.70 roubles, but then we are almost sure now that nothing will happen to this shipment.

Then I called upon "le Corps Diplomatique" here and bade them goodbye and obtained some letters of introduction to both natives and foreigners in Kuldja and Chugutchak and all that rests me now is putting the finishing touches to the packing in of my numerous baggage for tomorrow morning at 10 we leave Kashgar for good. I have taken one large covered cart with four horses and that will take men and baggage, all of it. In another 15 or 16 days we are in Aksu and anothertwo weeks after that we may be in Kuldja, although we may not go as quick as that for we may go into some of the valleys we cross.

It may interest you to know a few of the difficulties we encountered in sending off this big shipment of seeds. 1st. The Russo-Turki interpreter has malaria fever these last weeks and was some days quite ill. I have been giving him, however, quinine and he is improving. He being ill and the Chinese interpreter in hiding, made me stay all alone. 2nd. No strong wooden boxes to be had in town and in case

[illegible] Manager, Chinese Turquoise

[illegible] February 9, 1931.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

At last all things have been settled. This morning we made the contract at the Tuan-Kolsky Bank about a reliable Serf taking the 1000 pounds of seeds up to Kotakum. The bill was rather high, $8.70 roughly, but then we are almost sure we can satisfy all hands in this way.

Then I called upon "La Corps Diplomatique" here and made them goodbye and distributed some letters of introduction to both native and foreigners in Lhasa and Shangtsemo and all that rests now is making the finishing touches to the packing in of my numerous baggage for tomorrow morning at 10 we leave Lhasa for good. I have taken one large covered cart with four horses and that will take our baggage, all of it. In another 15 or 20 days we are in Yiga and another week after that we may be in Sikkim. Although we may not go as quick as that for we may go into some of the valleys we cross.

It may interest you to know a few of the difficulties we encountered in sending all this big shipment of seeds. Yes. Some-[illegible] interpreter [illegible] last week and was some days quite ill. I have been trying him, however, quite and he is improving. We using ill and the Chinese interpreter is ditto, made us stay all alone. Bad. Mr strong wanted boxes to be had in Lhasa and it was

we would have had them made from poplar wood, we would have had exceedingly bad material and then no oilcoth could be obtained here to line such boxes for there is much snow falling between here and Andishan and rain may even be encountered in Russian Turkestan. Then I decided upon tin cases. We were fortunate enough to buy some very strong Kerosine tins which had held 5 poods of this mineral oil. We cleaned them out with hot wood ashes so that most of the smell has gone out of them. Then we lined them with felt to prevent the bags of seeds from chaving against the sides; well, then they went to the customs house. First objections were made because there was rice among the contents and one is not allowed to export rice from here, but the Chief of the Customs house allowed it after some talks because it was for scientific purposes. Then the tins were soldered up and we thought everything was ready. But then the customs house people said that on the road somebody might tamper with the contents and there would be no good way to prevent it, so they ordered us to sew them all in felt which was done at the customs house compound and seals were then attached to each case. Then in the meantime we had obtained consent from the Russo Asiatic Bank here to accept this shipment and act as sponsor more or less in having it forwarded to Andishan and after another 2 days the contract was signed and now tomorrow the shipment will leave this city. Lots of work connected with it, don't you think so too? I could leave such matters in the hands of others--I was even advised to do so, but--I

we would have had them made from yellow wood. We would have had exceedingly bad material and then no cloth could be obtained here to line such boxes for there is much more falling between here and Aughabea and rain may even be encountered in Russian Turkestan. Then I decided upon tin cases. We were fortunate enough to buy some very strong Lowsine tins which had held 5 packs of this mineral oil. We cleaned them out with hot wood ashes so that most of the small bar came out of them. Then we lined them with felt to prevent the bags of seeds from crushing against the sides; well, then they went to the customs house. First enquiries were made because there was rice among the contents and one is not allowed to export rice from here, but the chief of the Customs House allowed it after some talk because it was for scientific purposes. Then the tins were sealed up and we thought everything was ready. But then the machinery house people said that on the road somebody might tamper with the contents and there would be no good way to prevent it, so they ordered us to see them all in felt which was done at the customs house compound and seals were then attached to each case. Then in the meantime we had obtained consent from the Russo Asiatic Bank here to accept this shipment and not so sponsor more or less in having it forwarded to Bulsbon and after another 2 days the document was signed and now tomorrow the shipment will leave this city. Lots of work connected with it, don't you think so too? I could leave such matters in the hands of others--I was even advised to do so, but--I

couldn't forgive myself in case things would not have been packed in the right way, like for instance Dr. Bessey's seeds which were eaten by rats and mice enroute. And now I have written letters to our Consul in Batoum to the North German Lloyd in that same city, to Mr. Roosa in New York and to you and thank Heavens, I am through now. Do people at large realize that an agricultural explorer has to combine many things in him that in home life are all labors of many people!

In a couple of months I will receive mail again and hope to hear of many matters. In case you should not get any tidings from me, say in 3 months, please ask Mr. George Macartney, British Consul, Kashgar, here to find out what has become of me. I don't expect anything bad, but then a man never knows and this part of the world is very secluded. Three weeks ago an English traveller, a Mr. Hobbs, died in Kutcha, he was able yet, a day before his death to scribble off a telegram to Mr. Macartney asking for medical help as he had a very bad skin disease and was getting delirious, but death took him before anybody could reach him, although Mr. Macartney sent immediately a native physician who has since become ill enroute. Well, that is a bad topic to talk about. We'll get through O.K.

Wishing you and your associates in our office good health and good luck, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please find enclosed a stack of duplicate inventory notes to delight Miss Mary Austin.

couldn't forgive myself if some things would not have been worked in the right way. Like for instance Mr. Heney's meals which were eaten by rats and mice concrete. And now I have written letters to our Consul in Batum to the North German Lloyd in that same city, to Mr. Ross in New York and to you and thank Heavens, I am through now. To people at large realize that an agricultural explorer has to combine many things in him that in home life are all labors of many people.

In a couple of months I will receive mail again and have to hear of many matters. In case you should not get any things from me, say in 3 months, please ask Mr. Morgan Hamerney, British Consul, Kaniger, here to find out what became of me. I don't expect anything bad, but then a man never knows and this part of the world is very secluded.

Three weeks ago an English traveller, a Mr. Hobbs, died in Batum, he was able yet, a day before his death to scribble off a telegram to Mr. Hamerney saying he meantime only as he had a very bad skin disease and was getting delirious, but death took him before anybody could reach him, although Mr. Hamerney sent immediately a native physician who has never become ill anywhere. Well, that is a bad angle to talk about. We'll get through O.K.

Wishing you and your associates in our office good health and good luck, I remain, Mr. Heinrich,

Yours respectfully,

Frank L. Stone.

P.S. Please find enclosed a check of duplicate insurance notes to delight Miss Mary Austin.

Aksu, Chinese Turkestan,

February 28, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow or the day after a messenger will leave for Kashgar and I am taking this opportunity of sending you a short letter to be mailed in Kashgar by Mr. Macartney.

Well, we arrived here in the afternoon of February 23 after an uneventful journey of 14 days out from Kashgar. Now we are in daily negotiations with horsemen to take us to Kuldja. I dismissed the incompetent native I had with me from Kashgar; so dense he was that he mistook dry bread for wood and used strong tea and coffee as wash water. After you hear this, you may imagine what other ridiculous things he did. Now I got a hardy chap who has been all through Mongolia; rough-looking he is, true, but in our frontier work we have to take hardened-off fellows. The road from here to Kuldja seems to be a difficult one in this time of the year. We have to take food with us for 3 weeks! Let us hope the "finds" will repay the outlays and the privations! I called upon the Tootai and Prefect and have gotten their assistance in making our journey as agreeable as one is able to make it in these desolate regions. My Russo-Turki interpreter behaves well and has improved considerably. I miss, however, my old Chinese interpreter as I often have important dealings with Chinese officials.

Sun, Chinese Vice-Consul.

February 26, 1911.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Tomorrow or the day after a messenger will leave for Bangkok and I am taking this opportunity of sending you a short letter to be mailed in Bangkok by Mr. Sunchuay.

Well, we arrived here in the afternoon on February 24 after an uneventful journey of 14 days out from Bangkok. Now we are in daily negotiations with Lomsum to lease us Kwidja. I disclosed the lease-matter to him in no time from Bangkok; so done he was that he mobbed my house and wood and wood strong box and coffee as much later. After you hear this, you may imagine that other mandarins which he did. Now I got a hardy chap who has been all through Burgalia; rough-looking he is, true, but in our business work we have to take hardened-off fellows. The road from here to Kwidja seems to be a difficult one in this time of the year. We have to take food with us for 3 weeks! Lomsum has been the "trick" all away to make difficulties. I called upon the Consul and Prefect and have gotten their assistance in making our journey as agreeable as can be while to make it in these dee-late regions. My Burmese-Tamil interpreter behaves well and has improved considerably. I miss, however, my old Chinese interpreter as I often have important dealings with Chinese officials.

Well, hoping this reaches you O.K., I remain, with kindest of regards to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan,

March 23, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just a post card to let you know I arrived safe and sound here after a pretty rough and fatiguing journey across snowy and icy mountains.

I found the wild apples, apricots and currants I was especially after and am trying to get them off as quickly as possible. This is a view of Kuldja, but--the terrible dirt here is not to be shown.

Well, goodbye. Later on more.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Well, hoping this reaches you safely, I remain, with
kindest of regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

Robert E. McKee.

Mallie, Gingere Mckeesson,

March 6, 1911.

Dear Dr. Patrick:

Just a post card to let you know I survived sails and
sand bars after a pretty rough and frightening journey across
snow and icy mountains.

I found the wild apples, squirrels and co[illegible] I had
especially after, and am trying to get them off as quickly as
possible. This is a view of Sitka, and—the terrible dirt
here is not to be seen.

Well, good-bye. Love on Pete.

Yours particularly,

Robert E. McKee.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan,

March 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to the American Consul in St. Petersburg 5 large parcels containing 52 small packages of cuttings and roots, covering the numbers 931-908 inclusive and I am requesting Mr. Conner to forward them at his earliest opportunity to you. There is no Russian customs house here and the road between here and the nearest railroad station is in disorder on account of the recent severe earthquake, so I am afraid the packages will be considerably delayed. Still let us hope somethings will arrive alive yet.

There are several things of importance among them. I will mention a few of them in detail. Populus diversifolia, 961, and P. pruinosa, 962, are rare in cultivation and may prove to be of value to us in the southwest sections of the United States and in Central Texas in particular.

There are many shrubs from high altitudes among this lot, like the willows, Loniceras, Ribes, etc., I collected in the Thina Shan regions. They ought not to go to Chico as it will be too warm for them there; Ames, Iowa, or some other northern locality will suit them better. The Arnold Arboretum and the Arboretum at Ottawa, Canada, also might receive some of this hardy material. The Amelanchier, 954, the Caragana, 955, the Betula, 960, and the Crataegus, 961, might probably be best placed entirely in the hands of Professor Sargent, as

[illegible] March 30, 1911.

Dear Dr. Palmetto:

Herewith I am forwarding to the [illegible] found in St. Petersburg 5 large parcels containing 25 small packages of cuttings and roots, covering the numbers 301-320 inclusive and I am requesting Mr. Gunter to forward them at his earliest opportunity to you. There is no Russian embassy here now and the road between here and the nearest railroad station is in disorder on account of the recent severe earthquake, so I am afraid the packages will be found terribly delayed. Still let us hope something will arrive alive yet.

There are several things of importance among them. I will mention a few of them in detail. Tordylium dioscoridis, 301, and P. orientale, 302, are hard to cultivate and may prove to be of value to us in the southwest medicine of the United States and in Central Texas in particular.

There are really shrubs from high altitudes among this lot, like the willows, Lonicerae, Ribes, etc., I collected in the Tien Shan region. They ought not to go to Chico as it will be too warm for them there now, but, or some other northern locality will suit them better. The Arnold Arboretum and the Arboretum at Ottawa, Canada, also might receive some of this hardy material. The Scutellaria, 304, the Origanum, 305, the Petalia, 306, and the Trifoliums, 321, might probably be best placed entirely in the hands of Professor Bayard, as

our facilities for the propagation of such strictly botanical material will probably be inadequate.

The various species of Tamarix, Nos. 943, 944, 945 and 946, ought to come in the hands of those gentlemen interested in reclamation of deserts. These plants will prove to be of great value in the future as fuel suppliers in arid, alkaline regions.

To No. 953 a very rare form of a Lonicera, I wish to draw your special attention; it is one of the very few shrubs that grow in a fastigiate shape.

The 3 species of Ribes, viz., 964, 965, and 966, possess probable value as possible factors in hybridization work, the 2 last number may not have been introduced before in cultivation, at least, I never encountered them.

And I do hope that the scions of the wild apples arrive in good shape. They will turn out to be of very great value as hybridization material in the creation of hardier types of apples, suited to the uncongenial climatic conditions of the Upper Mississippi Valley regions and the localities West of them.

The wild apricots, too, are of great promise and I can see no reason why we should not be able to rear a race of apricots as hardy and as commonly grown as the ordinary plums.

The wild, climbing Asparagus, No. 978, is an interesting species and deserves special attention as a new ornamental trailing plant for cold regions.

our facilities for the propagation of such absolutely behavioral material will probably be inadequate.

The various numbers of *Smarts*, Nos. 345, 346, and 348, sought to come in the hands of those qualificant individuals equal in realization of desire. Those individuals will prove by be of great value in the future as local supplies in avid, Alkalin factors.

Dr. Ex. Yes a very fine film of a *Lecture*. I did it draw your moral attention; it is one of the very few works [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible].

The 3 species of *Lipos*, viz., 351, 352, and 353, possess probable value as [illegible] factors in hypothetical [illegible], the 2 last [illegible] [illegible] in philatelic, at least, I [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] I am sure that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The two wild alfalfas, M. platycarpos, 979, and M. falcata, 980, will no doubt find their way in the hands of those especially interested in these useful plants. In case these roots should have perished enroute, I have a few seeds yet of each species; also some seeds of the wild apples and apricots, but--only very few, as the time was not the right one to collect good seeds.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering this shipment and as I sent everything by registered mail, I trust they will reach you all right.

My trip across and through the Thian Shan was a hard one. We encountered lots of cold, snow, ice and the discomforts connected with the exploration of an inhospitable region in winter time. I never had an idea that the climate on this side of the Thian Shan would be so different from that on the other side. Here we have still winter, while in Kashgar spring opened when we left. When these packagessexperience cool weather on their long journey to America, they still will ge received in good condition. I am negotiation now with horsemen to take us in the mountains again, with a new guide knowing the country, with a transport office to ship some bulky seeds; then I visited the Chinese and Russian officials and received counter visits and I haven't had as yet the few days reall rest I had been in hopes to obtain.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

The Ivy and Holly, 5, plantings, 475, and M. Italiata, 380, will no doubt find their way in the hands of those especially interested in these useful plants. In case these roots should have perished enroute, I have a few seeds yet of each species, also some seeds of the wild apples and apricots, but--only very few, as the time was not the right one to collect good seeds.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering this shipment and as I sent everything by registered mail, I trust they will reach you all right.

My trip across and through the Indian Ocean was a hard one. We encountered lots of cold, rain, ice and the disagreeable connected with the explosion of an inhospitable region in winter time. I never had an idea that the climate on this side of the Indian Ocean could be so different from that on the other side. Here we have still winter, while in Hankow spring opened when we left. The three consecutive-years cold weather on their ice January in Hankow, then cold will be received in good condition. I am congratulation now with heaven to take us in the mountains only, with a new guide touring the country, with a transport office to ship some bulky goods; then I visited the Chinese and foreign officials and received counter visits and I leave it and as yet the for days real rest I had been in Kuyen to obtain.

I remain, Mr. Meinrich,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER N. WOTTON.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan.

April 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing my Itinerary report for the past quarter, in which you may see how I spent life in this part of the globe. I will also give a few details in this letter which couldn't go in the Itinerary Report.

Well, as I wrote you from Kashgar, I hoped to leave the 10th of February and so we did, with a large cart with 1 strong horse and 3 mules. All of my numerous baggage was packed in it and we were 4 men, the carter included, but still there was plenty of space left yet, for these large Turki carts are very large indeed. For 6 days we passed through alkaline and sandy deserts until we were in Maral-Bashi, which is an oase of good soil. We all got poisoned there from eating some fish which must have had something bad in it, although the taste was excellent. I really thought I was going to experience something serious, so severe was my head-ache accompanied by painful vomiting, but--fortunately I slowly recovered the next day. The Turki guide, however, got serious bowel trouble from it which lasted a full week.

Well, in Maral-Bashi we rested on the 7th day out, February 16, and I obtained seeds here of 2 very fine varieties of winter melons. Of course, fine quality in these melons does not mean so very much, for it is the soil and locality that produces these effects. The soil around Maral-Bashi is of a

Dear Mr. Fairchild,

April 1, 1911.

Thank you very much for your letter, in which you say you can't make out in this part of the place. I will also give a few lines in this letter which couldn't go in the 11 o'clock Express.

Well, as I wrote you last Sunday, I stood up in the 10th of February and so we did, with a large sand and two driving horses and 3 mules. All of my measures succeeded in it and we were 4 men, the author included, and still there was plenty of space left yet, for these large Coral Reefs are very large indeed. In 2 days we found Calcium alkaline and sandy deserts until we were in Coral-Sand, which is an case of good soil. We all got poisoned there from eating some fish which must have had something bad in it, although the taste was excellent. Usually though I am ready to experience something unusual, so never mind my health-experience by taking everything, and-fortunately I slowly recovered the next day. The Coral gulf, however, not serious Coral tracks from it were hardly a full year.

Well, in Coral-Sand we rested on the 7th day and returned it, and I obtained with aid of a few line specimens of winter colors. In course, the quality in these colors does not seem so very good, for it is the soil and locality that produce these effects. The soil around Coral-Sand is of a

sandy, alkaline nature and was not so long ago still occupied by poplar forests. The water is not far from the surface and voila tout!

On February 17 we left again and after another 7 days' journey through the desert, arrived on February 23, 1911, in Aksu. In the main this whole trip through the desert was very unprofitable, from our point of view, as so little vegetation is to be found and what there is is all the same, only a few species. I collected, however, cuttings of a few species of Tamarix which may prove to be of value to us in our desert regions. Then these desert poplars are very interesting. There are 2 species, Populus diversifolia and P. pruinosa, the first is the more common one and is often seen as solitary specimens; the latter, however, occurs here and there in regular jungles, often intermixed with the preceding one, often not. They are both able to stand quite extraordinary amounts of alkali and the whole trees are saturated with salts. Old wounds often have a cake of salt on them a few inches thick for the sap that oozes out rapidly evaporates in the dry desert air and there being very little rain to wash off the trunks, such streaks of salt remain a long time on them.

I hope the parcels with cuttings of these poplars will reach you in comparatively good shape, at least that we may be able to save a few of each. Certain sections in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, etc., will all be able to grow these poplars as fuel suppliers, sand-binders, and windbreaks.

sandy, alkaline nature and was not so long ago still occupied by prairie forests. The water is not far from the surface and rills sound!

On February 17 we left again our other auxiliary Lars' journey through the desert, arrived on January 25, 1911, in Aden. In the main this whole trip through the desert was very unprofitable, from our point of view, as so little vegetation is to be found and what there is is all the same, only a few species. I collected, however, specimens of a few species of Zygophyllum which may prove to be of value to us in our island regions. Two of these insect pollinators are very interesting. There are 2 species, Zygophyllum dimorphum and Z. prolatum. The first is the more common one and is often seen as solitary specimens; the latter, however, occurs here and there in regular jungles, often intermixed with the preceding one, often not. They are both able to withstand quite extraordinary amounts of alkali and the whole trees are saturated with salts. Old weeds often have a crust of salt on them a few inches thick for the way that water and rapidly evaporates in the dry desert air and there being very little rain to wash off the trunks, such stretches of salt remain a long time on them.

I hope the parcels with specimens of these pedants will reach you in comparatively good shape, at least that we may be able to save a few of them. Certain sections in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, etc., will all be able to grow these popular as fuel supplies, sand-binders, and windbreaks.

In Aksu I stayed altogether 6 days, arranged for pack horses, got a new guide, bought supplies for a 3 week's journey in the mountains, received and paid various necessary and unnecessary visits. We also obtained here 1 large sack of a famous rice called "Kara Kiltrick." This variety of rice is celebrated throughout Turkestan for its fine qualities; the grains being large, of snow-white color when cooked and they possess remarkable swelling-out properties.

On March 2nd we left with our caravan of 6 horses, the prefect of Aksu also gave me a mounted guard with to make arrangements on the road in regard to lodging, food supplies, crossing of rivers, etc. The first 3 days we climbed but slowly, for Aksu has an altitude of 4,000 feet; Boham (1st night) is 4,450 feet; Arwat (2nd night) 5550 feet and Kizil-Bulak (3rd night) 6630 feet. Near this last place the vegetation began to appear and I noticed sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides), desert currants (Ribgaria Schoberi), desert poplar (Populus diversifolia), a shrubby Clematis, Lycium ruthenicum, Ephedra sp., etc. We also found out that we would have to add another horse to our caravan for we had to buy barley and maize for the horses to last at least 10 days as there is almost no food whatsoever obtainable on this road.

On Sunday, March 5, we left with our 7 horses, passed at first through a stony plain where dwarf Caraganas and some Salsolas were the only visible vegetation with a few Sempervirums at the shady sides of rocks; in the afternoon we entered the

narrowed-down valley with towering mountains on all sides. At a Dzungan mountain-guard-house I found the first wild apple trees, also willows and poplars. The Thian Shan spruces began to appear on the very mountain tops, while Loniceras, Cotoneasters, wild roses, barberries grew along the trails. In Yengi-Malah, where we stopped for the night, we had reached an altitude of 7950 feet. Here I bought a rare local variety of black, hull-less barley which is about the only crop cultivated in these arid, inhospitable regions. When I went out of my little mud room at 8 P.M. I noticed the pale disk of the growing moon in a strange, misty sky, with huge stony, rocky mountains all around us, while black patches of spruces were dimly visible here and there and as the chilly wind howled between the boulders I couldn't help from thinking that this handful of inhabitants here might have selected a somewhat more congenially located spot to dwell.

On Monday, March 6, I encountered the first birch trees, a sure sign that we were in a cool climate, spruces became also more numerous, but still, they were nearly always in quite inaccessable places for during all these tens of thousands of years that man has lived and travelled through these regions, he has cut the timber wherever it was the least bit accessable. We spent the night at a rest house called Kailik at an altitude of 8450 feet. There was no paper in the windows so everybody slept as he was, for it was cold and the wind blew from the snowy peaks around us.

narrowed-down valley with towering mountains on all sides.
At a Tangyuk monastery-guest-house I found the first big
apple tree, also stalks and potatoes. [illegible] seemed
bound to appear on the very mountain top, while [illegible]
Gatonmentary, with roses, nasturtiums and [illegible].
In Tangi-Nalah, where we stopped for the night, we had reached
an altitude of 7950 feet. Here I bought a new local article
of black, hull-less barley which is about [illegible] only cul-
tivated in these arid, inhospitable regions. Then I went out
of my little mud room at 8 P.M. [illegible]
the growing moon in a cloudless, nearly [illegible],
[illegible] mountains all around us, while black patches of [illegible]
were dimly visible here and there and in the [illegible]
between the boulders I could't help from thinking that this
handful of inhabitants here might have [illegible] a somewhat more
congenially located spot to dwell.

[illegible] today, [illegible] 5, I [illegible] the first fruit
trees, a little sign that we were [illegible] and [illegible]
become also more [illegible]. We still, [illegible]
in quite inconceivable places for growing all sorts [illegible]
thousands of years that men have lived and [illegible]
these regions, he has not the slightest [illegible] in the least
bit accessible. We spent the night at a [illegible] house [illegible]
Nalik at an altitude of 8400 feet. There was no power in the
[illegible] to [illegible] along us no [illegible], for it was [illegible]
and blew from the [illegible] side [illegible].

Tuesday, March 7, saw us cross a broad, icy plain where the river had overflowed the valley; we left the last straggling poplars and willows behind and vegetation in general became very scarce. A Caragana, however, of the appearance of a cactus became more and more plentiful (Probably C. jubata). At 5:30 P.M. we reached the rest house at the foot of the great Mussart Glacier, situated at an altitude of 9700 feet. We had taken firewood with us from Kailik and suffered no cold that night.

Wednesday, March 8, would be our record day and nothing else had occupied our minds these last days. The mounted guard, who had never been before in such high mountains, became quite nervous and excited about the prospects of ascending the so dreaded Muz-dawan or Ice Pass, which leads for 6 hours over the great Mussart Glacier. Well, we went over it all right, but it really is a pretty bad piece of climbing. The Glacier is a moving one and the trail across it changes perpetually where yesterday a good crossing existed, there may be tomorrow a gapping chasm. The Chinese Government maintains a small force of men who live right above the most dangerous point of this glacier, and whose duty it is to keep the trail in passable condition. At one point these men had cut many steps in the ice by which men and animals mounted. One finds skeletons of horses, donkeys and camels strewn along the trail, some carcasses were quite fresh although the crows, which are numerous here, soon strip the bones of every bit of flesh and skin.

Monday, March 7, was a great day for Alaska the river froze solidly so left the ice attracting people and allows hauling and navigation in general become very secure. A Carnivale, however, of the appearance of a circus became more and more plausible (Hagerty C. Smith). At 3:30 P.M. we reached the Lake of the Woods at the Upper Malony Glacier, elevation 4,000 feet at 9700 feet. We had taken firewood with us from timber and suffered no cold that night.

Wednesday, March 8, would be our second day and similar also had morning our minds there last days. The weather was, and had been, better in such high mountains, because quite marvels and excited about the prospects of arriving the so dreaded Ice-down or Ice Mess, which lands for 3 miles over the Great Malony Glacier. Well, we went over it all right, but it really is a pretty bad piece of climbing. The Glacier is a moving one, and the trail across it changes perpetually where yesterday a good crossing existed, there may be tomorrow a gaping chasm. The Chinese Government maintains a small force of men who live right above the most dangerous point of this glacier, and whose duty it is to keep the trail in passable condition. At one point there was had cut many steps in the ice by which men and animals mounted. One finds statuses of horses, donkeys and mules frozen along the trail, some carcasses were quite fresh although the crows, which are numerous here, have stripped the bones of every bit of flesh and skin.

Our horses got over all right, but a small caravan a few hours before us saw one of their horses fall in an abyss. Our men assisted in getting it out again and though bleeding from a wound at the neck, was able to proceed again. I took several photos here and there, though the surroundings were really awe-inspiring and the cracking and moaning sounds that were heard at intervals made one feel uneasy, not to say anxious to get again on "terra firma." And still there were wild pigeons and finch-liek birds living here on this glacier and the last birds so tame that they danced around me and ate crumbs of bread I threw them. At 3 P.M. we were, thank Heavens, on solid earth again. We ascended pretty steeply again until at 4:30 we reached an altitude of 13,100 feet above sea level; the highest point reached on this whole trip. Then we went down, but encountered deep snow. At dusk we realized we couldn't reach the rest house which was more than 2 hours away yet, so we made camp at a spot at the foot of a huge mountain where the snow had been blown away by the wind and made a small fire with the little bit of wood that we had left yet. But cold it became, my, something fierce. Our shoes froze on our feet and we had to cover our-selves up as quikly as possible. None of us slept much that night for the air was very thin, the altitude being 11,000 feet and the icy wind, blowing from perpetual snow and ice fields, chilled one to the bone.

On Thursday, March 9, we left at day break, had a forced march until we reached a rest house, called Kayirlik, altitude 10,200 feet. Here we had some hot tea and rested a few hours and then made for Idin-Kul, a Kalmuk camp, at an altitude of 8,500 feet. We passed through splendid groves of towering spruces, there were many cones on the ground but no seeds at all. I collected cuttings of some rare shrubs, among them Ribes, Lonicera, etc. The climate on this side of the Thian Shan is entirely different from that on the other side. Much cooler and moister and the air quite different.

On March 10 we went again through splendid forests of spruces (Picea Schrenkiana.) Some of these trees were 130 feet in height and hadtrunks 3 feet in diameter. Young trees are of quite a pyramidal growth, but old ones become columnar in appearance. The color of the green varies a good deal, some being bluish, others black-green. This spruce has a future as an avenue and park tree in even semi-arid regions, but it seems to dislike too much atmospheric moisture and hot nights. The climate of the Eastern United States and that of most of the Middle West won't suit it. One never sees this spruce descending into the plains and it also shuns the sun-exposed mountain slopes, except at very high elevations. The lumber seems to be of excellent quality and is much in demand. We arrived in the afternoon at a Kalmuk settlement called Schutte, altitude 7,350 feet after having been going for these last two days through regions that would have been a delight to Ruysdael and which were a real tonic to me, after all the

dreary wastes of Central Asia.

March 11, 12 and 13 saw us tramp through snowy and slushy plains and hills and we realized that we had left the real glory of the Thian Shan forever behind us. We encountered also many races of men and the understanding part of it was sometimes very bad. Kalmuks were most in evidence, then came Kirghiz, then Sarts, the Deungans, with a few Chinese and Manchus sprinkled in. On March 14 I collected the rare Medicago platycarpos, of which 2 packages of roots are on the way now to St. Petersburg. We now got bad weather, snow, sleet, hail, rain, etc., which lasted more or less for 6 days and made travel exceedingly unpleasant. Every day one had wet feet and the state of the roads was very tiring to men and beasts and extremely ruinous to our boots and shoes.

On March 16 I found the first wild apricot trees on the north side of cliffs at altitudes of between 4,200 and 4000 feet. On March 17 the first wild apples, standing in 2 feet of hard-frozen snow, also on the north side of an otherwise barren mountain. And on March 18 and 19 I collected scions of many wild apples and wild apricots, of which the Valley of the Chong Djighilan River is the abode of whole groves of them. It was especially interesting to observe how the wild apricot is found in the company of birches, sea buckthorn, hawthorne, Populus laurifolia, etc., all such northern trees and yet the apricot is supposed to be a denizen of warm regions. It may

dreary wastes of Central Asia.

March 11, 12 and 13 saw us brave heavy snow and blinding glaze and hills and we realized that at last the real glory of the Alps had forever left us. We encountered also many tracts of snow and the temperature was at times sometimes very bad. Yaks were used to advance, then came Cargis, then Serfs, the Sherpas, with a few Tibetans and Indians completed it. In March 14 I collected the rare Medicago platycarpa, of which I packages of seeds as the way now to Gt. Tibetary. We saw yak dung, wood, sleet, hail, rain, etc., which lasted some or less for 4 days and made travel exceedingly unpleasant. Many day we had not food and the state of the people was very trying to us and beasts and extremely painful to our boots and shoes.

On March 17 I found the first wild medicat ferax on the north side of Gilla at altitude of between 4,500 and 5000 feet. On March 17 the first wild apple, consisting in a foot of hard-frozen snow, also on the north side of a ridge between mountain. And on March 18 and 19 collected wild of many wild apples and wild cherries, of which the Alley of the Chong Dilghilon River in the shape of single grove of them. It was especially interesting to observe how the wild species is found in the country of Tibetan, not Indian, Lamaism, Hippophae Rhamnoides, etc., all some northern species not the species is supposed to be a native of our country. It may

be, of course, that this form of apricot is a totally different strain, just like these wild apples here make quite a different impression from those of Western Europe. In my private opinion, these wild apples and wild apricots will give rise to strains of very much hardier varieties of both of these fruits than we possess now.

On March 20, 21 and 22 I went through rather uninteresting regions again, with little vegetation and still less people and in the afternoon of the 22nd we landed in Kuldja, or Ili, as all the natives call it. A dirty, unkempt town this Kuldscha is and not populated by the best sort of folks. A real bordertown, nominally Chinese, but really Russian, inhabited by Sarts, Tartars, Chinese, Russians, Kirghiz, Kalmuks, Dsungans, Manchus and some mixtures between all these races. They told me some 10 or 11 different languages were daily spoken here. The climate is strictly continental, long cold winters in which the mercury goes down to 20° below zero Fahr. and short, hot summers. Alfalfa is grown, but 2 good cuttings are obtained only. Apricots and apples are grown, but of poor qualities. Peaches have to be protected. Grapes are kept buried until the latter part of April. Most of the better kinds of fruits are imported from the Russian side, so is alfalfa seed and barley.

Well, this is about all I had to say about this past great trip. There are a few minor matters yet to be discussed.

be, of course, that this type of market is a normally dull forest stretch, just like there will always have been quite a different impression from those of previous tourists. In my private opinion, there will always and will always give rise to stretches of very much heavier market-value of both of these fruits than we possess now.

In fact, it was [illegible] interesting reading again, with little exceptions, all less people met in the afternoon of this kind we landed in Malta, or Ili, as all the natives call it. A lively, cosmopolitan town this Maltese is and not populated by the best sort of folks. A real boulevard, nominally Italian, but really [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

Viz., I have several small packages of seeds collected and wanted to ship them off, too, but--there is no Russian customs house here and to bring them to the nearest, which is in Djarkent, one has to have a special permit and--Djarkent is between 3 and 4 days from here by ordinary cart. By post-tarantash it is 2 days, but the fare is then 40 roubles going and 20 roubles back and this special permit costs also 2.50 roubles per person when the Russian Consul sees fit to give it. If I ship these seeds from here, the packages will be opened at Djarkent and Heavens know what will happen to them afterwards. The packages with cuttings are to go straight through to St. Petersburg and will be opened there, for I wrote a special petition for that, but cuttings are not so easily mixed up as each package is well tied up; but seeds, that is another matter; they may scratch them all together, for I witnessed here some unpacking of mail and--got wise! I may send these seeds from Chugutchak, for there is a customs house there.

Now I am negotiation with a guide who knows these regions here and if we settle upon wages, food-allowance, etc. we will make a journey of a couple of weeks, collecting some wild pears, plums, black currants and several varieties of wild apples which occur in the neighboring mountains. And after that the big trip to Chugutchak has to come, which also will last between 2 and 3 weeks. Well, from there it is only

Yes, I have several small packages of seeds collected and
packed in milk tins etc, too, but--there is no Canadian
customs house here and to bring them to the museum, which
is in Kiehtwat, one has to pay a duty--
Kiehtwat is between 3 and 4 days from here by ordinary cart.
By post-transport it is 2 days, and the fare is from 30
roubles upwards. [illegible] very high duty
years also 2.50 roubles per person upon the Russian Consul
does fit to give it. If I ship these seeds from here, the
packages will be opened at Kiehtwat and Barnaul and which
will happen to them afterwards. The packages with cuttings
are to go straight through to St. Petersburg and will be
opened there. I [illegible] a special permit for that, but these
things are not so easily mixed up as such packages is well tied
up; but seeds, that is another matter, they may [illegible] from
all together. For I witnessed here some [illegible] of small
and--not tied. I may send them seeds from Chuguchak, for
there is a customs house there.

Q.- I am [illegible] ship a small [illegible] some time
regions here and if we settle upon [illegible], food-[illegible], etc.
we will make a journey of a [illegible] at [illegible], collecting some
wild peas, plums, [illegible] currants and several varieties of
wild apples which occur in the neighboring mountains. And
after that the big trip to Chuguchak has to come, which also
will last between 1 and 2 years. Well, are there it is only

8 days to Omsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway so in case exploration work shouldn't be continued, I will be in the vicinity of a railway station to receive tidings about it.

I also enclose the duplicate inventory cards, Nos. 931-980, belonging to the shipment sent off a couple of days ago.

Well, with best of regards, also to all in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please find attached to this a rough sketch map of the territory I went through. It may facilitate you in finding out where all these small places are located I passed through.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan,

April 5, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday and today were awfully bad days, rain and wet snow falling continually and traffic has been suspended in Kuldja so bad is the condition of the roads. Well, I have utilized this spell to finish my reports and accounts and am herewith enclosing my expense accounts for the past quarter. Please have it delivered to the gentlemen who are experts in this branch.

8 days to Omak, on the Trans-Siberian Railway so in case employment work shouldn't be continued, I will be in the vicinity of a railway system to receive trains over it.

I also enclose two explicit laundry-marks, Nos. 231-283, belonging to the engineer and his couple of days work.

Well, with best of regards, also to all in the office, I am

Yours respectfully,

Ralph W. Smith.

P.S. Please find enclosed to this a rough sketch map of the territory I went through. It explains little to you in view of where all these small places are located I passed through.

Kulja, Chinese Turkestan,

April 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Dalzell:-

Yesterday and today were muddy but easy, rain and wet snow falling continually. Our traffic has been suspended in Kulja so bad is the condition of the roads. Well, I have utilized this to fill in my report, and concrete and as barely possible my account for the last quarter. Please have it delivered to the gentlemen who are experts in this branch.

There are, as was the case with the last accounts too, 2 different currencies occurring, intermixed. That is the fault of the country here and cannot be escaped. It is annoying enough to a fellow right amidst it, I may assure you that!

I have added, however, an explanatory notes, which I hope finds grace in the eyes of those having power over the fate of these accounts.

May I suggest that the receipt of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Kashgar dated February 9, 1911, be kept in a safe place until the 9 cases with seeds and herbarium material turn up at Washington.

You will also notice that fees are accounted for, given to mounted guards on the trip from Aksu to Kuldja while from Kashgar to Aksu they do not appear. Well, this is the case. The road from Kashgar to Aksu is a main road and going entirely through the desert; so there was absolutely no necessity for having any guards with and I therefore refused positively to take anybody with me, although the Chinese almost forced me a few times to accept one or more guards. The trip from Aksu to Kuldja, however, was a different one. Here I went for a certain part entirely off the beat track and came in contact with several races of men which are not entirely trustworthy and therefore I was glad to have an official guard with me who knew the people and informed them whom I was and what I came for. The extra money one spends on these men brings its returns often more so than on one's regular employees, who often become quite fagged out after a couple of days' hard

Here are, as we saw the case with the last accounts by a different correspondent concerning Lubemkwe. That is the fault of the country here and cannot be escaped. It is annoying enough to a fellow right enough, I may assure you that.

I have added, however, an explanatory notes, which I hope finds grace in the eyes of those having power over the fate of these accounts.

May I suggest that the receipt of the Nuero-Asiatic Bank of Kashgar dated February 9, 1911, be kept in a safe place until the 9 cases with beads and kerchiefs material turn up at Samarkand.

You will also notice that less are accounted for, given to mounted guards on the trip from Aksu to Kuldja while from Kashgar to Aksu they do not appear. Well, this is the case. The road from Kashgar to Aksu is a main road and going entirely through the desert; so there was absolutely no necessity for having any guards with and I therefore refused positively to take anybody with me, although the Chinese almost forced me a few times to accept one or more guards. The trip from Aksu to Kuldja, however, was a different one. Here I went for a certain part entirely off the beat track and came in contact with several tribes of men which are not entirely trustworthy and therefore I was glad to have an official guard with me who knew the people and informed them what I was and what I came for. The entire money you provide me there was during the journey often much as than to one's regular employees, who often demand you to dangle one after a couple of large bank

travel.

I promised you in a letter from Kashgar I would keep you informed about the "status quo" of my finances. Well, with my hard travel and most times entirely out of reach of regular post offices, I cannot inform you much. Herewith, however, I give you a few cifers. Expenses for the past quarter were, roughly:

400 Taels --	$280	for the quarter, July, Aug. & Ssept.,1910
670 Roubles --	335	they were, roughly $1225 and for the
Salary,self,etc.	875	quarter Oct., Nov., & Dec., 1910 they
Total	$1490	were roughly $1465 which is altogether

for the past nine months $4180 or in other words $466 per month or $1400 for 3 months. That means then that the total expenses up to the end of June will be between $5500 and $5600. I have not much idea how great my expenses will be during that time. Should I explore in Russian Domains, expenses will be rather high; should I stay within the Chinese boundaries, however, they will be considerably lower. Tidings I hope to receive in Chugutchak will influence my future plans considerably if not radically!

I enclose herewith then the expense accounts, an explanatory note and several bills and I hope everything will reach you in good shape, for this is a valuable letter from both your and my point of view.

With best of greetings to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

travel.

I promised you in a letter from Saigon I would keep you informed about the "status quo" of my finances. Well, with my hard travel and most times entirely out of reach of regular post offices, I cannot inform you soon. Herewith, however, I give you a few items. Expenses for the past quarter were, roughly:

400 Yuan — $200 for the quarter, July, Aug. & Sept., 1944

270 Roubles — $35 they were, roughly $1800 and for the

salary, rent, etc.$75 quarter Oct., Nov., & Dec., 1944 the

Total $1400 were roughly $1400 which is slightly

for the past nine months $4100 or in other words $466 per month or $1400 for 3 months. That means then that the total expenses up to the end of June will be between $3000 and $4000. I have not much idea how great my expenses will be during that time. Should I explore in Russian Sinkiang, expenses will be rather high; should I stay within the Chinese boundaries, however, they will be considerably lower. Things I hope to receive in Shanghai will influence my future plans considerably if not radically.

I enclose herewith then the expense accounts, an explanatory note and several bills and I hope everything will reach you in good shape, for this is a valuable letter from both your and my point of view.

With best of greetings to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Peter T. Chen.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan,

April 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A couple of days ago I sent you through our Consul in St. Petersburg and by Russian parcel post 4 packages and today I am sending you again 3 parcels, making a total of 7 pieces.

Then we delivered to a forwarding office here 1 large tin case with seeds which will first go to our Consul in Batoum and he will reship it to you. It may take 2 to 3 months before it reaches its destination, for it will go by cart from here to Tashkent and then by rail and steamer for a long way yet. The contents of all these parcels are many and varied; I will herewith enumerate them. I may say that one of the 7 parcels sent by post contains moist material, viz., the numbers 981, 982, 983, and 984. The other 6 packages contain seeds, Nos. 1588a-1616a, inclusive. The tin case (sent by freight) has for contents Nos. 1583a-1587a inclusive. Then there is also much botanical and entomological material and samples of soils in these 6 postal parcels.

No. 981 is Medicago falcata roots. I wonder if they will reach you alive. A small package of seeds, however, under No. 1613a will surely arrive in good state. It is interesting to hear the Sart people say that this alfalfa is more beloved by and has greater value too for milk cattle than by hardworking horses, mules or donkeys. I wonder whether the experiences in America will prove to be the same.

Middle, Oklahoma Territory,

April 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Leinfelt:

A couple of days ago I sent you through our Consul in St. Petersburg and by Russian parcel post 6 packages and today I am sending you again 6 parcels, making a total of 7 pieces.

Then we delivered to a forwarding office here 1 large tin case with seeds which will first go to our Consul in Batum and he will rushly it to you. It may take 2 to 3 months before it reaches its destination, for it will go by cart from here to Tashkent and then by rail and steamer for a long way yet. The contents of all these parcels are many and varied; I will herewith enumerate them. I may say that one of the 7 parcels sent by post contains moist material, viz., the numbers 981, 982, 983, and 984. The other 6 packages contain seeds, Nos. 1968-1976, inclusive. The tin case (sent by freight) has for contents Nos. 1967a-1977a inclusive. Then there is also much botanical and ampelological material and samples of soils in these 6 postal parcels.

No. 981 is Medicago falcata roots. I wonder if they will reach you alive. A small package of seeds, however, under No. 1977a will surely arrive in good state. It is interesting to hear the Bart people say that this alfalfa is more relished by and has greater value too for milk cattle than by hardworking horses, mules or donkeys. I wonder whether the experiment in Lincoln will prove to be the same.

No. 982, Euonimus sp., may prove of value as a ground cover beneath trees in the cooler sections of America. Mr. Hicks of Westbury, L. I., and Prof. Sargent at Jamaica Plains, Mass., may possibly be interested in this number.

The two species of Iris Nos. 983 and 984 may interest Dr. Van Fleet and Mr. A. C. Johnston of Garvanza, California.

Of the fine variety of rice, "Kara Kiltrick", No. 1585a, which I obtained in Aksu, I have written you already in a former letter and so of the hull-less black summer barley, No. 1587a, in which I think Mr. Derr will take an interest.

Nos. 1588a and 1589a are seeds of wild apples and ought to be treated with special care! and so No. 1590a, wild apricot stones.

Of the various seeds of hardy trees and shrubs, like No. 1591a, Crataegus sp; 1592a, Sorbus sp; 1593a, Amelanchier sp.; 1594a, Cotoneaster sp., etc. I suggest that some be sent to Prof. Sargent and perhaps a few to the Arboretum in Ottawa, but the bulk should be propagated in Ames, if facilities are sufficiently good there. (Chico is too warm for this material!!) No. 1599a, however, a Colutea-like shrub from the desert, will feel well at home at Chico.

The two numbers of Asparagus, Nos. 1605a and 1606a, deserve special treatment, the last number especially possesses horticultural value and not all of the seeds should be grown for breeding purposes exclusively!

No. 982, Buchinera sp., may prove of value as a ground cover beneath trees in the cooler sections of America. Mr. Hicks of Westbury, L. I., and Prof. Sargent at Jamaica Plain, Mass., may possibly be interested in this number.

The two species of Iris, 1081 and 1082 may interest Dr. Van Fleet and Mr. A. C. Johnston of Berkeley, California.

Of the fine variety of rice, "Nara Kitchi", No. 1206, which I mentioned in item, I have written you already in a former letter and as of the Hull-less black barley, No. 1597a, in which I think Dr. Carr will take an interest.

Nos. 1889a and 1890a are seeds of wild apples and ought to be treated with special care! and so No. 1890a, with extra care.

Of the various seeds of hardy trees and shrubs, like No. 1818, Crataegus sp. 1888, Lonicera sp. 1872a, Ribes sp. 1874a, Rubus sp. 1874a, Rhododendron sp., etc. I suppose that some be sent to Prof. Sargent and perhaps a few to the Arboretum in Ottawa, but the bulk should be propagated in Asia, if facilities are sufficiently good there. (Ohio is too warm for this material!!) No. 1272a, however, a Dalrose-like shrub from the desert, will feel well at home at Ohio.

The two numbers of Juniperus, Nos. 1888a and 1889a, deserve special treatment, the last number especially possesses horticultural value and not all of the seeds should be given for breeding purposes exclusively!

Of the melons, Nos. 1607a, 1608a, 1609a, and 1610a, I have not to say much now, for I have spoken enough about them in former letters. I do ~~not~~ think, however, they have a fine future before them in America as a winter dessert fruit and some enterprising parties in the Southwest will no doubt reap some handsome profits from their enterprises! This No. 1607a with its thick flesh of a handsome pistache green color makes a very pleasing desert and one envies often those indolent Tunki people there in the deserts of Chinese Turkestan who have melons the year round.

The wild Medicagos, Nos. 1612a and 1614a will no doubt find their appropriators. I wonder if this M. platycarpos will turn out to be different from the ones Professor Hansen collected.

Of Herbarium material there are 4 packages, viz., 1 grass; 1 cones of Picea Schrenkiana; 1 stones of wild apricots, and 1 leaves and shrivelled-up fruits of wild apples. These two last may assist our botanical force in determining the species of these wild fruits.

Of Botanical material there are also 4 packages, viz., 1 of Sinapis sp.; 1 of Salsola sp.; 1 of Corydalis jubata, and 1 of bark of Betula sp. Of the last one I would like to see Professor Sargent supplied with a part of it. It may assist in determining No. 960 of which I sent scions.

M. the nolens, Nos. 1475, 1476, 1478, and 1479.

I have not to say much now, for I have spoken enough about them in former letters. I do not think, however, they have a fine future before them in America as a winter dessert fruit and even enterprising traders in the Dominions will be quite very hesitate from their enterprise! This No. 1475 with its thick flesh of a handsome pleasing green color makes a very pleasing dessert and one swiss often these indeed Tamil people there in the deserts of Chinese Turkestan who have melons the year round.

The wild Yedikeyes, Nos. 1512a and 1514a will no doubt find their appropriators. I wonder if this K. pistacia species will turn out to be different from the one Inglesser Khan collected.

Of Lactucum material there are 4 numbers, viz.,

I grew 1 sample of these Intermediate Lactucum of Will. Wright, and I larvae and shriveled-up fruits of wild apples. These two last may assist our botanical force in determining the species of these wild fruits.

Of Botanical material there are also 4 numbers, viz., 1 of Hungarian, 1 of Balkan, 1 of Dalmatia Tibet, and 1 of Bank of Batula Tp. Of the last two I would like to see Professor Dengler supplied with a part of it. Hungary assist in determining No. 980 of which I have spoken.

Pathological material: 2 packages, viz., diseased twigs of wild apples and a spot disease on Ephedra sp. They may interest our specialists upon such matters.

Fungi: 4 packages, viz., 2 enormous fungi on Populus pruinosa, and 3 small bags of puff balls. In case nobody in our Department makes a specialty of any of these things, Dr. W. A. Murrill, of the New York Botanical Gardens, will be glad to obtain them.

Of Algae, there is one package. Who wants it?

Of samples there are 5 lots, viz., 1 of the celebrated Turfan raisins, which are sent as far as Peking even. They are, strange to say, not as fine as the Khotan ones, of which I also sent you samples. Messrs. Taylor and Hussmann will no doubt be interested in them. 1 ear of Indian corn, for a specialist upon this territory. 1 small sack of sliced and dried wild apples, to show size, color and general looks of these wild Thian Shan apples. 2 pieces of Tamarix wood, showing what a hard fuel these bushes can supply (cuttings were sent under No. 943 and also under other numbers). 2 dishes of burly poplar wood; in case you should not want these Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, may take great interest in them. I send cuttings of such burly-grained variety of white poplar under No. 884.

Entomological Material: 1 package spider egg-bags; 27 packages of various galls; 10 packages of scales on various plants. I suppose Dr. Howard will interest himself mainly on

Published specimens: 2 packages, viz., Elsinoe twigs of wild apples and a rust disease on Jamaica sp. They may interest our specialists upon such matters.

[illegible] Fungi: 4 packages, viz., 2 specimens fungi on Physalis pruinosa, and 2 small bags of puff balls. In case nobody in our Department makes a specialty of any of these things, Dr. W. A. Murrill, of the New York Botanical Garden, will be glad to notice them.

[illegible] Of lichens, there is one package. No words [illegible] Of samples there are 5 lots, viz., 1 of the celebrated Turkish reindeer, which are used as fur on Parking even. They are, always to say, [illegible] on the Turkish [illegible], of which I also sent you samples. Dearer, Taylor and Dearman will no doubt be interested in them. I am of Indian corn, for a specialist upon this territory. I small sack of [illegible] and dried wild apples, in new skin, [illegible] of these wild Indian Man apples. 2 pieces of Bamboo wood, showing what a large [illegible] Bamboo can [illegible] [illegible] were sent under No. 943 and also under other numbers. 2 tubes of burly poplar wood; in case you should not want these Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick of [illegible], Texas, may take great interest in them. I send cuttings of such burly-grained varietys of white poplar under No. 884.

Entomological material: 1 package under air-tight 17 packages of various gallys; 10 packages of moths on various plants. I suppose Dr. Howard will interest himself mainly on

these galls, there are some very curious and rare ones among them. Among the scales there also may be some novelties.

Shells, one package for a specialist in this line.

Samples of soils, 13 packages; for Mr. W. C. Free of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, who, as you may remember, asked us to collect some Loess-soils for him. There are some curious kinds among them and I hope they will prove to be novelties in the collection.

Of all this aforementioned material I am herewith enclosing notes; of the seeds and cuttings I made them out in triplicate, as usual, but of such things as samples, etc. I inserted a label in each package and wrote only 1 note of each, so as to facilitate the work in your office, as otherwise each package would have to be opened in case the description had to be copied. I suggest, however, to retain these notes-in-unicum, they may prove of value once in awhile.

In another letter about my past journey and the trip ahead. With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

these gulls, there are some very curious and rare ones among them. Among the scales there also may be some novelties.

Shells, one package for a specialist in this line.

Samples of soils, 13 packages, for Mr. T. Roe of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, who, as you may remember, asked us to collect some loess-soils for him. There are some curious kinds among them and I hope they will prove to be novelties in the collection.

Of all this aforementioned material I am herewith enclosing memos of the seeds and anything I make them out in triplicate, as usual, but of such things as sampler, etc. I inserted a label in each package and wrote only 1 note of each, so as to facilitate the work in your office, as otherwise each package would have to be opened in case the description had to be copied. I suggest, however, to retain these notes-in-envelopes, they may prove of value once in awhile.

In another letter about my past journey and the trip ahead. With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRITZ E. KEW.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan,

April 17, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I said in my letter from this morning, I would write you a separate message about the past short trip and the big journey which is coming.

Well, I believe my last letter was dated April 3, 1911, and contained the accounts. On April 4 we visited a large tannery which has been installed here a year or so ago. It is a modern factory with German machines and even German and Austrian supervisors and machinists. They turn out a good quality of leather and find that their product is in good demand. They wanted me to give advice about the planting of Sumack, as they have to pay tremendous rates for freight on tanning material. In general they find it very much cheaper to use local willow and poplar bark and put a certain quantity of tanning extract in this weak material. Now, if it were possible, they would try to grow their own tanning supplies. Well, my advice was to take some of the hardier species of Rhus and simply start and experimental plot with them. They have, however, nobody skilled in matters of culture and it may take some time yet before they find a suitable man who somewhat understands how to make a success of such a new enterprise.

Zdola, Salzburg Tyrolean,

April 19, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bairstow:

As I said in my letter from this morning, I would write you a separate message about the great about trip and the big journey which is coming.

Well, I believe my last letter was dated April 5, 1911, and contained the accounts. On April 4 we visited a large tannery which has been installed here a year or so ago. It is a modern factory with German machines and even German and Austrian supervisors and machinists. They turn out a good quality of leather and find that their product is in good demand. They wanted me to give advice about the planting of Sumac, as they have to pay tremendous rates for freight on tanning material. In general they find it very much cheaper to use local willow and poplar bark and put a certain quantity of tanning extract in this weak material. Now, if it were possible, they would try to grow their own tanning supplies. Well, my advice was to take some of the hardier species of Rhus and simply start and experimental plot with them. They have, however, nobody skilled in matters of culture and it may take some time yet before they find a suitable man who somewhat understands how to make a success of such a new enterprise.

On April 6 I left by cart for a trip to the mountains to find wild pears, apples, apricots, cherries, walnuts, etc. Well, I found wild apples and apricots, but of other fruits we saw nothing whatsoever and I have an idea that many of these other fruits exist only in the imagination of certain of the natives. We also had been unlucky in the choice of our driver and the horses, the first was very stupid and the last very lazy and one of the beasts got even lame. In the mountains we found here and there patches of snow yet, but vegetation was starting; buds swelling and some tulips, Fritillaria, Gagea and bulbous Corydalis in bloom. In general, however, we were too late to take cuttings and scions and too early to collect herbarium material. We also couldn't find an intelligent guide and so it was a mixture of antagonistic circumstances. I found, however, a hardy sort of Euonimus, an Iris and a Medicago, which are all on the road to you.

On Monday evening, April 10, we were back again in Kuldja. And now I have shipped all the collected material off and have been in negotiations with horse dealers these last days to take us to Chugutchak. We were in hopes to go tomorrow, but some of the horses were not properly fitted out yet and I suppose another day will pass yet. We didn't get as yet a decent guide who knows the land and the people; I am in hopes, however, we get one yet.

Well, after 14 days I hope to arrive in Chugutchak

On [illegible] I left my work for a [illegible] to be successful
in find wild pears, apples, apricots, cherries, melons, etc.
Well, I found wild apples and apricots, but of other fruits
we saw nothing whatever and I have an idea that any of these
other fruits exist only in the imagination of certain of the
natives. We also had been unlucky in the choice of our drivers
and the horses, the first was very stupid and the last very
lazy and one of the beasts got over lame. In the mountains
we found hare and three pheasants, but vegetation
was starting, buds swelling and some trees, Bulbillaria,
Lagos and bulbous Corydalis in bloom. In general, however,
we were too late to take cuttings and seeds are too early
to collect herbarium material. Mr Alex Smith's visit is
intelligent guess and so it was a mixture of successes
circumstances. I found, however, a hardy sort of Jasminum,
an Iris and a Medicago, which are all on the road to you.

On Monday evening, April 17, we were back again in
Kuldja. And now I have shipped all the collected material
off and have been in negotiations with horse dealers these
last days to take us to Chuguchak. We were in hopes to go
tomorrow, but some of the horses are not properly fitted
out yet and I expect another day will come yet. Mr Alex's
mule got a dead quite was from the load and he [illegible]
I am in hope, however, we get one yet.

Well, after 14 days I also is safely in Chuguchak

and expect a goodly bunch of mail there. I sent a telegram already to the American Consul in St. Petersburg to forward me all my mail in that place. And that is all for the present.

Enclosed please find the inventory notes covering the numbers 981-984 inclusive and 1583a and 1616a inclusive.

With best of wishes to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 8, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days have passed again since I arrived here and I will give you a short description how our past journey has turned out.

First, I must say that it is always quite a difficult task to work one's self straight away in correspondence and to get used to sitting down for a whole day, after having been on the road for a couple of weeks and having had to rough it in the real sense of the word. From the 14 nights we spent enroute I was under cover only 4 of them and out of the other ten, one night we were disturbed by a wolf, 2 nights by rain, 4 nights by robbers prowling about and the remaining 3 we made the most of it. But still it was on the whole not a bad

and accept a goodly bunch of mail there. I sent a telegram already to the Lawlors Island in Mr. Fairchild is forward me all my mail in that place. And that is all for the present.

Enclosed please find the inventory notes covering the numbers 221-224 inclusive and 1800a and 1824a inclusive.

With best of wishes to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK R. S COX.

Guayabela, Bayella,

May 8, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days have passed since I received here and I will give you a short description how our work turned out.

First, I must say that it is always quite a difficult task to work one's self straight away in correspondence and to get used to sitting down for a whole day, after having been on the road for a couple of weeks and having had to rough it in the real sense of the word. From the 14 nights we stay we I was under cover only 4 of them and out of the other two, one night we were disturbed by a wolf, 2 nights by rain, 4 nights by rubbers prevent sleep and the remaining 2 we slept the most of it. The wolf is was on the whole not a bad

journey, for so far as personal comforts were concerned, for the sheep and goats had just lambed and wherever we struck a Kalmuck or a Kirghiz settlement we were able to obtain a goddly quantity of either sour or sweet milk. And then spring had really started and the cold at night was not very great, a few times our milk or tea got frozen yet overnight but we are so hardened to that that we didn't perceive anything of the cold. A thing we had serious trouble with were the guides. I hadn't been able to obtain a man for the whole journey in Kuldja so we took one from one village to another. The first four days it wasn't so bad yet, but on the fifth day, having entered a robber district, our Kirghiz guide deserted us and worse that that took the general letter of introduction with him with whom he was supplied by the Chinese Prefect of Kuldscha. There we were now without anybody knowing the roads and in a district considered dangerous. Well, we marched according to a map I have and with the compass and we got to land in a Kalmuk village, where I was received with great honors. The native chief had a special tent erected for me, killed a sheep and was very friendly and that was in the dreaded Bogh-dalah where the Kirghiz guides had told us from that men are sometimes butchered like a sheep for sacrifice. It seems those things have occurred 25 or 30 years ago, but now I hardly think anything like that would happen. Yes, horses are stolen, cattle and sheep removed, etc., but murder seems now to be very rare. In the days Dr. Regel was botanizing here, then strange things were reported; even the Chinese

journey, for so far as personal comforts were concerned, for the sheep and goats had just landed and wherever we stopped a Kalmuk or a Kirghis settlement we were able to obtain a goodly quantity of either kind of food. At this spring had really started and the cold at night was not very great, a few times our milk or tea got frozen yet overnight but we are so hardened to that that we didn't perceive anything of the cold. A thing we had serious trouble with were the guides. I hadn't been able to obtain a man for the whole journey in Kuldja so we took one from one village to another. The first four days it wasn't so bad yet, but on the fifth day, having entered a rather district, our Kirghis guide deserted us and worse that that took the general letter of introduction with him with whom he was supplied by the Chinese Prefect of Kuldsha. There we were now without anybody knowing the roads and in a district counted dangerous. Still, we marched according to a map I have and with the compass and we got to land in a Kalmuk village, where I was received with great honors. The native chief had a special hut erected for me, killed a sheep and was very friendly and that was in the crowded Ugh-dalah where the Kirghis guides had told us from that man are savages hostered like a away for massilice. It seems that Kirghis man counted 25 or 30 years ago. Yet are I really think exploiting like that world begins. Yet, horses are stolen, cattle and sheep removed, etc., but murder seems not to be very rare. In the days of Kuldja we repeatedly heard here, that strange things were reported, even the Chinese

practiced then human sacrifices in times of epidemics and famines, but now in case such things should still occur, they are done with the utmost secrecy and they surely would not attempt to practice on a white man or on those that are with him,

From Bogh-dalah we got again a mounted guard with us for 2 days and then we had 2 Kalmuk soldiers with us for a-another 2 days, but after that we found the road as well as we could and I must say, we had a much more interesting trip through it, for we got into some very much out-of-the-way corners and were even for 2 days in Russian Territory and met 2 Russian customs guards who gave us quite some information about the roads, the country, food supplies, etc.

Without knowing it beforehand, we found out that the leader of our caravan was what the Germans call a "pech-vogel", in other words, a fellow having bad luck all the time and it was remarkable to notice how everyday something bad occurred. Then it was a guide deserting, then some baggage crushed, then rain, then something lost, then no food to be had, etc., but the worst to me was when 2 horses tumbled down from an earth cliff and fell into the water, thereby soaking our beds, clothes and my valuable satchel in which I had paper money, medicines and silver and nickel watches as presents for native officials. Well, over a hundred roubles worth of these watches have been ruined, water got into them and as we couldn't dry them straight away, they have rusted so badly that I don't think they are worth fe-pairing. The man himself could hardly help it, but it was

practiced then human sacrifices in times of epidemics and
famines, but now in case such things should still occur,
they are done with the utmost secrecy and they usually would
maintenant to provide on a white man or on those that are
with him.

Even Bogo-Dalai to get again a wounded guard all
we for 2 days and then we had 2 Russian soldiers with us for
another 2 days, but after that we found the road as well as
we could and I must say, we had a much more interesting trip
through it, for we got into some very much out-of-the-way
corners and were even for 2 days in Russian Territory and met
2 Russian customs guards who gave us quite some information
about the roads, the country, food supplies, etc.

Within wonder it indeed, as I said that
the leader of our caravan was what the German call a "gebil-
vogel", in other words, a fellow having two lives all the
time and it was remarkable to notice how everyday something
had occurred. Then it was a quite terrible, time since
maggie arrived, the only thing available last, then no
food to be had, etc., but the worst to be was when 2 horses
tumbled down from an earth cliff and fell into the water,
thereby loosing our mails, clothes and my valuable manuscript
in which I had paper money, medicines and silver and without
matches as presents for native officials. Well, over a
hundred rubles worth of these matches have co-arrived, when
put into fire and as a result dry from visible only. They
were crushed so badly that I don't think they are worth re-
pairing. The two horses could hardly help it, but it was

the fault of his helper who didn't pay attention to those particular two horses. But the results were, nevertheless, the same. Later on I found out that this caravan leader was also with Dr. Merzbacher on that trip by which Dr. M's most valuable horse fell in a roaring mountain stream and by which 8000 roubles in silver and all his maps were lost. I can assure you, Mr. Fairchild, that after I heard that and really came to know that some kind of a Hoodoo clung to him, I had as little to do with him as possible and kept him away from the horses wherever I could. I personally have very little bad luck on my journeys, it seems as if the good wishes from so many people who take an interest in my work keep some sort of a protective atmosphere around me (in earnest!) and now to run into all sorts of troubles by having an ill-fated Mohammedan horse-leader with me would not do.

Well, now as to the trip itself. On Wednesday, April 19th, 1911, we left with our caravan of 6 horses the town of Kuldja. It was a very warm day and much of the liquid mud of a few weeks ago was changed into dry black dust, that was blown about. Still one could see that spring had really started, the elms were covered with small green fruits, the willows were in bloom, some poplars had small, light green leaves already and some butterflies and beetles were lazily flying over the fields. Kuldja is not a pleasant town and we were glad to get out of it again. We followed a rather large road for several hours until that road, after having passed through a village dwindles down

the fault of his helper who didn't pay attention to those particular two horses. But the results were, nevertheless, the same. Later on I found out that this caravan leader was also also Mr. Mathews on that trip by which Mr. Bell's mules horse fell in a roaring mountain stream and by which 5000 rubles in silver and all his maps were lost. I can assure you, Mr. Marshall, that after I heard that and really came to know that some kind of a Hoodoo clung to him, I had as little to do with him as possible and kept him away from the horses whenever I could. I personally have very little bad luck on my journeys, it seems as if the good wishes from so many people who take an interest in my work keep me out of a protective atmosphere around me (in general) and use to run into all sorts of trouble by having an ill-fated commander accompanier with me would not do.

Well, now as to the trip itself. On Wednesday, April 15th, 1911, we left with our caravan of 6 horses the town of Kuldja. It was a very warm day and much of the liquid mud of a few weeks ago was changed into dry black dust, that was blown about. Still one could see that spring had really started, the elms were covered with small green fruits, the willows were in bloom, some poplars had small, light green leaves already and some butterflies and beetles were lazily flying over the fields. Kuldja is not a pleasant town and we were glad to get out of it again. We followed a rather large road for several hours until that road, after having passed through a village dwindled down

to a mere trail and in the afternoon we struck the first hills and at 5 P.M. we made halt for the might in a Kirghiz settlement called "Pandjir Bulak". We were very cordially received by these nomads which was no doubt due partly to the presence of a mounted guard with whom the Prefect of Kuldscha had supplied us and partly to the thought that if they didn't receive us well we would report the matter. At least later on, when not accompanied any longer by guards and being far away from Prefects of any kind, the receipt was sometimes far from cordial.

On April 20 we passed through an interesting country, going along a mountain stream and over hills. I noticed many plants of Medicago falcata in those fields where barley or millet had been grown a couple of years ago, some of these alfalfas had already shoots several inches long and one could notice great variability in size and shape of leaves and degrees of hirsuteness. In the afternoon we came across clumps of wild apples and wild apricots, a few of both growing in a sheltered corner were in bloom already. As we climbed higher, however, it got colder and dryer and vegetation was still for the very greater part dormant. Some yellow tulips, however, made the landscape gay. I noticed some clumps of wild apples up to an altitude of nearly 6000 feet. The trees showed the conflicts they had with the climate there and were gnarled and stunted, but still it was a surprise to see apples grow in such semi-arid, high elevated localities. We now passed several patches of snow yet and where the snow had melted a couple of days before, small white flowering

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crocus were making their appearances. Toward dusk we camped for the night near a Kirghiz encampment called "Bilikchi." Here we were already in the real mountains and clumps of spruces and still leafless aspens reminded us that we were in regions where it never gets to be very warm. At about midnight we were awakened by a hideous noise of dogs barking, horses neighing, sheep and goats bleating, cows bellowing and Kirghiz shouting at the tops of their voices and then we came to know that there was a wolf around the camp. As it was pitch dark, however, we couldn't fire at him and after an hour or so the noise subsided and one could go to sleep again, not with successful results, however, in my own case at least.

On April 21 we left late as most of us hadn't slept much, through the wolf, and also there were reported to be outlaws about. We had difficulties in obtaining a guide on account of the reports of robbers on the road. A few hours after we left 2 Horses fell from an earth cliff and tumbled, baggage and all, in a mountain stream and unfortunately right in a deep spot, soaking hereby bedding, clothes, food supplies and valuable baggage. For a couple of hours we spread out things in the sunand wind, but couldn't dry things thoroughly and several valuable things got ruined. This incident delayed us considerably and ate up a valuable part of the day. In the afternoon we started to climb steep mountains, crossed a pass at 8000 feet altitude and had to

events were making their appearance. Tired from we camped for the night near a Virgin's encampment called Villibol. Here we were already in the real mountains and among of spruce and pill Indian areas reminded us that we were in regions where it never gets to be very warm. At about midnight we were awakened by a hideous noise of dogs barking, horses neighing, sheep and goats bleating, cows bellowing and Virgin shouting at the top of their voices and then we came to know that there was a well around the camp. As it was pitch dark, however, we couldn't like it bin and after an hour or so the noise subsided and our world go to sleep again, not with successful results, however, in my own case at least.

On April 21 we left late as most of us hadn't slept much, through the wolf, and also there were reported to be outlaws about. We had difficulties in obtaining a guide on account of the reports of robbers on the road. A few hours after we left a Korean fell from an open cliff and fractured, dislocated and all, in a mountain stream and remained lying in a deep pool, nothing barely beside clothes, food supplies and valuable baggage. For a couple of hours we feared we should lose the needed vital, but realizing they things thoroughly and recovered valuable things we related, this incident delayed us considerably and ate up a valuable part of the day. In the afternoon we started to climb steep mountains, reached a pass at 8000 feet altitude and had to

wade through snow, often 3 or 4 feet deep. On lower places the snow had partly melted and an icy slush was the result thereof. Extremely ruinous to our boots, besides soaking one's feet in less than no time. At 5 P.M. we were all tired from wading through the snow and water and made camp in a sheltered mountain nook at an elevation of 7800 feet above the sea; had a good fire of Juniper boughs and spruce logs and dried ourselves near it.

Saturday, April 22. Had some rain showers during the night. Left camp at 7 A.M. Crossed a small mountain stream many times, waded through snow and ice and after a steep climb upon a mountain covered with scrubby Juniper bushes we reached toward noon the highest point, 9800 feet above sealevel. Later on going down the north side of the mountains we had to cross a snow field that proved to be extremely difficult for the horses as the snow was from 2 to 3 meters deep; at one time it looked as if we should have to loose one of the horses, but with combined efforts we got the beast out of the pit in which it had worked itself and after that it worked hard itself to get again on terra firma. My baggage got damaged here to a further extent and a bottle with medicinal brandy disappeared in the masses of snow; some traveller may find it toward the end of July when all the snow has melted away. We now descended steadily for the rest of the afternoon and at 5:30 P.M. arrived in the little town of Santai, on the shores of the lake "Sairam-Nor." The lake was still covered with a solid cake of ice and

wade through snow, often 3 or 4 feet deep. On lower places the snow had partly melted and an icy crust was created thereof. Extremely tedious on the trail, sometimes sinking one's feet in less than no time. At 2 P.M. we were all tired from wading through the snow two miles later and made camp in a sheltered mountain nook at an elevation of 7000 feet above the sea; had a good fire of Douglas fir and cottonwood logs and dried ourselves near it.

Saturday, April 22. Had some rain shower during the night. Left camp at 7 A.M. Crossed a small mountain stream many times, waded through snow and ice and after a steep climb upon a mountain covered with scrubby Douglas fir we reached toward noon the highest point, 7000 feet above sea level. Later on going down the north side of the mountains we had to cross a snow field that proved to be extremely difficult for the horses as the snow was from 2 to 3 inches deep at one time it looked as if we should have to take one of the horses, but with combined efforts we got the beast out of the pit in which it had worked itself and after time it worked itself to get again on bare ground. We finally got down to a further extent and a bottle with medicinal brandy circulated in the masses of snow; snow travelling was fine. It brought the end of July when all the snow has melted away. We now descended steadily for the rest of the afternoon and at 6:30 P.M. arrived in the little town of Bartad, on the shores of the lake "Heiten-Nor." The lake was still covered with a solid cake of ice and

snow, save a lit le strip of water close to its southern shore, white and black coulds hung low all around the mountains and a cold Eastern wind made one shiver as soon as one didn't walk any longer. We found, however, a room with a sheet-iron stove in it and soon had a nice, little fire in it by which to dry clothes, bedding and baggage.

April 23 saw us leave late as we had found it very difficult to get a guide to go with us. A raw wind was blowing and the whole landscape hung still in clouds and strange to say, the whole region was of an arid character notwithstanding the presence of such a body of water as the lake and such an elevation. (I found it to be 6500 feet above sea level but on my Russian map it is given as being 5900 feet.) Our Kirghiz guide showed unmistakable signs of fear as soon as we were a few hours on the road and would not proceed any farther. After some coaxing, however, he went with us for another hour, but then he fell on his knees before me and cried and spoke about being slaughtered, etc. so we told him to find us another man, Well, after we had gone around a turning of the road he quietly slipped out and we never saw him again. It was partly a good thing he went, for his gruesome stories worked most demoralizingly upon the caravan leader and his helper and these 2 men began also to talk of losing all things, etc.

This childishness of character of the Kirghiz people was a revelation to me. I had held them to be a brave sort of people, but I now saw that in real danger they are utterly

snow, save a little strip of water close to the southern shore, white and black cranes hung low and around the mountains and a cold Western wind made one shiver as soon as one didn't walk any longer. We found, however, a room with a stove from above in it and soon had a nice, little fire in it by which to dry clothes, boiling and bathing.

Until 23 saw us leave Lake as we had found it very difficult to get a guide to go with us. A few wild and flying and the whole landscape hung still in clouds and crumpy to say, the whole region was of an wild character with clouds- ing the presence of such a body of water as the lake and such an elevation. I found it to be about that above sea level but on my Russian map it is given as being 8000 feet. The guide above mentioned unmistakable signs of fear as soon as we made a few hours on the road and really had second my thoughts. After some coaxing, however, he went with us for one more day, and then he fell on his knees before me and begged and begged not being slaughtered, etc., so we told him to find another man. Well, after we had gone around a turning of the road he quickly slipped out and we never saw him again. It was partly a good thing he went, for his grievous stories worked downright- ingly upon the certain leader and his helper and soon I was began also to talk of losing all things, etc.

This old blunderer of a guide was a revelation to me. I had heard that he had [illegible] people, but I now saw that it was a matter they are [illegible]

without courage. At about noon that day we scaled a dry mountain and found the summit of the pass to be 9250 feet above sealevel. Once on the other side where the sun doesn't burn so much, we found beautiful groves of spruces, probably Picea Shrenkiana, so-called mountain ashes (Sorbus sp.), shrubby honey suckles, shrubby Potnetillas and a few Cotoneasters. Later on we got again in drier regions and Ephedras took the place of the vegetation just mentioned. We struck a Kalmuk guard house and as we were in a labyrinth of mountains and valleys, we got a Kalmuk to accompany us for the rest of the day and the man was very pleased when he got half a rouble piece for his trouble.

All the natives along the border prefer Russian money to Chinese and I believe that 90% rather would come under Russian sway than to stay under China's rule. There are reasons for these feelings, but it is better for an agricultural explorer to stay away from this plane of politics. Well, we selected a well protected little ravine in the mountains where we were above the main trail and where we couldn't be discovered very easily, for now were in the dreaded robber region. Not that I personally had any fear, far from it and neither had my interpreter, but the caravan leader, his helper and a Kart merchant who had joined us were in deadly fear that their horses would be stolen, not to say anything else. We made only a small fire to do our cooking and had it extinguished when it became dark so as not to draw attention. I had my revolver also handy but--we were not disturbed. That one sleeps exactly

without change. It about noon that day we reached a day mountain and found the summit of the pass to be 3000 feet above sea level. Here on the other side there was not much snow so much, we found beautiful groves of cypress, especially Pine Forestlike, a-a-the [illegible] [illegible] strongly lofty [illegible], [illegible] Potentilla and a few [illegible] entere. Later on we got again in after a [illegible] and Pinedale took the place of the vegetation just mentioned. A short a Talmak grand house and saw [illegible] in a highlands of [illegible] tains and valley, we got a chance to [illegible] the rest of the day and the [illegible] very [illegible] a [illegible] place for his travels.

[illegible]

to Chinese and I believe that 90% [illegible] away than to obey under Chinese's rule. [illegible] these feelings, but it is better for an [illegible] to stay away from this class of politics. [illegible] a well protected little valley [illegible] above the main trail and [illegible] easily, for now were in the Gandan [illegible]. [illegible] personally had any fear, for [illegible] terpreter, but the servant Lamas, his helper and a [illegible] would be stolen, not to say anything else. [illegible] small fire to do our cooking and had it extinguished when it became dark so as not to draw attention. I had my revolver also handy but--we were not disturbed. That one single [illegible]

easy such times is, of course, out of the question.

On April 24 we passed most of the day through desert regions. In the mountains one met with a few Caraganas, some Loniceras, Rosa xanthina, shrubby Potentillas and some Spiraea hypericifolia, but on the plains there was no woody vegetation whatsoever, at least not on the more elevated plains. Lower down where there must have been water in the subsoil, one noticed Tamarix and some Salsola-like shrubs. I also found a large-leaved specie of alfalfa in the dry of a watercourse. We grubbed out a number of roots which will be enroute to Washington in a few days (shipping from here seems apparently impossible, so we will deliver the package across the border.) At about 4 P.M. we arrived in a large Kalmuk settlement with a Lama temple called Bogh-dalah. We were received by the native chief, his assistants, the head lama, etc., and were served with tea, butter, bread and sweets. Then the Chief or Amban, as he is called, invited us to come to his own tent near by, as he said. Well, all right, I said, but---that near by proved to be 2½ hours' hard ride on horseback and it was dark before we arrived wet and tired, for we got a heavy shower of rain enroute. However, a nice felt tent was put at our disposal, tea was served, a sheep killed and the meat served boiled in salted water. This Amban was a well-to-do man, possessed even chairs, tables and a Russian Samovar. Russian candles and sugar were on the table and one might have thought himself to be in Bokhara or near Samarkand or Tashkent.

many much time is, of course, not of the possible.

We April 25 we passed most of the day through desert region. In the afternoon one met with a few *Cactaceae*, some *Lobelias*, *Zea mexicana*, *Arbuty Menziesii* and some *Pinus Sabiniana*, but on the whole there was no woody vegetation whatever, at least not on the more elevated sites. Lower down where there must have been water in the subsoil, one noticed *Samarix* and some *Salsola*-like shrubs. I also found a large-leaved species of *Atriplex* in the dry of a watercourse. We brought out a number of roots which will be sowed in Gatchina in a few days (shipping from here seems a matter impossible, so we will deliver the seeds over the border) at about 6 p.m. we arrived in a large Indian settlement with a new temple called Bojh-dalah. We were received by the native chief, his assistants, the head lama, etc., and were served with tea, butter, bread and sweets. Then the chief or Lamas, as he is called, invited us to come to his own tent near by, so to talk. Well, all right, I said, but--that meant by course to be "Kara" hard ride on horseback and it was dark before we arrived at our tent, for we got a heavy shower of rain on-route. However, a nice felt tent was put at our disposal, for we crawl, a sheep killed and the meat served boiled in salted water. This Lama was a well-to-do man, possessed even chairs, tables and a Dresden Saxon, Meissen crockery and sugar over on the table and one might have thought himself in Ho in Kokhara or near Samarkand or Bukhara.

On April 25 we paid a visit to his own tent where some beautiful samples of Thibetian silverware and embroideries were displayed. We sampled some brandy, distilled from milk, something new to me! ate a peculiar sort of cheese and drank tea with salt, fat and milk in it; we remained quite well, however, thank you. I asked for a guard who knew the country and was promised one, but we had to wait until 2 P.M. before this fellow showed up. In the meantime I had given the Amban a nice silver watch and some conserved food, so I felt I had paid him well for his trouble to us. The interpretership from none of us fellows was sufficient to explain all things, so we left with the feeling that it was such a pity there were so many languages in this world of ours.

The rest of the afternoon we went through a semi-arid plain full of tall bunch grasses (Lasiogrostis splendens) the stems of which are used by the Kirghiz women to make matting from which serves as a framework in their felt tents. Sometimes when the grasses failed one saw nothing but low Artemisias, the aromatic fragrance of which filled the air when the horses tramped through them; I noticed also several places full of Medicago falcata, upon which cattle and horses feed eagerly. At a few spots a rose appeared which I then met the first time in my life, viz., a small scrubby wild rose with undivided small leaves of a glaucus color (apparently Rosa berberifolia). I believe it is the only rose on this planet with undivided leaves. Later on, in Russian territory I found a few fruits

[illegible] on April 20 we paid a visit to Sir Ben Tam Ghore Vawdrey, Marquis of Tlhwaldon, Alverness and Ashtabula and Ingleyed. We enjoyed some-thing, Elizilla Tyr-Hale, remaining now to me! ate a peculiar sort of cheese and drank tea with cream, fat and milk in it; we remained quite well, however, thank you. I asked for a guard who knew the country and was promised one, but we had to wait until 2 P.M. before this fellow showed up. In the meantime I had given the Indian a blue silver watch and some conserved food, so I felt I had paid him well for his trouble to us. The interpreterbly from some of a fellows was sufficient to explain all things, so we left with the feeling that it was such a pity there were so many languages in this world of ours.

The rest of the afternoon we went through a certain plain full of tall bush grasses (Paniquerrix [illegible]) the stems of which are used by the Kirgzis women to make matting from which serves as a framework in their felt tents. Somewhere near the grasses fellow was so matted was the aromatic frangrance of which filled the air when the horses trotted through them. I noticed also several plants full of Dalcaqo fleas, some white with certain and brown fuel [illegible] in a few spots a rare wildflower which I then saw for first time in my life, viz., a small crowfoot with so-called small leaves of a glauous color (Ranunculus [illegible]). I believe it is the only rare in the [illegible] plant with [illegible] leaves. Later on, in Kuldja [illegible] I found a few fruits

yet on it. Toward evening we stopped near a Kalmuk encampment and made our camp there.

April 26, we were compelled to get up at 3 A.M. through the rain coming down on us. Well, it kept on raining until 10 A.M. then we left, all more or less wet. We passed through an artemisia desert and reached a Kalmuk military post at 2 P.M. Then it began to pour down again and we stayed in shelter. Toward 6 P.M. it became nice weather and I climbed between the boulders and rocks near our shelter and found masses of a small bush cherry (Prunus prostrata) in full bloom, white flowers, growing right up between rocks and stony debris and saw also some fine Juniper bushes. All these three shrubs will feel at home in dry, cold and sterile localities. We had long talks in the evening with the natives and heard that it was a bad road we would have to go by to reach the next post to the North of us. It would be 2 days distant and--on Chinese territory there was no water at all, but on the Russian side there was some. Well, as we had no leather sacks with us to carry water for men and beasts, we decided to cross through Russian territory even if we had no permits to do so.

So on April 27 we left our Kalmuk frontier guards (the post is called "Ghapsagai") and were guided by 2 Kalmuk soldiers to the Russian frontier, there we gave them a little present and entered the forbidden territory. We went through a long and winding valley until we came out in arid plains and saw the large lake Ebi-nor stretched out before us, then we turned to the North East and soon were in a real desert

yet on it. Toward evening we stopped near a Chinese encampment and made our camp there.

April 26, we were compelled to get up at 5 A.M. through the rain coming down on us. Well, it kept on raining until 10 A.M. then we left, all wet as does not. We passed through an extensive desert and reached a Chinese military post at 2 P.M. Then it began to pour down again and we stopped in shelter. Toward 6 P.M. it became more weather and I climbed between the boulders and rocks near our shelter and found masses of a small bush cherry (Prunus prostrata) in full bloom, white flowers, growing right up between rocks and stony debris and saw also some fine Junipur bushes. All these trees shrubs will feel at home in dry, cold and sterile localities. We had long talks in the evening with the natives and learnt that it was a bad road we would have to go by to reach the next post to the North of us. It would be 4 days distant and--on Chinese territory there was no water at all, but on the Russian side there was some. Well, as we had no leather sacks with us to carry water for men and beasts, we decided to cross through Russian territory even if we had no permit to do so.

So on April 27 we left our Chinese frontier guards (the post is called "Chepengai") and were guided by 2 Chinese soldiers to the Russian frontier, where we gave them a little present and entered the forbidden territory. We went through a long and winding valley until we came out in sandy plains and saw the large land 30-mer stretched out before us, then we turned to the North East and soon were in a real desert

where between the sand and stones little shrubs of Saxaul and Salsola-like bushes were seen. The sun began to decline already and the prospects of finding water looked very bad, when one of the caravan men spotted something moving far, far in the distance. I took the field glass out and saw that it was 2 men on horseback. We despatched one of our men to them and we also turned in their direction, they had seen us too and were also apparently deciding what to do. Well, after perhaps over an hour had passed we met and they were Russian Customs guards out on patrol duty. We knew now that we were in Russia, although we hadn't been sure of it, so little there is in these parts of the world to show frontier lines. After some talks and questions done and made, these 2 men guided us to a spring in the midst of an alkaline depression and here we made our camp and had a pleasant evening, hearing that the whole of Turkestan was in state of moblization, that wild apples grow in the valleys of the Northern Altau to the East of the town of Lepsinsk, that the winter is so severe in this part that cattle, horses and sheep freeze to death, unless stabled, that heavy frosts occur all through the month of May; that wild horses and wild donkeys are seen once in awhile, etc. All very interesting items for people to talk about out in the wilderness.

On Friday, April 28, we rose early, the Russians went South and we North and having passed the whole day through low alkaline places full of reed (Phragmitis communis) and through

where between the sand and stones little shrubs of Saxaul and Salsola-like bushes were seen. The sun began to decline already and the prospects of finding water looked very bad, when one of the cavalrymen spotted something moving far, far in the distance. I took the field glass out and saw that it was 2 men on horseback. We despatched one of our men to them and we also turned in their direction. They had seen us too and were also apparently deciding what to do. Well, after perhaps over an hour had passed we met and they were Russian Customs guards out on patrol duty. We knew now that we were in Russia, although we hadn't been sure of it, so little there is in these parts of the world to show frontier lines. After some talks and questions done and made, these 2 men guided us to a spring in the midst of an alkaline depression and here we made our camp and had a pleasant evening, hearing that the whole of Turkestan was in state of mobilization, that wild apples grow in the valleys of the Northern Altai to the East of the town of Lepsinsk, that the winter is so severe in this part that cattle, horses and sheep freeze to death, values shelled, that heavy frosts occur all through the month of May; that wild horses and wild donkeys are seen come in droves, etc. All very interesting items for people to talk about out in the wilderness.

On Friday, April 28, we rose early, the Russians went South and we North and having passed the whole day through low alkaline places full of reed (Phragmites communis) and through

high plains full of Tamarix and Saxaul we reached a deserted guard house called Mode-barlik toward sunrise. I had noticed here and there very large Orobanches, having pale violet flowers and growing apparently on the roots of some Tamarix and minor small desert shrubs. Some of these flower spikes were over a foot high and so fleshy, that they weighed over a pound a piece. The Tamarix were here and there in bloom and I saw they were quite a different species from the ones ordinarily seen in Russian Turkestan. In the hilly country late in the afternoon we also noticed a curious small rhubarb plant, having mostly 2 leaves which lay flat on the earth and which leaves are sometimes of a purple violet color, reminding one of that strange water lily, Euryale ferox, quite common in Central China, where the people eat the seeds. This laying flat of the leaves was probably invented by nature to prevent the plants from being torn to pieces by the violent winds which blow almost every day in these regions here. We all began to eat the flowering stems which taste pleasantly sour-sweet and none of us got stomach-ache or anything else from it. I will therefore send you a few roots to be introduced as a new, wholesome vegetable.

On April 29 we went for the whole day through a desert country, covered mostly with Artemisia and here and there we saw some more Rhubarb and some Ferulas. The mountains to the right of us were as appallingly barren as in the vicinity of Khotan or Yarkend.

high plains full of Tamarix and Sarcal we reached a deserted road house called Koko-Darlik toward sunset. I had noticed here and there very large Euphorbias, having pale white flowers and growing apparently on the roots of some Tamarix and quite small desert shrubs. Some of these flower spikes were over a foot high and so "leafy", that they weighed over a pound a piece. The Tamarix were here and there in bloom and I saw they were quite a different species from the one ordinarily seen in Russian Turkestan. In the hilly country late in the afternoon we also noticed a curious small-flowered plant, having mostly 3 leaves which lay flat on the earth and which leaves are sometimes of a purple violet color, resembling one of that strange water lily, Euryale ferox, quite common in Central China, where the people eat the seeds. This little flat of the leaves was probably invented by nature to prevent the plants from being torn to pieces by the violent winds which blow almost every day in these regions here. We all began to eat the flowering stems which taste pleasantly sour-sweet and some of us got stomach-ache or anything else from it. I will therefore send you a few roots to be introduced as a new, wholesome vegetable.

On April 29 we went for the whole day through a desert country, covered mostly with Artemisia and here and there so two dens were Euphorbia and some Ferula. The porcupine on the right of us were so appallingly barren as in the Mongolian or Turkmen or Turkmen.

On April 30 we marched during the forenoon through the Artemisia desert, but later on, in the afternoon we entered a very rolling country whole hillslopes covered with grass and many herbaceous plants in between, like Peonies, Iris, various Umbelliferae and Lobiatae, etc. Toward dusk we camped near a Kirghiz tent and heard that there were robbers about. Well, we were on our guard more or less the whole night, but it was not until 5 A.M. on May 1 that 5 suspicious fellows made their appearance. They noticed our camp, however, and when we made arrangements to receive them they went like the wind before we fired a single shot.

We travelled for the whole day through a rolling country full of grass and I noted much Medicago falcata between it, there were, however, very few seeds to be had, for the winter's snows seem to be very heavy here. I noticed on a few rocky places Prunus prostrata again, which seems to be much hardier than is generally accepted. I ate some twigs of this shrub, but got some heart-beatings from it, there seems to be more prussic acid in it than one supposes; I also got very sleepy afterwards, I do not know whether that is a characteristic of prussic acid or not; I'll have to ask Dr. True when I come back again. In the afternoon we made camp near a Kirghiz settlement where a feature of the landscape was all the dead flowering stems of a tall Umbelliferae. We got together some of these stems and a lot of camel and sheep manure and had a

On April 30 we marched during the forenoon through the Kikuyuia Reserve, but later on, in the afternoon we crossed a very rolling country whole hillsides covered with grass and many herdsmen places in between, like Fowlds, Iyln, various Umbelliferae and Lobelias, etc. Toward dusk we crossed near a Kikuyuia kraal and heard that there were robbers about. Well, we were on our guard more or less the whole night, but it was not until 5 A.M. on May 1 that 3 mangloreans failure made their appearance. They noticed our camp, however, and when we made arrangements to receive them they went like the wind before we fired a single shot.

To travelled for the main day through a rolling country full of grass and I noted much Kedungu failure between it. There were, however, very few seeds to be had, for the winter's snows seem to be very heavy here. I noticed on a few rocky places Irenus gracilis agaln, which seems to be much hardier than is generally accepted. I saw some twigs of this shrub, but got some hard-bearings from it, there seems to be more pressic acid in it than one supposes; I also got very sleepy afterwards. I do not know whether that is a characteristic of pressic acid or only it has in such it. Even when I was hungry again, in the afternoon we took shelter near a Kikuyuia settlement where a Jonlone of the Lindsay was all the dead flowering stems of a tall Senecio. We lit together some or than grass and a lion or some and some [illegible]

pleasant fire, that is, whenever the smoke didn't blow one's way.

Tuesday, May 2, saw us tramp all day long through a dry plain with bunch grass, wormwood, Umbelliferae and alkali-loving plants as the only flora. Once some places Rhubarb and Umbelliferae had become yellow already, showing that their life was ending for this year. I think they must have had an existance of only 6 or 8 weeks; marvellous, isn't it, that vegetation still will persist under such uncongenial conditions.

At 5 P.M. we came to the river Emil and after having crossed it, selected a cosy corner and camped there for the night. As luck would have it, 2 fishermen came later on and sold us a fine fish upon which we feasted, having had rather poor fare those last days. The leader of the caravan was gloomy, however, for the day before one of his teakettles got broken and today he lost the remaining one altogether. He was a "pechvogel."

On Wednesday, May 3, we got up at 4:30 a.m. and found it to be very cool; our left-over milk was entirely frozen, although the cup stood next to my pillow. We had a good bite to eat from the left-over fish and potatoes and after having marched again through a similar dry country as the day before, we sighted Chugutchak at noon, seeing here tall poplars and Chinese towers in the distance and at 5 P.M. we entered the little town which makes the impression of a died-out place. We were lucky to find a decent room empty in which

pleasant fire, that is, whenever the smoke didn't blow away.

Tuesday, May 5. Now we tramp all day long through a dry plain with much grass, [illegible], Gaillardia and living plants as the only flora. Cactuses, yucca, Bahia and Gaillardia had become yellow already, showing that their life was ending for this year. I think they must have had an existence of only 2 or 3 weeks. Correlation, I think, that repetition will well verify when real botanical study.

At 8 P.M. we came to the river that was the boundary, crossed it, selected a sandy corner and camped there for the night. As luck would have it, I discovered some lubber on and sold us a fine fish upon which we feasted, having had rather poor fare these last days. My lumbago was almost gloomy, however, for the day before one of our boys had got broken and today he lost his remaining one altogether. He was a "[illegible]."

On Wednesday, May 6, we got up at 5 A.M. and found it to be very cool, our lady-over with me actually frozen, although the dog edged much to my pillow, to find a good bite to eat from the lady-over fish and potatoes and after having traveled again through a similar dry country on the day before, we alighted Gaillardia at noon, seeing here only poplars and Gaiaxes trees in the distance and at 8 P.M. we reached the little town which makes the boundary of a dried-out place. We were lucky to find a decent room enough to which

even a table and a lamp were the two conspicuous pieces of furniture and there I enjoyed the large pile of mail I received and read until the wee hours of the next day.

And now as to the total results: Material was not much collected, outside herbarium specimens; for cuttings it was too late, as you may know, and seeds were not there as yet. Grains are grown in only very limited quantities and their quality is very poor and besides that what there is is being gotten from Russia every so many years, for both the Kirghiz and the Kalmuks are pastoral races and bestow no care upon field crops. What little I inspected of wheat, barley and small millet was all of very inferior quality and not worth its salt.

A few remarks, however, I have to note down that appear to me to be of value, viz.

That the wild apples of Central Asia seem remarkably hardy and are certainly able to stand semi-arid conditions better than the apples coming from mild Western Europe.

That the same can be said about the wild apricots and that attempts should be made to establsih apricot culture in the Northern United States.

That the shrubby wild cherry, Prunus prostrata, is able to stand extremes of heat and of cold and sterility of soil and seems a promising shrubby fruit to experiment with especially in the cool, semi-arid sections of America.

That the yellow alfalfa, Medicago falcata, stands drought and adverse conditions to a remarkable degree and deserves to be sown broadcast on pasture lands in the Northern and Western sections of the United States.

That Spiraea hypericifolia stands drought, adverse conditions and sterility of soil very well and can safely be planted in such sections of America where other flowering shrubs do not survive great droughts; that it also can be introduced as a small hedge plant in such sections, for one places where sheep and goats browze upon it, they find it hard to kill this shrub.

That the grass, Lasiogrostis splendens, tends to be a very serious weed in sections with a semi-arid climate, occupying practially all the good land which could be sown to wheat; that stock eat this grass with difficulty, on account of the many old stems remaining on the tufts, between which the young growth starts, that therefore this grass should not be introduced, save under strict control.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this report has grown to be longer than I wished it to be, but I hope you can wade through it. With kindest of greetings, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please find a little sketch map attached. It is not absolutely correct, but it will serve its purpose, I hope.

F.N.M.

That the yellow alfalfa, Medicago falcata, stands drought and adverse conditions to a remarkable degree and deserves to be even broadcast on pasture lands in the Northern and Eastern sections of the United States.

That Siberian Crownvetch stands drought, adverse conditions and sterility of soil very well and can safely be planted in such sections of Dakota where other Flowering shrubs do not survive great drought; that it also can be introduced as a small hedge plant in such sections, for one places where stony and gravel brooks cut it, they find it hard to kill this shrub.

That the grass, Lathyroides sphaericus, seeds to be a very serious weed in sections with a semi-arid climate, occupying practically all the good land which could be seen to start; that about not this grass with difficulty, we extract of the many old stems remaining on the bushes, between which the young growth starts, that therefore this grass should not be introduced, save under strict control.

Well, Mr. Tatesville, this report has grown to be longer than I wished it to be, but I hope you can wade through it. With thanks of gratitude, also to all in our office, I remain

Very respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer,

P.S. Please find a little shrub enclosed. It is not absolutely correct, but it will serve its purpose, I hope.

Chugutchak, Mongolia.

May 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your most welcome letter of December 31, 1910, lies before me and as I glance at the promotion document, I find that not only my salary has been substantially increased, but the per diem allowance has remained the same as before. That makes it a double promotion, indeed, and I cannot refrain from expressing my deep and sincere thanks to you and also to the Secretary and to those gentlemen who have brought about this so pleasing state of affairs.

It is not only the increase in salary that pleases most, but deeper than that is the feeling that my work is considered satisfactory, a thing a fellow out in the field does not always know and especially not in my particular sphere of work where so much depends upon luck and finding reliable native assistants and where often so much personal effort is wasted through non-performance of duties of other parties.

I hope to show these coming months that this promotion has acted as a stimulant in trying to obtain more than ever such plants and seeds for which many hardships have to be incurred and which plants should prove of value especially in the more Northern sections of the United States.

Hungerford, Montana.

May 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your most welcome letter of December 22, 1910, lies before me and as I glance at its wonderful discovery, I find that you fully my safety had been substantially increased, for the per diem allowance has brought the mace as before. That makes it a double pleasure, indeed, and I cannot refrain from expressing my very sincere thanks to you and also to the Secretary and to those gentlemen who have brought about this so pleasing state of affairs.

It is not only the increase in money that pleases me, but deeper than that is the feeling that my work is considered satisfactory, a thing a fellow out in the field does not always know and especially not in my particular sphere of work where so much depends upon land and finding reliable mining claimants and where often so much personal effort is wasted through incompetence of fellows of other parties.

I hope to show those coming months that this promotion has acted as a stimulant in trying to obtain more than ever with places and peals the which may indicate have to be honored and which claims should prove of value especially in the more northern sections of the United States.

I am enclosing herewith a personal statment sheet, properly filled out and also one in duplicate, wanted especially by Mr. J. B. Bennet. Mr. Bennet's letter is glued to the envelope and I send therefore the whole affair as it is. I trust you will kindly turn over this envelope to Mr. Bennet.

With kindest thanks all around, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours gratefully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among your numerous letters there are also a few that relate to the financial matters of our work and I will take up these affairs in this message of mine.

Your letter of November 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Zappone's letter of November 5, 1910, and a copy of the Secretary's letter of November 9, 1910, all relating to the returning of the unexpended balance left over from the fiscal year 1910. I am very glad these matters have been settled satisfactorily, but I can read between the lines that

I am enclosing herewith a personal statement which properly filled out and also one in duplicate, marked successfully by Mr. J. B. Bonner. Mr. Bonner's letter is glued to the envelope and I read therefrom the whole affair as it is. I trust you will kindly turn over this envelope to Mr. Lamb.

With kindest wishes all around, I remain, Mr. Patrolia,

Yours gratefully,

FRANK A. KEYES.

Chuquicamata, Chile,

Jan 19, 1911.

Dear Mr. Patrolia:

Among your numerous letters there are also a few that relate to the financial matters of our work and I will take up those affairs in this message of mine.

Your letter of November 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Zapponne's letter of November 5, 1910, and a copy of the Secretary's letter of November 9, 1910, all relating to the returning of the unexpended balance left over from the fiscal year 1910. I am very glad these matters have been settled satisfactorily, but I can read between the lines that

they have caused lots of work to all of you concerned with it and now that I am beginning to accumulate some more money again I think the best thing really will be for me to return the approximate balance at the end of a fiscal year, in case I should have been advanced the whole amount. In case as I experience now this year, where $5000 out of the $6000 was advanced, and where my expenses are going to be higher, by having been promoted, there of course the tables will be turned and the Government will have to send me a little bit, yet, I suppose.

Letter of February 13, 1911, with enclosures of Mr. Zappone's letter of February 6, 1911, and Mr. Esterly's of February 4, 1911, in which documents I see that my accounts for the quarter July, August and September, 1910, have been satisfactorily settled. My estimate was about $1225 and I see it has become $1227 so that is about the same. I am very much pleased, indeed, that you and the fiscal officers assist me so much in all these financial matters. Had I had these same experiences those years I was in China and especially that first year, I would have felt a much happier mortal there than I did. In case you find an opportunity, please extend my kind thanks also to Mr. Zappone, Mr. Esterly, Mr. Estabrook and other officers who are having these financial affairs in hand.

In your letter of March 2, 1911, there occurs,

they have caused this at work to all of you concerned with it and now that I am beginning to accumulate some more money again I think the best thing really will be for me to secure the appropriate balance at the end of a fixed year, in case I should have been advanced the whole amount. In case as I experience now this year, where $5000 out of the $6000 was advanced, and where my expenses are going to be higher, by having been promoted, there of course the tables will be turned and the Government will have to send me a little bit, yet, I suppose.

Letter of February 13, 1911, with enclosures of Mr. Lapponi's letter of February 6, 1911, and Mr. Saturly's of February 4, 1911, in which documents I are that my accounts for the quarter July, August and September, 1910, have been satisfactorily settled. My salaries was about $1255 and I see it has become $1327 so that is about the same. I am very much pleased, indeed, that you and the fiscal officers praise me so much in all these financial matters. And I had those same experiences those years I was in China and especially that first year, I would have $1[illegible] a month larger marked there than I did. In case you find an opportunity, please extend my kind thanks also to Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Ledgerock and other officers who are having these financial affairs in hand.

In your letter of June 1, 1911, there [illegible]

among other matters, also a few remarks relating to probable expenditures and a possible balance left over. Yes, now that I have been raised in salary and the per diem allowance has been retained as it was before, a thing I really hadn't expected at all! now there will be less left over than we calculated upon. As I promised,you, however, in a letter from Kashgar that I would keep you well informed about my financial matters, I have made out a little account and I find out that expenses up to May 15, inclusive, will be about $800 and with increased salary, subsistence all included, and also added the $95.00 raise in salary belonging to the quarter January, February and March, 1911.

So that as matters stand now we have

for the quarter July, Aug. & Sept. 1910.	$1227.14	
" " " Oct., Nov. & Dec., 1910	1465	(about)
" " " Jan. Feb. & March, 1911	1490	(about)
" " period April 1 - May 15, 1911	800	(about)
Total	$4982.14	(about)

In case we should figure out the expenses for the remaining 6 weeks of this fiscal year to be roughly $617.86, then we reach the total of $5600 or only $200 would remain as balance. As horse hire, however, is getting higher the farther North we move, it may be that the surplus is not even as high as $200. At the moment one hears such contradictory statements as regards to feasibility of going by

among other matters, also a few remarks relating to probable expenditures and a possible balance left over. Yes, now that I have been raised in salary and the per diem allowance has been restored as it was before, a thing I really hadn't expected at all! now there will be less left over than we calculated upon. As I mentioned, however, in a letter from Kashyar that I would keep you well informed about my financial matters, I have made out a little account and I find out that expenses up to May 16, inclusive, will be about 6800 and with increased salary, subsistence all included, and also added the $[illegible] rise in salary belonging to the quarter January, February and March, 1921.

So that as matters stand now we have

For the quarter July, Aug. & Sept. 1920.	$[illegible]	
" " " Oct., Nov. & Dec. 1920	1400	(about)
" " " Jan. Feb. & March, 1921	1800	(about)
" " period April 1 - May 16, 1921	800	(about)
Total	[illegible]	(about)

In case we should figure out the expenses for the remaining 6 weeks of this fiscal year to be roughly $[illegible], then we reach the total of [illegible] or only [illegible] would remain as balance. As home time, however, is getting closer the further month we move, it may be that the surplus is not even as high as [illegible]. At the moment one hears such contradictory statements as regards to feasibility of going by

cart through parts of the Altai, that I have no idea really whether high horse hire bills will figure much in the accounts for the remaining 6 six weeks. I will keep you informed, however, whenever I can.

With kinds of greetings, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours Respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent my interpreter across the border to deliver a package at the Post office in Bakti from where it could be sent straight away to America for here in this place they felt unable to take such a perilous undertaking upon them. In that parcel are 2 numbers, viz., 985 and 986, a rare Medicago and 3 Rhubarb roots and I hope some of these roots will be alive yet upon arrival.

I enclose herewith their inventory notes in duplicate, upon which I stated whatever I knew of these things. I also mentioned the Rhubarb in my report 2 days ago. Trusting this parcel will reach you O.K., I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

early Indian period of the Atlas, but I have no idea really. [illegible] have some bits will [illegible] in the [illegible] for the remaining 6 six weeks. I will keep you informed, however/ whenever I can.

With kind regards, also as all to our [illegible],

I remain

Yours sincerely,

WALLACE H. HUTTON.

Secretary, Geologists,

Sky St. Lab.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I went by interpreter across the border to deliver a package at the post office in Barti from where it could be sent straight away to Sweden. For here in this place they felt unable to take such a position responsibility upon them. In that parcel are 2 numbers, viz., 288 and 289, a rare Medicago and 3 Hordeum roots and I hope some of these roots will be alive yet upon arrival.

I enclose herewith their inventory notes in duplicate, upon which I stated whatever I know of these things. I also mentioned the Bamiyan 10 or report I duplicate. Trusting this parcel will reach you safe, I remain

Yours sincerely,

WALLACE H. HUTTON.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 12, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

So many letters I have written already and still the end isn't there yet; that's the trouble if one doesn't get mail somewhat regularly, then one has to answer a big pile all at once.

Well, this letter I will devote to exploration work in general and to future travel in particular.

I see in your letters of January 3, January 23, February 10, March 2 and March 17 that you are especially anxious that I should get into the Issyk-Kul region. Yes, now that we have scratched about so much in this dry Central Asia, now it seems indeed as if the region between Vierny and Tashkent is one of the most promising of the whole of Central Asia. There we have the Aleseander Mountains and the Valleys of the Chotkal, the Pskeme and the Ablatourne which contain wild apples, wild pears, wild apricots, wild almonds, wild walnuts, wild grapes, wild plums, wild pistaches and some minor things. Unfortunately the region there is very much sheltered and received more rain and snow than almost any part of Central Asia and in fact does seem to possess a climate not unlike that of Southern Oregon. Then the summers are very long and the winters relatively short. One could not collect cuttings until the middle part of November and taking the difficulties in consideration of

Kharbin, Mongolia,

May 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

So many letters I have written already and still the end isn't there yet that's the trouble if one doesn't get mail somewhat regularly, then one has to answer a big pile all at once.

Well, this letter I will devote to exploration work in general and to Prince Orsoff in particular.

I see in your letters of Jan. 3, January 23, February 10, March 2 and March 17 that you are especially anxious that I should get into the Lake-Sol region. Yes, now that we have scratched about so much in this dry Central Asia, now it seems indeed as if the region between Ulanga and Tunkinsk is one of the most promising of the whole of Central Asia. There we have the Alexander Mountains and the Valleys of the Chuchal, the Pelous and the Kiakhtoum which contain wild apples, wild pears, wild apricots, wild almonds, wild walnuts, wild grapes, wild plums, wild pigeons are some minor things. Furthermore the region there is very much sheltered and received more rain and snow than almost any part of Central Asia and in fact does seem to possess a climate not unlike that of southern Oregon. Then the summers are very long and the winters relatively short.

One could not collect anything until the middle part of November and taking the difficulties in consideration of

delivering live material to a Russian post office for transit to America via our Consul in St. Petersburg or Moscow (which are the nearest routes), one would have to cease collecting again the first week of March, perhaps even earlier, for apricot trees flower in Tashkent toward the end of February. In other words one would have to give this region the whole of the most valuable time of collecting, viz., the months of December, January and February.

Now, I have had a special conversation with the Russian Consul here, Mr. Dolbescheff, about exploration work in Russian Turkestan. Well, he said, at the present time the whole of Russian Turkestan is in a state of mobilization, owing to certain difficulties between our country and China; the administration of Russian Turkestan is a military one and thoughhin normal times the Governor General is advised by St. Petersburg, in times as these, he and his staff are in absolute power. I personally do not think he will allow any exploration work by foreigners to be done in any out-of-the-way places, but of course, you might try through your Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Well, now what do you think about this whole matter? You know how the Russians have treated me on the whole and how long I had to wait for permission, notwithstanding they knew all about my work, and I almost hate to ask any more favors from them. Of course, is it considered necessary, then I will proceed there again

delivering life material to a Russian [illegible] to market via our Consul in St. Petersburg or Moscow (which are the nearest towns), one would need to make additional again the first week of March, [illegible] weekly in apricot trees flower in Samarkand toward the end of February, in other words one would have to give six months out of the most valuable time of collecting, viz., the months of December, January and February.

Now, I have had a special conversation with the Russian Consul here, Mr. [illegible], about [illegible] in Russian Turkestan. Well, he said, at the present time the whole of Russian Turkestan is in a state of revolution, owing to certain difficulties between our country and China; the administration of Russian Turkestan is a military one and throughout normal times the Governor General is advised by St. Petersburg, in times as these, he and his staff are in absolute power. I personally do not think he will allow any exploration work by foreigners to be done in any out-of-the-way place, but at [illegible], you might try through your Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Well, now what do you think about this whole matter? The days we the Russians have treated me on the whole and how long I had to wait for permission, notwithstanding they knew all about my work, and I almost hate to ask any more favors from them. Of course, is it considered necessary, then I will proceed there again

this winter and I leave it entirely in your hands.

As matters stand now I have asked my passport to be made up as follows: From here to Saisansk, then to Altaiskaia, then to Su-ok, (North Western Mongolia, just across the Russian frontier), from there back again in Russian territory and along the Tchui River and the Tchinsky Alps to Angudai; then over Busk and Barnaoul to Omsk. This trip will take about 2 months, or perhaps a little more, for they say the country is going to be a very interesting one for wild vegetation. In Omsk I hope to receive mail again, telling me somewhat more about your plans for future explorations. I also will visit there the herbarium of the University, the Museum and have talks with various men of science who may give me interesting information. Should I find time enough I might make a trip down to the Wolga, to Sarepta, where the promising Medicago coerulea grows and also the unpromising M. Cancellata and get either roots or seeds from them. There is also an interesting experimental station near Sarepta, at Valonskaia, where they try many interesting plants. Returning, I might go to Sysran, where a Plant IntroductionGarden exists where many things are being tried; (see your letter of January 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. R. Zon's letter of January 15, 1910.) Mr. Rollow in Tiflis told me that this Mr. Woekoff, who is at the head of that garden inSysran, is a very capable man, indeed. Then I should return again to Siberia, stop at Krasnoyarsk, where

this winter and I leave it entirely in your hands.

As matters stand now I have asked my passport to be made out for Tiflis. Pres. here is delicate, also in Akhalzikh, then Batum, Kutais, Sukhumi, Poti, across the Caucasian Range), then some [illegible] Russian territory and along the Kuban River and the Terskaya Alps to Angarski, then over land and harness to Tiflis. This trip will take about 3 months, or perhaps a little more. For they say the country is going to be a very interesting one for wild vegetation. In such I hope to receive full details, telling me somewhat more about your plans for future cultivation. I also will write [illegible] the [illegible] society, the Lenkoran [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] where we may live as interesting [illegible]. Should I find time enough I might make a trip down to the [illegible], to Batum, where the prevailing Sulinger-[illegible] [illegible] and also the surrounding [illegible] Barcelion and get [illegible] seeds from there. There is also an interesting experimental station near Batum, at Tschakwa, where they [illegible] interesting plants. Returning, I might go to Batum, where a Plant Introduktionsstation exists [illegible] things are being tried; (see your letter of January 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. E. Lee's letter of January 10, 1910.) Mr. Kellow in Tiflis told me that this Mr. Kochert, who is at the head of that Garden Station, is a very capable man, indeed. Then I should return again to Akhalzikh, stop at Kremovaya, where

also a form of Medicago cancellata occurs and then proceed to Irkutsk and from neraby we would go by caravan to Kiachta (Tjachta), then to Urga and over Kalgan to Peking, where I would like to arrive this autumn. From there my intentions were then to go as quickly as possible to Lanchow in Kansu, and then to return slowly to the coast, passing through the Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Shantung Provinces and collecting all the persimmons, jujubes, pears, peaches and other good fruits for which all these provinces are noted. Shensi especially seems to be the home of the North Chinese formsof persimmons; nowhere in China there are said to be as many different sorts as at Singanfu. Honan is celebrated for its large jujubes and dried persimmons and of Shantung we know enough from personal experiences that some of the finest varieties of peaches, pears and plums are found within its confines. The region around Lanchou is said to be the North Western limit of persimmon culture in China, and in the surrounding mountains hardy varieties of grains are cultivated and very hardy shrubs and trees seem to occur here and there.

In spring 1912 I would be then somewhere at the Coast of China and would be ready either to return to America, or better still, (from my own personal point of view) go again into the interior. Mr. Rockhill has assured me a couple of times, that in his opinion the best section of China to

explore was, from our point of view, the Southwestern part of the Kansu Province, there where it borders on Thibet and Szechuan. Very few collectors have ever been there and there are such a medley of mountains and valleys there that practically all climates can be found; from semi-tropical, in the well-sheltered lower valleys, to almost arctic conditions on the exposed elevated plateaus and mountain peaks. I see you also favor Western China, so here we have a very promising region. Later on as exploration work should be continued we could take up the Szechuan Province with its mild climate on the whole and also the S. E. Coast of China where all those varieties of oranges, litchis, root crops and rices are to be found. But, of course, those affairs come again later on. At the moment it appears best to me to stick first to those fruits that show already so much promise, like Persimmons, jujubes, haws, peaches, pears, and plums and of which there is lots yet to be introduced.

Then, in my opinion, Asia Minor and Northern Persia are splendid fields for economic-botanical exploration. In the first country there are those excellent varieties of hazelnuts, the export of which brings the inhabitants tens of thousands of dollars every year; then there are many varieties of cherries, of walnuts, of grapes, of cigarette tobaccos, edible large fruited forms of Prunus lauro-cerasus and many wild alfalfas and clovers, not to speak of rare varieties of wheat and barley.

explore was, from our point of view, the Southeastern part of the Lower Provinces, those where it borders on Hainan and Indochina. Very few railways have ever been built and there are such a medley of mountains and valleys there that practically all climates can be found; from semi-tropical, in the well-cultured lower valleys, to almost arctic conditions on the exposed elevated plateaus and mountain peaks. I see you also favor western China, so here we have a very probable region. Later on as exploration work should be continued we could take up the Szechuan Province with its mild climate on the whole and also the S. E. corner of Shansi where all those varieties of oranges, lichis, most grapes and plums are to be found. But, of course, those climates are much later on. At the moment it appears best to - to stick first to those fruits that grow already so much around, like persimmons, jujubes, lees, peaches, pears, and plums and of course there is lots yet to be introduced.

Then, in my opinion, Anhwei Hupeh and Northern Fukien are splendid fields for economic-botanical exploration. In the first country there are those wonderful varieties of hazelnuts, the export of which brings the Lanchowfu town of thousands of dollars every year; then there are many varieties of chestnuts, of walnuts, of grapes, of edible tobaccos, edible large footed forms of Mung bean-cowpea and many wild alfalfas and clovers, not to speak of rare varieties of wheat and barley.

In Northern Persia we have some of the best grapes of the world, near Lake Urmia; while Damgan to the East of Teheran and Kazwin to the West supply what are considered the world's best pistaches. In the Ghilan Province the peach is said to occur wild. Then while I was in Askabad and Merw, I heard that some extraordinary large varieties of wheat occur in Northern Persia, only a couple of days away from the Russian frontier.

In your letter of March 3, page 6, you mention also the Northern and Eastern portions of British India. Yes, that sounds fine, but do you know, Mr. Fairchild, that certain sections of India are made as difficult to travel in as certain sections of Russian Central Asia. If you doubt so, please read Ralph P. Cobbold's "Innermost Asia" and see how he, an ex-British officer himself, was treated by his own countrymen. Those parts of India which have never been explored from our point of view are Nepol, Bhatan, Northern Assam and Upper Burma. When I was in Ken, in the autumn of 1909, overlooking the poplar material in the herbarium there I noticed P. Gambler and P. Glauca, both very ornamental species of poplars, both occurring in Bhotan; among my explorers' notes there is one from you that Bhotan has to be explored for its varieties of plums. I suppose that in case Mr. Stuntz could look up the botanical literature of Northern India, he would come across many interesting things.

In Northern Persia we have some of the best grouse of the world, near Lake Urmia; while Bonpas on the Road of Tokerem and Kawin to the West supply what are considered the world's best pheasants. In the golden Pheasant the peach is said to occur wild. Then again I was in Kashmir and Ladak, I heard that some extraordinary long-eyelashes or what occur in Northern Tarim, only a couple of days away from the Russian frontier.

In your letter of March 6, page 8, you remember also the Burmese and Shanes spelling of Kyiaka Kyi. Yes, that sounds fine. But do you know, Mr. Ramsdell, that certain sections of India are made so difficult to travel in as certain sections of Russian Central Asia. If you doubt so, please read Ralph K. Cobbold's "Innermost Asia" and see how he, an ex-British officer himself, was treated by his own countrymen. Some parts of India have never been explored from one point of view as well, Burma, Northern Assam and Upper Burma. When I was in Burma, in the autumn of 1909, overlooking the pagoda-crowned in the Northern there I noticed F. Kingdon and K. Ward, with very ornamental species of poplars, both growing in Burma; among my explorers' notes there is one from you that Burma has to be explored for its varieties of plants. I suppose that in case Dr. Stuart could look up the botanical literature of Northern India, he would come across many interesting things,

The reason so very little has been introduced from the cooler sections of India into Europe is simply this: In England the wood does not ripen off sufficiently, therefore the plants freeze back in winter and are considered tender, just like our Magnolia grandiflora, Paulownia imperialis, Pecan, etc. are tender there. As a result such plants have never been distributed over Europe and logically in America we were never able to give them a trial.

You also speak of Western Australia and Queensland to be searched through, but--that country wouldn't pay. There are too few good things there and whatever there is, can be gotten through correspondence. South America is a better field, although nearly everything that comes from there is tender. True, many things from there can stand some frost, but really not to speak of. I personally will stick to Asia the rest of my life out in the field. I am getting so used now to deal with the numerous problems here and get to know things better all the time, that I will leave fields like South America, Australia, Malanesia to other men. Northern, Central, Eastern and Western Asia is enough for one man alone. I will write it down, so as to have it on file, that I am willing yet to stay out for another 4 years or until spring 1915, then I want to come back to America and start perhaps a plant breeding station in one of the cool, elevated Western sections of the country, but--many things may come in between yet. I only write this down, so that you may count upon me for another 4 years in case funds are

The press is very little has been determined from the cooler sections of India have proved to simply their. It. Digland the wood does not [illegible] well [illegible], therefore the plants freeze back in winter and are considered tender, just like our [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], etc. are similar there. As a rule it has always been distributed over Europe and Ireland by in Sweden we were never able to give them a trial.

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there and the same policy is being followed in regard to foreign exploration work. As I love this work dearly and am possessed of a good health to stand the hardships connected with it, as I possess a fair knowledge of plants and how to propagate and to ship them, and as I am blessed with a rather good memory, that enables me to live on accumulated knowledge, without having access to many books or to have intercourse with cultured people on the whole, all these things taken into consideration, I think I was born for the work I have been engaged in now and although better salaried and also easier positions have been offered me these last years, I have declined them, because I feel this work gives me greater satisfaction than anything else. It really is a noble work we are doing, Mr. Fairchild, you in an office among your fellow men, directing things, I out in the wilds, others in propagating gardens, some again keeping records, it is all good work and it all fits into one another. And the ultimate results farther reaching than perhaps we ourselves now realize. That dawned upon me when Mr. Scott stated in Congress that, while the original cost of introduction of the Durum wheat didn't exceed $10,000 the present annual value of this crop alone is estimated to be 30 millions of dollars and that in the very short period of 10 years. Who knows what greater marvels may not be found among our introductions.

Well, this I consider a valuable letter, because it

touches deeply my own future and the great field of exploration work, I hope it receives your most careful scrutinizing.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 12, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to answer your numerous letters and I will take them chronologically, making it easy both for you and me.

Letter of January 9, 1911, about Mr. Swingle being especially interested in dry land forms of almonds likely to be of value as stock. Yes, I know, but the seeds of such fellows are awfully hard to obtain in great quantities. In case my present interpreter return to Tashkent I will see whether he cannot get us some more.

About the desert currant, Nitraria Schoberi, which you thought Mr. Swingle wanted for sand-bidding, no, he wanted it for its fruits, vide. his "Memorandum on Mongolian Alfalfa" and some other plants, etc." as enclosure to your letter of December 6, 1906. I have made special inquiries among the

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I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

Paul B. Sears.

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About the desert murrey, Nitraria schobori, which you thought Mr. Swingle wanted for sand-binding, no, he wanted it for its fruits, vide, his "Memorandum on Mongolian Alfalfa" and some other plants, etc." as enclosure to your letter of December 6, 1909. I have made special inquiries among the

Kalmuks and Kirghis as to its value as an edible berry and as an alcohol producer, but they assured me it was only to be eaten to a slight extent by children and otherwise they considered it a nuissance on account of its prickly properties.

About those Pistaches from the regions to the Northeast of Tashkent, I wrote you in the previous letter. Of the 2 photographic reproductions you send me of Stieler's Iran and Turan, I am returning you again 1 copy, but I didn't mark it, as the regions I am in now are not on it, and I have little idea whether I will be able to explore Russian Turkestan again, as matters now stand.

Letter of January 12, 1911. Thank you very much for the name of this Mr. Rassul Galwan in Leh. Should I ever come to Kashmir I will call upon him. He can help me but little in spheres of Russian influence. I came in contact while In Chinese Turkestan with several of these North Indian traders. Many of them are keen, intelligent fellows, who make a penny where another fellow loses one. The also are allowed free movement even in forbidden Northwestern India, Afghanistan, Southern Bokhara and Thibet and should one find a fellow who knows plants, one could send him into such regions where we whites are artificially kept out through the fear, ignorance and jealousy of some governments.

About peaches resistant to menatodes. Well, I haven't paid much attention to that question as one would have to dig up roots, etc., In case there are regions free from it,

Kalmuks and Kirghis as to its value as an edible berry and as an alcohol producer, but they assured me it was only to be eaten to a slight extent by children and otherwise they considered it a nuisance on account of its prickly properties.

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About precious metals to Kashgar. Well, I haven't paid much attention to that question as one would have to dig up roots, etc.. In case there are regions from Kashgar,

it may be of some of these isolated cases in Central Asia, where all peaches have been raised from seeds.

About awnless barleys for Mr. Derr especially. Well, I do not think I came across any standing in the field. It may be that my last barley, No. 1587a, is one for some ears I noticed were without beards. I will keep my eyes open for anything like it for I, too, realize what a labor saving it would be to have a perfectly awnless, hull-less barley. Perhaps Mr. Derr will find something good among those barleys I sent off from Kashgar. About the hooded barley, I remember Prof. de Vries had a nice plot of it grown in his experimental garden in Amsterdam, somewhere in 1894 or thereabouts. We got the seeds then from Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris. When Mr. Derr addresses this firm he may obtain perhaps some more light on these questions. He also might inuqire of Prof. Regel, Cerealist, Dept. of Agriculture, St. Petersburg, Russia. This last gentleman I never met, but he has the reputation to be one of the most competent cerealists Russia possesses. (Letters to be written in German.)

Letter of January 13, 1918, with note inclosed about Pistacia Vera, Northeast of Tashkent. I do not think the mercury falls as low there as 18.4° Fahr. These mountain valleys are well protected and have in winter higher temperatures than the plains have. In case you have put a copy of this explorers card on file, I would suggest to change the

It may be of some of these isolated cases in Central Asia, where all species have been raised from seeds.

About swallows burlays for Mr. Barr especially.

Well, I do not think I come across any wintering in the field. It may be that my last burlay, No. 1507a, is one for some cure I noticed were without beards. I will keep my eyes open for anything like it for I, too, realize what a labor saving it would be to have a perfectly sweless, half-less burlay.

Perhaps Mr. Barr will find something good among those burlays I sent off from Kashgar. About the hooded burlay, I remember Prof. de Vries had a nice plot of it grown in his experimental garden in Amsterdam, somewhere in 1904 or thereabouts. He got the seeds from Prof. Hildebrand, Freiburg i. Br., Germany. Mr. Barr addresses this film he may obtain perhaps some more light on these questions. He also might inquire of Prof. Engel, Gersdorf, Sept. of Lyrodiums, Dr. Sherbrooke, Brooks. This last gentleman I never met, but he has the reputation to be one of the most compound cerealists Canada possesses.

(Letters to be written in German.)

Letter of January 25, 1918, with note inclosed about Platycia Vera, Department of Tashkent. I do not think the mercury falls as low there as 14.4° Fahr. These mountain valleys are well protected and have in winter higher temperatures than the plains have. In case you have put a copy of this explorers card on file, I would suggest to change the

wording somewhat and to make it, "Occurs as far north as the region to the Northeast of Tashkent," instead of "Occurs as far Northwest as the region Northwest of Tashkent." I suppose it was a mere oversight as the country northwest is a dry plain with no arboreal vegetation at all, except along some watercourses.

Of the wild spinach you speak, Spinacia tetrandra, I never came across it to my knowledge. I wish I had known this before. You want a warm-climate spinach, well, won't Basella rubra do. The Chinese market gardeners on Long Island grow lots of it and it stands cutting very well. I believe I mention it in the vegetable part of my bulletin also. There are 2 varieties of it, one reddish and one white; the white is mostly grown.

Letter of February 10, 1911, about getting into the Issyk-Kul region; I mentioned this matter in my previous letter. As to your remark about getting especially hardy material for our fruit breeders in the Upper Mississippi Valley regions, well, I got those valuable wild apples and wild apricots of which I hope some scions at last reached you in good shape and--I got them from a region considerably colder than there around Issyk-Kul.

In a footnote to the above letter you are telling me about a serious pest which has appeared on alfalfa fields in Utah andwhich may cause millions of dollars worth of damage in case it should spread. You say you will send me a specimen

writing somewhat and to make it, "Occurs as far north as the region to the Northwest of Tashkent," instead of "Occurs as far Northwest as the region Northwest of Tashkent." I suppose it was a mere oversight as the country northwest is a dry plain with no arboreal vegetation at all, except along some watercourses.

Of the wild apricot you speak, Prunus ivensiana, I never came across it to my knowledge. I wish I had known this before. You must a Macro-climate apricot, well, what Prunus ferox do. The Chinese market gardeners on Long Island grow lots of it and it stands cutting very well. I believe I mention it in the vegetable part of my bulletin also. There are 2 varieties of it, one reddish and one white; the white is mostly grown.

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In a footnote to the above letter you are telling me about a serious pest which has appeared on alfalfa fields in Utah and which may cause millions of dollars worth of damage in case it should spread. You say you will send me a specimen

of this weevil and a description of the destruction it causes. Well, no specimen has arrived as yet so I do not know as to its looks, but I may say I never noticed any pest upon alfalfa fields in my wanderings. It is one of the crops always singularly free from any insects. I just asked my interpreter about this question. He has lived many years in the vicinity of Tashkent and he tells me that on such places where the alfalfa suffers somewhat from drought a small, yellow weevil appears that eats everywhere holes in the leaves so that one loses then a great deal of one's forage. To compete with it one has to water the fields freely, so that the plants become vigorous again and outgrow their enemy. Could this be the same thing you refer too? Please send me another specimen in a letter c/o P. O. Omsk, Siberia, so I can ask here and there.

Letter of February 13, 1911, with enclosure of 2 photos of the white barked persimmon near Hangchow. Well, now that is a curious thing. Mrs. Dr. Yamei Kin may be very shrewd and keen and all that, but in this question she really showed herself to be a woman. A man would never have questioned the fact that the trunks of these persimmons was really whitish by nature. Why, otherwise, should there be such an abrupt ending of the whitewash, why that clearcut line between stock and scions and also why should the one trunk be whitewashed up to 5 feet above the ground and another only one foot? And why should I invite that gentle-

of this world and a description of the description it means. Well, no specimen has arrived as yet so I do not know as to its looks, but I may say I never [illegible] my pen upon finding fields in my wanderings. It is one of the scope always singularly free from any [illegible]. I got asked my interpreter about this question. He has lived many years in the vicinity of Lumbient and he tells me that on such places where the affaits suffers somewhat from drought a small, yellow world appears that eats everywhere holes in the leaves so that one loses then a great deal of one's forage. To compete with it one has to water the fields freely, so that the plants become vigorous again and outgrow their enemy. Could this be the same thing you refer to? Please send me another specimen in a letter c/o P. O. Dept. Siberia, as I can say here and there.

Letter of February 13, 1911, with enclosure of 2 photos of the white haired persimmon near Kangchow. Well, now that is a curious thing. Mrs. Yanel Kin may be very shrewd and keen and all that, but in this question she really showed herself to be a woman. A man would never have questioned the fact that the trunks of these persimmons was really whitish by nature. Why, otherwise, should there be such an abrupt ending of the whiteness, why that clearcut line between stock and notions and also why should the one trunk be whitewashed up to 6 feet above the ground and another only one foot? And why should I hurtle that possibi-

man, the British Consul at Hangchow, to stand near a tree, part of which was whitewashed? No, that is too ridiculous. Did you show her the white barked pine tree, also, Pinus Bungena and would she say perhaps that the Chinese, who are generally not over clean whitewash these trunks to a height of say 60 feet? And what she says about whitewashing the trunks of persimmon trees in North China, well, I never saw a single one being treated that way. They scrape them here and there, but even then but little, if they cleaned them more, they wouldn't have those large, star-shaped blood lice which are found in almost all persimmon orchards near Peking and Pantingfu.

You ask me whether a persimmon with a white bark wouldn't be rather an usual thing and whether the bark ordinarily isn't dark and deeply grooved. Yes, on the first question the answer is; what about Pinus Bungeana, that is also most unusual to find a pine tree with a glistening white bark and on the last I may say that Diospyros Lotus and D. virginiana are possessed of deeply grooved bark, but K. Kaki isn't that way, there the bark on old trees tends to come off in strips and D. sinensis or whatever this whitebarked species may be simply has a whitish bark on bright sunny days and is dull gray on rainy days. It is no use, however, to write Mrs. Dr. Yamei Kin all of this information, for a wise man always leaves the last word to the opposite sex; that tends to promote peace in this world of ours.

man, the British Consul at Hangkow, to stand near a tree, part of which was well-smoked. No, I am in too rhetorical old you also for the white marked pine tree, also. Pinus Bungeana and would also say perhaps that the chinese, who are generally not over clean underneath these trunks to a height of say 60 feet? And what she says about whitewashing the trunks of peraimon trees in North China, well, I never saw a single one being treated that way. They scrape them here and there, but even then but little, if they cleaned them more, they wouldn't have white large, star-shaped blood lice which are found in almost all peraimon orchards near Peking and Pantingfu.

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Letter of March 2, 1911. The financial part I answered several days ago and the selection of routes of travel either over Marinsk into Russian Turkestan or by way of the Mussart Pass to Kuldja is now already past history again.

Letter of March 3, 1911. Yes, I am very grateful indeed to you for your sympathies in all these trials I had there in Chinese Turkestan, but thank Heavens, they are past again, nothing is eternal here and all of us pass through Heaven and through hell here at times, only the one gets more of the one and the other more of the other and periods of stay are by no means equal.

Yes, that refusal of the Governor General of Russian Turkestan was real mediaeval, you used a very correct word--but what is one going to do about it? It is the intense fear of England to have Russia as neighbor to India that keeps the whole of Central Asia in such an absurd state of seclusion and taboo-ness. All those little bits of buffer states minimize the danger of a possible Russian invasion considerably--but--it is all a play! Some day that part of the world will be properly opened up also. England allows no Russian subject to cross the Himalayas into India and Russia, of course, retaliates. Sir Francis Younhusband, a well-known explorer of India and Central Asia stated a few months ago before the Royal Geographic Society in London that in

Letter of March 5, 1921. The financial part I answered several days ago and the selection of routes of travel either over Berlin into Russian territory or by way of the Desert does no doubt is now already part history again.

Letter of March 1, 1921. Yes, I am very grateful indeed to you for your suggestions in all these trials I had there in Chinese Turkestan, but that history, too, is now again, nothing is eternal here and all of us pass through hence and through hell there at times, only the pain more at the end and the other may at the other but periods of rest are by no means equal.

Yes, that reminds of the interior journey of Russian Turkestan was real pilgrimage, you need a very serious mood. But what is one going to do about it? It is the fashion that of England in Jaw India as mentioned by India that makes the state of Central Asia is now as closed state of mentalities and taboo-zones. All these little bits of better times minimize the danger of a possible Tsarist Asiatic crusade. Anything-what is all a play! Some day that part of the world will be properly opened up also. England allows no Russian pilgrims to cross the Himalayas into India and Russia, at any rate, reluctant. Sir Francis Younghusband, a well-known authority of India and Central Asia stated a few months ago before the royal geographic society in London that in

his opinion it was not the right thing for the Government of India to do, to keep all of Northern and Northwestern India in such an absurd state of seclusion and to deprive all those people there from having normal intercourse with the rest of the world. They were deprived therewith of profiting from the progress our Western civilization is making everywhere.

The photograhic difficulties are certainly great here. Not only that, there is relatively little to be photographed, but the trouble is to get the films developed and prints made and have everything reach one. Now, I had sent off a large package of films from Kashgar to the Kodak Co. in St. Petersburg with instructions to send the things here in Chugutchak when they were ready and now I come here and what do I find? A letter that the parcel never reached them. Well, I waited for a couple of days and drew dark pictures of the Russian secret police having appropriated the films as suspected matter and then I sent the firm a telegram answer paid asking for further information and I got a wire back that the package was later on received and was enroute to me. Parcels, however, travel very slow in Russia and I suppose I will have left again long before it arrives and I am leaving instructions to have it forwarded to Omsk. When in China again I suppose most of my difficulties with developing and printing will cease again, for there I know some competent photographic firms and there one can trust the mails much better than here.

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The photographic difficulties are certainly great here. Not only that, there is relatively little to be photographed, but the people is so gay the film manufacturer and prints made and have everything much cost. Now, I had sent off a large package of films from Bombay to the Kodak Co. in St. Petersburg with instructions to send the films home in Chungtoolok when they were ready and now I come home and what do I find? A letter that the postal sector requested then. Well, I waited for a couple of days and then some pictures of the Russian secret police having apprehended the Nilus as suspected matter and then I sent the film a telegram answer paid asking for further information and I got a wire back that the package was later on received and is sent to me.

Parcels, however, travel very slow in Russia and I suppose I will have left again long before it arrives and I am leaving instructions to have it forwarded to Paris. Now in this case I assume that it is filtered with Bombay and probably will come again, for then I have some interesting photographic films and there one can never be really much better than here.

Later on, however, I suppose I will have to get me a developing and printing outfit, albeit it enlarges my baggage considerably and the drying of films in those dirty and dusty hovels will be a precarious undertaking.

About future world exploration mentioned in that letter, well, I answered that part a little while ago.

Your information that the root system of Diospyros Lotus is a different one from that of D. virginiana is very interesting indeed. I suppose Mr. Hume will use it to his advantage; now the grafting tests will have to come yet, showing whether it is more difficult to make it take than our native persimmon. Strange that the Tamopan should have been killed back "In the Woods" now for the second winter. It may succeed, however, on a dryer and more elevated place, where it cannot grow so vigorously. I am really glad that Mr. Taylor has such a high opinion of that persimmon; his opinion is the condemned and clarified one of that of all the fruit growers and therefore it may really be that the value of this fruit is going to be worth a hundred thousand dollars to the American public, as Professor Sargent assured me several years ago.

And Mr. Piper to India. Good for him. He will only get a bit of the heat there in case he leaves Manilla on or about the 1st of July.

I am pleased indeed to see your appropriation has been so nicely increased, not only that it will enable us to grow, but it is also a token of appreciation by those who are

Later on, however, I suppose I will have to put on a Hardy-Ryan and Wilding suits, which is thinner by roughly considerably and the drying of films in those dirty and dusty travels will be a precarious undertaking.

About future world exploration mentioned in that letter, well, I answered that p rt o f th wrld ago.

Your information that the book author of Discovery Lenon is a different one from that of G. Wyndham is very interesting indeed. I suppose Mr. Shaw will now be to his advantage, now the gullible Yanks will have to come yet, showing whether it is more difficult to make it rain on Malta portraits. Strange that the lesson should have been killed Lack "In the Jungle" and for the second without. It may succeed, however, on a larger and more observed piece, where it cannot pry as vigorously. I do really glad that Mr. Wells has such a high opinion of that masterpiece; his criticism is the condensed and clarified one of that of all the Punk presses and therefore it may result in that the value of this truth is going to be worth a hundred thousand dollars to the American public, as Pulitzer Surgent measured in several years ago.

And as, Pilger to India, good for him. He will only get a bit of the here there in case he leaves Malta on or about the 1st of July.

I am pleased indeed to see your appreciation is been so highly increased, and hope it will make me to grow, but it is also a bone of contention to them who are

in power to grant you more funds.

I see you will adopt my suggestion of having a special envelope reserved for me to keep notes and clippings in. Thank you! You will find it much easier now to compile an instructive and substantial letter to me than without it and if you should be too busy, simply ship the rough notes as they are in lead pencil or printed or in whatever state they may be, then I will act upon them.

Letter of March 3, with the 6 beautiful photos enclosed of the Yarrow Garden. No, I utterly had no idea a new garden had been established. Is this the same as near Rock Creek Park, I suppose not. It looks somewhat, to judge by the photos, like in the neighborhood of your place "In the Woods." I will probably find it to be a small botanical garden when I come back one of these years. Well, then, I will admire some of my introductions and will find them to be much nicer looking than I held them to be in some Asiatic wilderness.

Letter of March 6, 1911. I am taking notice of the fact that Mr. Stuntz will look up the floras of the Ural, Altai and Lake Baikal regions. Reserve regions to look up are: Asia Minor, Persia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhotan, North Assam, Upper Burma and, of course, Western and Northwestern China, but Miss Goss and others went already pretty thoroughly throughthe literature of China at large.

in power to grant you more funds.

I see you will adopt my suggestion of having a special envelope reserved for me to keep notes and clippings in. Thank you! You will find it much easier now to compile an informative and substantial letter to me than without it and if you should be too busy, simply skip the rough notes as they are in lead pencil or printed or in whatever shape they may be, then I will note upon them.

Letter of March 3, with the 6 beautiful photos enclosed of the Yarrow Garden. Ho, I utterly had no idea a new garden had been established. Is this the same as near Rock Creek Park, I suppose not. It looks something, to judge by the photos, like in the neighborhood of your place "In the Woods." I will probably find it to be a small behemoth garden when I come back out of these years. Well, then, I will admire some of my introductions and will find them to be much nicer looking than I hold them to be in some idiotic wilderness.

Letter of March 6, 1911. I am taking notice of the fact that Mr. Stuntz will look up the flores of the Ural, Altai and Lake Baikal regions. Reserve regions to look up are: Lake Nimor, Persia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, North Assam, Upper Burma and, of course, Tibet and Kuchemaiden China, but Tibet does not others were already pretty thoroughly thoroughly literature of China at large.

Letter of March 7, 1911, informing me that accounts and Itinerary report for the quarter, October, November and December, 1910 have been received.

Letter of March 8, 1911, with a little folder of the Dasheen enclosed, a newspaper clippling. Very interesting indeed. What troubles you are going in for to introduce a new crop; but it is very interesting nevertheless. I would like to have had a look at the tables of the National Geographic Society's dinner and hear the conversation about this topic. I hope these dasheens will do well at Brooksville; one day we will come back and have a dinner there of bamboo sprouts and dasheens and whatever else there may be obtainable.

Letter of March 14, 1911 (in duplicate.) Yes, I am glad that prospects for future Oriental exploration work seem so good and that Dr. Galloway and Mr. Taylor are also in favor of continuation and extension of the good work. Further details of what my plans are for the coming fiscal year I outlined in my previous letter. No, the Russian troops haven't moved on to Kuldja as yet. Several thousands of soldiers are camped at the frontier and the whole of the immense territory of Russian Turkestan is in state of mobilization, all troops are ready to move at a moment's notice. My interpreter, whom I sent across the border to deliver a parcel with alfalfa roots at the post office in Bakti,

Letter of June 7, 1911, intimating to me that accounts and literary report for the quarter, October, November and December, 1910 have been received.

Letter of March 3, 1911, with a little token of the Garden enclosed, a gracious civility. Very discouraging indeed. What troubles you are going in for in introducing a new crop, but it is very interesting nevertheless. I would like to have had a look at the tables of the Biological Geographic Society's Hunter and Bear the conversation been this topic. I hope those gardens will do well at Crookewillow one day we will come back and have a dinner alone of bamboo sprouts and dainties and whatever else there may be obtainable.

Letter of March 14, 1911 (in Gallowes) Yes, I enclosed the prospectus in Prince Oriental - Oriental Arts as soon as good and that Dr. Gallowy and Mr. Taylor are also in favor of combination and extension of the good work. Further details of what my plans are for the coming fiscal year I outlined in my previous letter. No, the Russian troops haven't moved anything yet. Several thousands of soldiers are camped at the frontier and the whole of the Lamaze territory of Eastern Tartary is in great confusion, all troops are ready to move at a moment's notice. My interpreter, when I went across the border to deliver a parcel with effects found at the post office in Urga,

Semiyetshansh Province, tells me that everything there is in a state of mild excitement, for the soldiers have even been supplied with sharp ammunition and no civilians are granted permission to enter the barracks. Rumors will have it that Russia wants the Ili-basin and Mongolia. Let us see! I have not been bothered as yet, but I am very glad to obtain your assurance that the Government is behind me and also that you were so kind as to write a personal letter to Mr. Rockhill.

Letter, March 15, 1911, in which many matters are treated. I also see you had sent two dozen notebooks to me and some paper. Well, the Consul wrote me from St. Petersburg that as the authorities deliver parcels to the addressed party only, he requested them to forward things to me here and expected they would reach me at the same time as his letter, dated April 11, 1911. However, since Chugutchak is foreign territory and since the relations with China are strained, that parcel may never be delivered. I am leaving instructions to have it reforwarded to Omsk and should it not be there when I arrive a couple of months hence, I will make a search for it. It really seems that perhaps the best way to send me anything in Russia is to make small packages of it and send them by diplomatic pouch and then to request the Embassy or the Consul to reforward them to me by Russian parcel post; lots of work you will say; yes, it is, but there seems to be no other way to get around the red tape of Russian Officialdom. Thank

Budyonnovsk Province, tells me that everything there is in a state of wild orgies and, our officers have even been supplied with sharp ammunition and no civilians are granted permission to enter the barracks. Among all these it that Russia wants the Ill-basis and Morgulis. Let us not have not been bothered on you, but I am very glad to obtain your assurance that the Government is behind me and also that you were so kind as to write a personal letter to Mr. Lenin.

Letter, March 14, 1921, in which many matters are treated. I also see you had sent two dozen notebooks to an and some paper. Well, the Consul wrote me from Sb. Georgs-burg that as the authorities deliver parcels to the addressee only, he requested them to forward things to me here and suggested they would reach me at the same time as his letter, dated April 11, 1921. Therefore, since Consul is leaving Leningrad and since the relations with Skin are strained, that personal messenger is dangerous - I am sending letters to Mr. Lenin relocated to Moscow and should it not be there when I arrive a copy of another letter, I will send a copy to Mr. Lenin. It really seems that perhaps the Bank may be send no anything in Russia in the same small packages of liquor and they by diplomatic pouch and then to request the Embassy or the Consul to return them to me by Russian parcel post; late at night (Lenin) arrived. It seems there seems to be no other way to get around the red tape of Soviet officialdom. Good

you for your information as to Mr. Cook's work in Palestine and Egypt. I also received a copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Service list and Miss Craner was so kind and copied the list of Consuls in Russia on one sheet of paper, so that I can easily carry it about. My, we have few Consuls between Moscow and Vladivostock; only one agent in Omsk it seems. I hope to visit him when arriving there.

Letter of March 17, 1911 (In duplicate.) with 1 map showing Dr. Albert Regel's explorations around Kuldja. I also received the 31 volumes of the Garten flora by Red. Book post. Thank you very much for the troubles you went in for in connection with this matter. I have been looking through these magazines and see that Dr. Regel certainly went around a good deal; his "finds" however, from our point of view, were not very important on the whole. And many o f the things his father E. Regel described as being of value in those years now certainly have dropped out of cultivation altogether. I had the chances also of comparing some of the colored plates Mr. Regel gives and the things in "Natura" and I must confess that the paintbrush was given liberal employment. I saw that Dr. Regel had as many horses with him as 32 on his trip to Turfan. Good Heavens, what can a man do with so many animals. It surely is an awful trouble to have so many animals with one, not to say of the tremendous expenses. Of course, 30 years ago everything was very cheap yet in these regions here and

you for your information as to Mr. Cook's work in Palestine and Egypt. I also received a copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Service List and Miss Greer was so kind and copied the list of Consuls in Russia on one sheet of paper, so that I can easily carry it about. By, we have few Consuls between Moscow and Vladivostok; only one agent in Omsk it seems. I hope to visit him when arriving there.

Letter of March 17, 1911 (In duplicate.) with I map showing Dr. Lloyd Hagel's exploration areas India. I also received the 31 volumes of the Garden Flora by Bot. Book post. Thank you very much for the troubles you went to for in connection with this matter. I have been looking through these magazines and see that Dr. Hagel certainly went around a good deal; his "finds" however, from our point of view, were not very important or the whole. And many o f the things his father E. Hagel described as being of value in those years now certainly have dropped out of cultivation altogether. I had the chances also of comparing some of the colored plates Dr. Hagel gives and the things in "Nature" and I must confess that the publisher was given liberal employment. I saw that Dr. Hagel had so many horses with him as 32 on his trip to Turfan. Good Heavens, what can a man do with so many animals. It surely is an awful trouble to have so many animals with one, not to say of the tremendous expense. Of course, 50 years ago everything was very cheap yet in these regions here and

maybe he had some very liberal grants from both the Botanical Garden in St. Petersburg and from the Governor of Vierny, for the Russians do at times give large amounts of money for scientific exploration work. For instance, they paid about 70,000 roubles for the expedition that brought tea and bamboos from Japan and China into the Caucasus; to us that seems a pretty substantial sum for such a comparatively easy task. I will probably make some notes from these Garten floras for on the whole it is not valuable enoughtto carry them all with me, the trouble with me too is that I have not time enough to go in for extensive note making. The second copy of the map sent to me at Kuldja hasn't appeared as yet and will probably be returned to the Consul in St. Petersburg.

Letter of March 30, 1911, with enclosure of extract of Mr. Wight's letter dated March 23, 1911. Yes, that is the trouble of getting into discussion with these so-called dry botanists. They try to kill one with names and with changed names even, until at last one doesn't know himself any more where one stands. This is certain, that the things I sent in as Amygdalus spinosissima and which species Mr. Wight now calls Prunus lycioides, are under that first name in the herbarium of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg and they are also listed under that name in Fedchenko's Conspectus Floras Turkestanicae, Fol. 5, where Prunus lycioides does not appear at all! I will consider this matter as closed, however.

maybe he had some very liberal grants from both the Botanical Garden in Rio, Jardim and from the Ministry of Fiscal, for the Russians do at times give large amounts of money for scientific exploration work. For instance, they paid about 70,000 roubles for the expedition that brought Ian and Dana from Japan and China into the Caucasus; so it took some a pretty substantial sum for such a comparatively easy task. I will probably make some notes from those Darwin Diaries for on the whole it is not valuable enough to carry them all with me, the trouble with me too is that I have not time enough to go in for extensive note making. The second copy of the MS. seems to me at Kew's opened as yet and will probably be returned to the Council in the September.

Letter of June 20, 1911, with enclosure of extract of Mr. Wight's letter dated March 23, 1911. Yes, that is the trouble of getting into Hawaiian W. Have established by botanists. They try to kill one with kindness and with charged menus even, until at last one doesn't know themself any more where one stands. This is sort of, that the things I want in an Hawaiian expedition are such special specialties, right and wills irrive Lyelobs, are some that right man in the Bureau of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg and they are also linked under that name to Fedtschenko's Chinoserie Flore Turkestanicae, Vol. 2, where Irmen Lyelobs, the [illegible] appear at all. I will consider this name in closure, however,

I am returning herewith the extract which was sent in duplicate.

I received a more appreciative letter from Mr. Wight, dated March 13, 1911, which letter I herewith enclose and which may be filed, perhaps, as showing the world that I really have made contributions to various herbaria and did not stick to seeds, roots and cuttings only, as I was accused of the first years.

Letter of July 9, 1910. This letter I announced already from Tashkent and refers to the 25 blotter books designed to preserve herbarium material in; now, however, Mr. Heingartner has sent me these books by Russian Post and I will be able to test them out in the field. They are a trifle large, however, for one's pockets and can contain only very thin material. Later on, however, I will be able to say more about them. Mr. Cook used them too on his recent trip to Palestine and Egypt, didn't he? I also received the seed bags and package of labels which Mr. Knight kindly enclosed in that crate of blotter books.

I am also in receipt of 4 post cards from you dated February 17, March 9, March 10, and March 11, 1911, giving notice of receipt of various letters and packages.

Then, Miss Cramer send me a copy of my Bulletin, "Agricultural Explorations in the Fruit and Nut Orchards of China." It was really a peculiar pleasure to get hold of it and to look at the pictures I am so familiar with and to read the text upon which I had plodded so many a month. I saw

I am returning herewith the contract which was sent in duplicate.

I received a more appreciative letter from Mr. Wright, dated March 18, 1911, which letter I turned in unless and which may be filed, perhaps, as showing the record that I really have made contributions to various bureaus and did not wish to make, praise and nothing only, as I was accused if the first year.

Letter of July 3, 1918. This letter I announced already from Washington and refers to the 32 blotter books designed to preserve surveying schedule by me. However, Mr. Hungerford has sent us these books by Jordan Post and I will be able to have them out in the field. They are a trifle large, however, for men's vests and can hold only very thin material. Later on, however, I will be able to say more about them. Mr. Cook lost them on his recent trip to Valentine and Tyson, didn't he? I also received the good bye and montage of Lakota which Mr. Wright kindly enclosed in that order of Blotter books.

I am also in receipt of 4 more cards from you dated Monday IV, March 3, March 10, and March 11, 1911, giving notice of receipt of various letters and montages.

Then, Miss Brown sent me a copy of my bulletin, "Agricultural Explorations in the Tarim and the Deserts of China." It was really a beautiful character to get hold of it and to look at the pictures I am so familiar with and to read the text upon which I was published so many a month. I now

your remarks here and there in your letters what a trouble the publication of this Bulletin has caused you. That is not nice, but--it seems to be connected with most publications of a scientific or semi-scientific nature. Although this bulletin makes an agreeable impression all around, I am sorry for several things that have been omitted in it. The worst is that under the nuts the most valuable of all Chinese nuts has been left out, viz., the Lotus flower seeds. I had written a special chapter on this plant and now that the bulletin has been split up, that part of lotus flower culture that deals with the seeds has accidentally been left out. People will be skeptic about my powers of observation! Then I think a map of North Central China should have been given in it in comparison with the coast line of the United States and what I miss also is a preface from your hand. I wonder why the printers, or whosoever had power over that, left that out. Then the Chinese characters could also safely have been introduced. It would have been appreciated by the Chinese and Japanese! But as I said before, the omission to include the lotus seeds is a grave one from my point of view. I will send Miss Cramer a list of people I would like to send this Bulletin to and hope in each Bulletin a slip can be inserted that through some oversight the article dealing with lotus seeds was omitted.

your remarks here and there in your letters what a trouble the publication of this Bulletin has caused you. That is not nice, but--it seems to be connected with most publications of a semi-scientific or semi-scientific nature. Although this bulletin makes an agreeable impression all around, I am sorry for several things that have been omitted in it. The worst is that under the name the most valuable of all Chinese works has been left out, viz., the Lotus Flower seeds. I had written a special chapter on this plant and now that the bulletin has been split up, the part of Lotus flower culture that deals with the seeds has accidentally been left out. People will be sceptic about my powers of observation! Then I think a map of North Central China should have been given in it in comparison with the coast line or the Chinese lakes and what I miss also is a preface from your hand. I wonder why the printers, or whoever had power over that, left that out. Then the Chinese characters could also easily have been introduced. It would have been appreciated by the Chinese and Japanese! But as I said before, the omission to include the lotus seeds is a grave one from my point of view. I will send Miss Cramer a list of people I would like to send this Bulletin to and hope in each bulletin a slip can be inserted that through some wholesale and retail dealing with lotus seeds was started.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 13, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning a mail came in and it brought me the specimens of the Alfalfa weevil and the Utah Agricultural College Experiment Station Bulletin No. 110 about this weevil. I immediately showed my interpreter the insects and he said they were the same as those near Tashkent. He never had observed anything feeding upon them and said that the damage they do there is only slight. He never had observed the beetles, only the small, yellowish-white larvae and then only on such places where the plants suffered somewhat from drought and from poorness of the soil. Here near Chugutchak they also grow Alfalfa to a certain extent and we are going to inspect the fields. Later on I will let you know the results.

Then, I am in receipt of 5 Bulletins of Foreign Plant Introductions, viz., the numbers 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57. They are as always full of interest and are a real stimulus to one out in the wilds.

This Cordeauseia edulis seems to be an interesting plant; who would expect an edible nut from Somaliland? And the Medicagos from Northern India certainly may be valuable to us. So little is known about India in such matters. The note of Mr. I. Tidestrom about Populus tremula, viz., that the wood of other species also could be used to advantage

Bangalore, Mysore,

May 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning a mail came in and it brought me the specimens of the Alfalfa weevil and the Utah Agricultural College Experiment Station Bulletin No. 110 about this weevil. I immediately showed my interpreter the insects and he said they were the same as those near Tashkent. He never had observed anything feeding upon them and said that the damage they do there is only slight. He never had observed the beetles, only the small, yellowish-white larvae and then only on such places where the plants suffered somewhat from drought and from poorness of the soil. Here near Chuguchak they also grow Alfalfa to a certain extent and we are going to inspect the fields. Later on I will let you know the results.

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This Cordeauxia edulis seems to be an interesting plant, and would expect an edible nut from Somaliland. And the Dabiagua from Northern India certainly may be valuable to us. So little is known about India in such matters. The note of Mr. I. Thistleton about Popular Insects, viz., that the seed of some species also could be used to advantage

Well and herewith I am through with the answering of your letters. In another message I will treat the bi-monthly Bulletins of New Plant Introductions.

With best of regards, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. The jujube fruits ought to have had a statement with them whether they were natural size or not.

in matchmaking is suggestive. In Chinese Turkestan P. alba and P. alba Bolleana are extensively used to make chips from, which are very thingand have the ends slightly coated with sulphur and take the place of matches here. These poplars stand a wonderful amount of drought, heat and alkali and could be planted in large plantations in nearly all of the Western States. They love a deep rich soil to thrive to perfection and when regularly irrigated, grow most remarkably fast. The Diospyros sp. No. 29171 is probably the Sapota chico, a very sweet persimmon with black meat, which stands no shipping. I ate many of them while in Eastern Mexico. I see every time some notices from the American Colony in Jerusalem. I wonder what these people are doing there. Do they have a farm?

The photo of Bambos Tulda in No. 54 is very interesting. I wonder if you could send a copy of it with the description to Mr. de Lehaie in Belgium; I just got a letter from him and his is as enthusiastic about bamboos as ever. He writes me that should I get into Kansu (S.W. parts) I should by all means introduce Arundinaria nitida, which he believes to be valuable as a forage plant and he hopes them to obtain a small package of seeds through your office, if possible. He has built a very large greenhouse at his place and has the more tender species and varieties planted in it and he writes me they do well and hopes I will be able to visit him before long and see everything.

is astounding in suggestive. In Column Between P. alba and P. alba Pallasea are necessarily used to make ship from, which are very thinned have the ends slightly coated with sulphur and take the place of matches here. These peplers stand a wonderful amount of drought, heat and alkali and could be planted in large plantations in nearly all of the Western States. They love a deep rich soil to thrive to perfection and when regularly irrigated, grow rapidly. The Mimosyrus p. No. 23171 is probably the Bagots cisco, a very sweet perfumed white flower, which stands no shipping. I ate many of them while in Eastern Mexico. I see every time some notices from the American Colony in Jerusalem. I wonder what these people are doing there. Do they have a farm?

The photo of Bamboo Tulda in No. 84 is very interesting. I wonder if you could send a copy of it with the description to Mr. de Lobbie in Belgium. I just got a letter from him and his is as enthusiastic about bamboos as ever. He writes me that should I get into Kenan (S.W. parts) I should by all means introduce Arundinaria nitida, which he believes to be valuable as a forage plant and he hopes then to obtain a small package of seeds through your office, if possible. He has built a very large greenhouse at his place and has the more tender species and varieties planted in it and he writes me they do well and hope I will be able to visit his before long and see everything.

The new species of pear, Pyrus gharbensis, of which Dr. Trabut wrties interests me very much. Dr. Trabut is one of the men I hope to meet yet.

The desert Kumquat also seems to be something very unusual. What are we going to get out of all those numerous hybrids Mr. Swingle is making? Perhaps whole series of new edible fruits and what names are we going to give them? Mr. Farnham in Shanghai must have been imposed upon when he got seeds of Vigna Catjang, a wild sweet pea, No. 29488. The photo of those two Nanmu trees is splendid. Where will this valuable tree grow best? In the Orizoba region of Mexico, also here and there in Cuba and Porto Rico and Jamaica in the hills! A few specimens might be tried at Avery Island and at Brooksville, Florida, but I am afraid the cold waves experienced occasionally in these localities may prove too much for this splendid Lauracea.

I also received an interesting letter from a gentleman in Holland who takes much interest in me personally and in our work. His name is Dr. C. W. Janssen, a well-known Dutch philanthropist and one of the main shareholders of the famous Deli Tobacco Company in Sumatra. He gives the Government of America great praise for her energy in utilizing the newest scientific discoveries for practical purposes and for her far-sightedness in exploring the most out-of-the-way corners of our globe for useful products and last, not least, for her

The new species of pear, Pyrus [illegible], of which Dr. Trabut writes interests me very much. Dr. Trabut is one of the men I hope to meet yet.

The dasyo Kumquat also seems to be something very unusual. What are we going to get out of all these numerous hybrids Mr. Swingle is making? Perhaps whole series of new edible fruits too what makes are we going to live then? Mr. Fairchild in Shanghai must have been imposed upon when he got seeds of Vigna dolichos, a wild sweet pea, No. 29485. The photo of those two Kenaf trees is splendid. Where will this valuable tree grow best? In the Orizaba region of Mexico, also here and there in Cuba and Porto Rico and Jamaica in the hills? I few specimens might be tried at Key Island and at Brooksville, Florida, but I am afraid the cold waves experienced occasionally in these localities may prove too much for this splendid success.

I also received an interesting letter from a gentleman in Holland who takes much interest in me personally and in our work. His name is Mr. E. G. Stuart, a well-known Dutch philanthropist and one of the main shareholders of the Famous Bell Tobacco Company in Sumatra. He gives the Government of Austria great praise for her energy in utilizing the newer scientific discoveries for practical purposes and for her far-sightedness in exploring the most out-of-the-way corners of our globe for useful products and land, and least, for her

generosity in putting at the world's disposal things which she herself obtained after much labor. He also asks me a question. One of his relatives, a landowner near Cologne, a young man yet, wishes to visit America and study some methods in regard to cattle raising, cultivation of fodder crops, fishery, etc. Now, he asks me who would be the best man to go to to get the most information from. But what shall I write him? There are so many specialists in Washington that I hardly know what names to give him. I think I better refer him to you and that you be so kind and put him on the right trails. He has the intentions to come in 1912.

Well, now I have finished I believe my main correspondence with you. Now some minor correspondence is coming yet and then we are off for Saisonsk and myeexperience again some red tape at the hands of the Russians.

With kindest of regards to all of you, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

generosity in putting at the world's disposal things which are usually obtained after much labor. He also asks me a few questions. One of his relatives, a landowner near Bologna, a young man yet, wishes to visit America and study some methods in regard to cattle raising, cultivation of Indian corps, dairy, etc. Now, he asks me who would be the best man to go to to get the most information from. But what shall I write him? There are so many specialists in Washington that I hardly know what name to give him. I think I better refer him to you and that you be so kind and put him on the right trails. He has the intention to come in 1912.

Well, now I have finished I believe my main correspondence with you. The rest minor correspondence is coming yet and that is all for the Lincoln and Co-operation again some pay days at the beach in the winter.

With thanks and regards to all of you, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. BETTS.

ITINERARY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH 1911.
OF FRANK N. MEYER, AGRICULTURAL EXPLORER ON SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

January:

1 Left Tugutchak, Chinese Turkestan, at 9 A.M. Collected elm cuttings enroute. Arrived in Kashgar 1 P.M. Visited British and Russian Consuls and obtained mail.

2 Paid bills at Russian post office, looked for a suitable house to live in, had baggage transferred, house fitted up, etc.

3 House fitted up, baggage unpacked. Conference with British and Russian Consuls about prospective travels.

4 Trip to the Chinese city, to buy oil paper to pack cuttings in.

5 Conference at Russian Consulate about future travel in Russian Territory. Telegram sent to Governor General in Tashkent.

6 Unwell. Heavy earthquakes in Kashgar.

7 Unwell. Received shipment of rices from Yarkend.

8 Correspondence attended to. Native guide paid off and sent back to Khotan.

9 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned and sorted.

10 Correspondence attended to. Cuttings of fruit trees collected in Kashgar.

11 Conference with the Russian Consul in Kashgar about future travel. Cuttings of fruit trees collected near

ITINERARY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY FEBRUARY and MARCH 1921.

Of Capt R. Cross, Administrative Officer in charge in the field.

Summary

1 Left Tsingtohsien, Chinese Turkestan, at 9 A.M. Delayed six hours waiting supplies. Arrived in Kashgar 1 P.M. Visited British and Russian Consuls and obtained mail.

2 Paid bills at Russian post office. Looked for a suitable house to live in. Had baggage examined, horse fitted up, etc.

3 Horse fitted up, baggage repacked. Conference with British and Russian Consuls about proscribing travels.

4 Trip to the Chinese city, to buy oil paper to mark rubbings in.

5 Conference at Russian Consulate about future travel in Russian Territory. Telegram sent to Governor General in Tashkent.

6 Travel. Start overtaken in Kashgar.

7 Travel. Received telegram of claim from Governor.

8 Correspondence attended to. Native guide paid off and sent back to Khotan.

9 Correspondence attended to. Beds cleaned and sorted.

10 Correspondence attended to. Cuttings of fruit trees collected in Kashgar.

11 Conference with the Russian Consul in Kashgar about future travel. Cuttings of fruit trees collected near

January
Kashgar.

12 Cuttings of fruit trees packed in for shipment to the United States. Packages refused at Russian post office on account of the mail bags being full!

13 Inventory notes written, correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.

14 Inventory notes written, correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.

15 Readnbotanical works.

16 Seeds cleaned.

17 Journey to Chinese City by cart, to buy packing paper and seeds.

18 Packages with cuttings accepted at Russian post office and customs house. Correspondence attended to.

19 Correspondence attended to and mail sent off.

20 Cuttings of fruit trees collected, 1/2 day's horseback ride from Kashgar.

21 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned.

22 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned.

23 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned.

24 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned.

25 Correspondence attended to. Seeds cleaned.

26 Conference with British and Russian Consuls. Mail sent off.

27 Conference with British and Russian Consuls. Correspondence attended to. 3 varieties of rice bought near Kashgar.

January

Ladger.

12 Sailings of fruit trees proved to be an payment to the United States. Packages returned at Brazilian post office on account of the mail bags being full!

13 Inventory notes written, correspondence attended to, books cleared.

14 Inventory notes written, correspondence attended to, books cleared.

15 Established works.

16 Books cleared.

17 Journey to Chinese City by rack, on by jinrikisha and mules.

18 Packages with sailings accepted at Brazilian post office and various times. Correspondence attended to.

19 Correspondence attended to and mail sent off.

20 Sailings of fruit trees collected, 1/2 days interruption ride from Ladger.

21 Correspondence attended to. Books cleared.

22 Correspondence attended to. Books cleared.

23 Correspondence attended to. Books cleared.

24 Correspondence attended to. Books cleared.

25 Correspondence attended to. Books cleared.

26 Conference with British and Brazilian Consuls. Mail sent off.

27 Conference with British and Brazilian Consuls. Correspondence attended to. A relative of Wan Kwok-chuen Ladger.

January

28 Banking matters attended to. Oil paper made to pack cuttings in.

29 Unwell.

30 Inventory notes written. Negotiations with cartmen.

31 Inventory notes written.

February

1 Inventory notes written. Seeds packed in for shipment. Interpreter ill.

2 Parcels with seeds accepted by Russian post office and customs house. Tin cases bought to ship grains in. Interpreter ill.

3 Tin cases cleaned. Negotiations with cart men. Correspondence attended to.

4 More tin cases bought. Seeds and grains packed in. Interpreter still ill.

5 Correspondence attended to.

6 Correspondence attended to. 2 parcels with cuttings sent off. 8 large tin cases with grains delivered to the Russian Customs house.

7 1 box with herbarium material delivered to the Russian customs house. Transfer of 8 tin cases and 1 wooden box from customs house to bank, connected with many minor matters.

8 Correspondence attended to, in connection with shipments.

9 Correspondence attended to, in connection with shipments. Contract made with cartmen.

January

22 Sorting waiters attended to. Gill paper made on pan cartridge 12.

23 Cleaned.

24 Inventory value written. Negotiations with auditors.

25 Inventory items written.

February.

1 Inventory notes written. Books packed in for inspection. Interpreter 111.

2 Parcels with books accepted by Russian postal office and customs house. Tin cases bought to ship goods in. Interpreter 111.

3 Tin cases ordered. Negotiations with auditors. Correspondence attended to.

4 Made six cases larger. Speak and write Russian in. Interpreter until 111.

5 Correspondence attended to.

6 Correspondence attended to. 7 parcels with writing and 117. 9 large tin-cases with goods delivered to the Russian Customs House.

7 I met with Nikolaev minerals delivered to the Russian customs house. Transfer of 3 tin cases and 1 wooden box from outhouse house to large outhouse with any other matters.

8 Correspondence attended to, in connection with ship-works.

9 Correspondence attended to, in connection with ship-works. Interpret such this matters.

February

10 Mail sent off, farewell visits paid to "le Corps Diplomatique" in Kashgar. Left at noon by cart; arrived at 10 P.M. in Yaman-ya.

11 Left at 8:30 A.M., arrived 2:30 P.M. in Feisabad, visaing of passports by Chinese officials, stayed there for the night.

12 Left 9 A.M. all day enroute, arrived 6 P.M. in Lango.

13 Left 7:30 A.M. al day enroute, collected botanical material, arrived at dusk in Ure-dalik.

14 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute; collected cuttings, galls, etc. Arrived 3 P.M. in Kara Kuldjing, stopped there for the night.

15 Left at 4:30 A.M. Went all day long through the desert. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Maral-bashi. Ate fish and got very unwell from it, the interpreter, guide and carter also.

16 Rested for the day in Maral-bashi, all unwell still. Bought some fine winter melons for seeds.

17 Left Maral-bashi at 8 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 3 P.M. in Arwagh. Stayed there for the night.

18 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute; collected Tamarix cuttings; arrive at 3 P.M. in Tumchuk. Stayed there.

19 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Collected some entomological material. Arrived at 5:30 P.M. in Yak-Kuduk. Stayed there.

February

10 Left Bent off, Farewell visits paid to "le Corps Diplomatique" in Kabgar. Left at noon by cart; arrived at 10 p.m. in Tumchuq.

11 Left at 8:30 a.m., arrived 11:30 p.m. in Yakshed, climbing of passports by Chinese officials, stayed there for the night.

12 Left 9 a.m. all day one mile, arrived 6 p.m. in Langu.

13 Left 7:30 a.m. all day marches, collected botanical material, arrived at Kum la-T'o-Ssu.

14 Left at 7 a.m. All day scenery, collected mollusks, pelts, etc. Arrived 5 p.m. in Kum Darlyn, stayed there for the night.

15 Left at 6:30 a.m. Went all day long through the desert. Arrived at 4 p.m. in Kural-Tash. The fish and got very small from it, the laboratory, guide and cooker also.

16 Stayed for this day in Kural-Tash, all small still. Longer was flow-water values for meals.

17 Left Kural-Tash at 8 a.m. All day marches. Arrived at 3 p.m. in Aranglu. Stayed there for the night.

18 Left at 7:30 a.m. All day marches, collected Tuvrik mollusks, arrive at 3 p.m. in Tuchum. Stayed there.

19 Left at 7 a.m. All day marches. Collected some zoological material. Arrived at 6:30 p.m. in Tak-Tokum. Stayed there.

February

20 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at dusk at Tchi-lan.

21 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Schul-Kuduk.

22 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 8 P.M. in Bis-aryk.

23 Left at 6:30 A.M. Arrived at noon in Yengi-shar, visited the market there. Went on to Aksu and arrived there at 4 P.M. Received various notables there and moved to another inn.

24 In Aksu. Had baggage transferred and unpacked, inspected grain market, collected samples of soil. Received various officials.

25 In Aksu. Took photos collected cuttings of fruit trees.

26 Paid official visit to the Taotai in Yengi-shar, bought packing paper for cuttings. (Rev. Wm. Hunter, English missionary, acted kindly as interpreter at my visit to the Taotai.)

27 Obtained 2 sacks of the celebrated rices from Aksu. Had negotations with horsemen, a new guide, had passports visaed, etc.

28 Negotiations with a new guide, pack horses inspected. Supplies bought for a 3 weeks' journey in the mountains.

February

20 Left at 7 A.M. All day motors. Arrived at dusk at Tokyo.

21 Left at 7 A.M. All day motors. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Sokoi-Kyoto.

22 Left at 7 A.M. All day motors. Arrived at 4 P.M. at Ise-Kyo.

23 Left at 6:30 A.M. Arrived at noon in Yogi-mono, visited the moiled lions. Left at 3 P.M. and arrived there at 4 P.M. Received various notables there and moved to another inn.

24 In Ise. The baggage transferred and upgraded, imported grain market, collected samples of soil. Received various officials.

25 In Ise. Two more visitors visiting at least lower.

26 Call official visit in the Tenkai in Sonji-Kyo. Invited young men for village. (Mr. Mr. Ikeda, Raiden milchcurry, noted kindly as impressed on my visit in the Tenkai.)

27 Received 2 men of the previous also lion also. Had negotiations with Iwasaki, a new guide, had passports visaed, etc.

28 Negotiations with a new guide, and horses imported. Supplies bought for a 3 weeks' journey in the mountain.

March

1 Horsemen not willing to depart today; negotiations about it. Postponed until tomorrow. More supplies bought in Aksu.

2 Left Aksu at 10 P.M. with caravan of 6 horses. Arrived at 6 P.M. in a village called Deham.

3 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 4:30 P.M. in Arwat, at the foothills of the Thian Shan Range.

4 Left at 7 A.M. All day enroute. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Kizil-bulak. Stayed there for the night. Had negotiations with another horseman about horse to be added to carry feed for at least 10 days.

5 Left at 7:30 a.m. with 7 horses. All day enroute. Collected cuttings and scions of various trees. Arrived at 5 P.M. in Yengi-malah, alt. 7950 feet. Stopped there for the night. Obtained a rare, black, hull-less barley.

6 Left at 7:30 A.M. All day enroute. Stopped for the night at Kailik. Alt. 8450 feet.

7 Left at 7:30 a.m. All day enroute through a wild ravine. Stopped at 5:30 at a resthouse called Tangha-Tash at the foot of the great Mussart Glacier. Alt. 9700 feet.

8 Left at 8 a.m. Ascended the dreaded Mussart Glacier, were on it for 6 hours. At 4:30 p.m. reached a point 13100 feet above sealevel; at 7 p.m. made camp in the open at an alt. of 11000 feet. Very cold!

Week

1 Strangers are willing to impart their religious opinions. Left. Traffic very heavy, many motorists stop in Alem.

2 Left Lodi at 12 A.M. after warning of a storm. Arrived at 3 P.M. in a village called Odem.

3 Left at 7 A.M. All day storms. Arrived at 4:30 P.M. in Arwad, at the Foothills of the Ethiopian Range.

4 Left at 7 A.M. All day storms. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Kirkil-Dulab. Stayed there for the night. Had negotiations with another interesting about horses to be added to carry food for at least 10 days.

5 Left at 7:30 A.M. with 7 horses. All day storms. Collected entbidge and mions of various trees. Arrived at 5 P.M. in Tanjadada, with 7000 feet. Crossed there for the night. Received a pass, bless, bill-free Berly.

6 Left at 7:00 A.M. All day storms. Crossed the edge of Kalik. 12m. 9000 feet.

7 Left at 7:00 A.M. All day storms through a mild region. Stopped at 1200 at a prehistoric valley dwelling at the foot of the great diamond mighter. 11m. 8700 feet.

8 Left at 8 A.M. Ascended the dreaded diamond Glacier, very on it for 2 hours. At 9000 feet, reached a point 1100 feet above ancently at 7 hour. Walk down to the open at an alt. of 11000 feet. Very cold!

March

9 After a sleepless night on account of the cold and the high altitude, left at 7 A.M. very tired and numb from the cold, reached at 9 A.M. a rest house called Kayirlik, alt. 10,200 feet. Slept and rested a few hours there, then moved on to a Kalmuk camp called Idin-Kul, alt. 8,500 feet. Stopped there for the night. Collected today cuttings from shrubs at very high altitudes.

10 Left at 8 a.m. Went for the whole day through splendid spruce forests, (Picea Schrenkiana). Collected cuttings of various shrubs. Arrived at 2 P.M. in Schutte, alt. 7,350 feet. Stopped there for the night.

11 Left at 9 a.m. Tramped all day through snow and slush. Arrived at 6 P.M. at a Kalmuk settlement, called Ghilan; Alt. 6400 feet. Made quarters in a stable (the only building that was somewhat clean!)

12 Left at 10 p.m. Crossed a deep watercourse (Tekes River), tramped through snow and slush the whole day. Arrived at 5 P.M. in Kurre, Stayed there. Alt. 7,100 feet.

13 Left at 10 a.m. All day enroute through a hilly region. Trails in extremely bad condition, on account of the thaw having set in. At sunset stopped at a small Kalmuk settlement called Tuwan. Alt. 6,850 feet.

March

9 After a sleepless night on account of the cold and the high altitude, left at 7 A.M. Very cold and from the cold, reached at 9 A.M. a rest house called Kayirlik, alt. 10,200 feet. Slept and rested a few hours there, then moved on to a Kirgiz camp called Iskik, alt. 6,400 feet. Stopped there for the night. Collected lodge cuttings from marks at very high altitude.

10 Left at 8 p.m. Went for the whole day through splendid mountain forests. (Picea Schrenkiana). Collected cuttings of various shrubs. Arrived at 2 P.M. in Seinita, alt. 7,280 feet. Stopped there for the night.

11 Left at 9 a.m. Trudged all day through snow and slush. Arrived at 4 P.M. at a Kirgiz settlement, called Ghilan, Alt. 8400 feet. Made quarters in a stable (the only building with a wooden floor).

12 Left at 10 p.m. Crossed a deep watercourse (Tekes River), trudged through snow and slush the whole day. Arrived at 4 P.M. in Kurra, stopped there. Alt. 7,320 feet.

13 Left at 10 a.m. All day marched through a hilly region. Trails in extremely bad condition, consequent of the snow having melt in. We must stopped at a small Kirgiz settlement called Tuzu. Alt. 5,200 feet.

March

14 A heavy snowfall came down overnight. Scratched the snow away and grubbed out roots of a rare alfalfa (Medicago platycarpos). Left at 1 P.M. amidst the howling of a snow and hail storm. Had an incompetent guide with us; made a round-about way as a result and marched until midnight before finding a settlement. Stayed then in Rue-bashi. Alt. 4900 feet.

15 Left at 10 a.m. All day enroute. At 4 P.M. stayed at a Dsungan settlement, called Tchoa, alt. 4300 feet. Were at night ith 6 different nationalities in a Kirghiz tent. Collected seeds and roots of a rare climbing asparagus.

16 Left at 9 a.m. Collected wild apricot scions. Arrived at 5 P.M. in a Sart settlement, called Kara-Wugai, alt. 3900 feet bought a rare, yellow wheat.

17 Left at 8:30 a.m. Rain and hail falling. Collected scions of wild apples and wild apricots in afternoon. Toward evening a snow storm came, intermixed with sleet and hail; found at last a shelter at 8 p.m. A Sart settlement, called Chong Djighilan. Alt. 3850 ft.

18 A heavy snow fell all night long, also at intervals the whole day. Could not proceed with the horses. Collected in afternoon scions of wild apples, wild apricots, cuttings of willows and Loniceras, grubbed out roots of an alfalfa, Medicago falcata, cleaned clothes of vermin and took some well-needed rest.

Dates

14 A heavy snowfall came down overnight. Overslept the alarm clock and produced not more of a more slightly (Madiunga Gulyarnna). Left at 1 p.m. amidst the howling of a snow and hail storm. Had an inexperienced guide with us; made a round-about way on a rough and neglected until midnight before finding a settlement. Stayed alone in the-Saadi, alt. 4000 feet.

15 Left at 10 a.m. All day uphill, at 4 p.m. stayed at a Sherpa settlement, called Yuma, alt. 4500 feet. Here we slept in a different settlement in a Sherpa hut. Collected wood and replaced a very alarming sugarcane.

16 Left at 8 a.m. Followed with easier ascent. Arrived at 5 p.m. in a hut settlement, called Karo-Bhgal, alt. 5800 feet height a very, yellow snow.

17 Left at 8:30 a.m. Rain and hail falling. Collected sacks of wild apples and wild apricots in afternoon. Toward evening a snow storm came, interwined with sleet and hail; found at last a shelter at 8 p.m. A hut settlement, called Chang Bjigdian. Alt. 5800 ft.

18 A heavy snow fell all night long, also at intervals the whole day. Could not proceed with the porters. Collected in afternoon sacks of wild apples, wild apricots, twigs of willows and juniperes, pruned out roots of an alfalfa, Kodongo Falsum, cleaned clothes of yaks and took some well-earned rest.

March

19 Left at 10 a.m., light snow falling. Tramped through deep snow until 1 p.m. Collected botanical material enroute. Arrived at 7 p.m. in a Sart settlement called Tux-tara. Alt. 2850 feet.

20 Left at 10 a.m. All day enroute, made camp in the open at sunset. Alt. of camp 2400 feet had a fire of Artemisia roots, quite comfortable.

21 Left at 6:30 a.m. At noon crossed the Tekes river by primitive ferry at a place called Yamatu; collected cuttings of trees enroute, stayed at 5 p.m. at a settlement called Bey-Tugan.

22 Left at 7 a.m. All day enroute. Arrived at 4 p.m. in Kudkja or Ili as the natives prefer to call it. Found a dirty inn and unpacked baggage.

23 Visit to the Russian Consul, to a Belgian missionary, had talks with the Russian postmaster about accepting parcels, etc. Correspondence attended to.

24 Visits received from various official and non-official people. Negotiations with horsemen and a new guide.

25 Paid official visit to the Taotai of Kuldja and to the Prefect, Mr. Raemdonck, the R. C. missionary acting as interpreter for me. Passports visaed. Oil paper bought to pack cuttings in.

[illegible]

[illegible] Left at 10 a.m., high snow [illegible]. [illegible] over snow until 3 p.m. Pulled [illegible] [illegible] crevasse. Arrived at 5 p.m. in a very [illegible] [illegible] Fuchsburg. Alt. 1550 feet.

[illegible] Left at 10 a.m. All day overcast, made camp in the open at sunset. Alt. of camp 8500 feet had a fine of [illegible] [illegible], quite comfortable.

[illegible] Left at 6:30 a.m. At noon crossed the Torne river by prickly ferry at a place called Tuoker; collected [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] at 5 p.m. at a [illegible] [illegible] called Syrjelen.

[illegible] Left at 7 a.m. All day overcast. Arrived at 8 p.m. in Kuhjie or Till as the raging power to call it. Found a dirty inn and unwelcomed hospitality.

[illegible] Visit to the Swedish Consul, in a Norwegian [illegible] had talks with the German [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], etc. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Visits received from various official and non-official people. Negotiations with [illegible] and a new guide.

[illegible] Paid official visit to the Consul of Kuhjie and to the [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. L. T. [illegible] [illegible] an interpreter for me. Passports signed. Oil paper bought to pack [illegible] in.

March

26 Inventory notes written.

27 Inventory notes written. Cuttings packed in. Visits received of various people.

28 Inventory notes written. Cuttings packed in.

29 Inventory notes written. Cuttings packed in. Negotiations with horsemen and new guides, no suitable men available.

30 Parcels with cuttings sent off. Correspondence attended to.

31 Correspondence attended to. Grains packed in.

THE END.

1317.

Chugutchak, Mongolia,

May 16, 1912.

Miss Grace M. Crane,

Executive Assistant to Mr. David Fairchild,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your kind letters of March 16, 1911, giving me a list of American Consuls in Russian Dominions and of March 28, 1911, telling me of the pleasing fact that my bulletin has come out at last and that you are sending me a copy of it, together with Mr. Oliver's Bulletin, "The Seedling-inarch and Purse-plant Methods of Propagation," which I think is an extremely interesting bulletin. (They both reached me O.K.) And now you will be glad to receive a list of persons to whom I would like to send one. Well, I will just snap at this opportunity and on 1 or more separate pages I will give you some names. I wish, however, that in each Bulletin a little slip could be inserted upon which was typewritten or printed that through some oversight for which the author was not responsible, the article on Lotus seeds has accidantally been left out. And on the right hand upper corner of the covering of these bulletins I would like to see written the following words, "With compliments of the author."

Of course, I do not expect the work connected with this sending off to be done gratuitously and I expect the bill of postage, envelopes, etc., as soon as you are through with mailing them.

In case Mr. Fairchild is sending some to some address I am giving also, please consider then the addresses as not given. I also am not going to make any distribution in Washington because you all can get one if you feel inclined to do so.

Well, thanking you in advance for the pains you are taking with this matter, I remain, Miss Cramer,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. In case you think it is advisable to add a few names, please do so, or in case you think that people like Dr. Saunders of Ottawa get a copy anyhow, then better take them off the list, so that a few copies remain yet as reserve.

In case I am going again into China, I will probably order 50 copies to give to those who take an interest in our work or assist us in obtaining things.

F.N.M.

Of course, I do not expect the work connected with this sending off to be done gratuitously and I expect the bill of postage, envelopes, etc., as soon as you are through with mailing them.

In case Mr. Fairchild is sending some to such address I am giving also, please consider them the addresses as not given. I also am not going to make any distribution in Washington because you all can get one if you feel inclined to do so.

Well, thanking you in advance for the pains you are taking with this act, I remain, Ever truly,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK K. MOTT.

P. S. In case you think it is advisable to add a few names, please do so, or in case you think that people like Mr. Saunders of Ottawa get a copy anyway, then better take them off the list, so that a few copies remain yet as reserve.

In case I am going again into Ottawa, I will probably come in regular to give to those who take an interest in the work or needed in circulation things.

P.S.M.

Saisansk, South Siberia,

May 31, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your interesting letter of March 1, 1911, reached me a few weeks ago. I am very glad, indeed, that the semi-double yellow rose is going to be propagated at last on a larger scale. You will soon get inquiries about them, in case a notice was placed in a gardening paper. Yes, it is a good plan to hold seeds, cuttings and scions at one of the gardens, testing them first, before casting them broadcast over the country. I had a talk with your predecessor, Mr. W. Fischer, about this matter. The big trouble was then, not room enough at Chico or at Ames to do such things. Now, however, since several gardens have come under our sway, this policy ought to have a better chance. And this Tamopan persimmon, well, it is surely wonderful what you write me about planting so many of this fellow and the interest being taken in it. No, my Tamopan needs absolutely no processing! Chinese eat them often while they are perfectly green yet, and although they are not juicy then and only slightly sweet, they are not at all astringent.

About those Chinese dates or jujubes. Well, Mrs. Dr. Yamei Kin may be quite right that there are still larger dates sold on the Peking market. You know that the Chinese have as a rule many varieties of fruit in an orchard; now

Wakeman, Scott Gilmore,

May 24, 1921.

Dear Mr. Black:

Your interesting letter of March 1, 1921, reached me a few weeks ago. I am very glad, indeed, that the mandolin yellow rose is going to be propagated at least on a larger scale. You will see you Sequoiles seed case, in case a notice was placed in a gardening paper. Now, it is a good plan to hold seeds, cuttings and scions on one of the parks, letting them dry, before mailing them throughout the country. I had a talk with Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. H. Fraser, about this matter. The city parks are very, not room enough at Ohio or at home to do such things. But, however, since several gardens have come under our care, this policy might be been a better change. Let this happen perhaps, well. It is really wonderful when you write me about planting so many of this fellow and the interest being taken in it. So, my Sequoiles seeds absolutely be preserved! Flower set down after while they are perfectly green yet, and although they are not fully done and only slightly dried, they are not at all a surprise.

Now those Gilmore trees or Jujubes. Well, Mr. Black, it is my to quite right that there are still larger dates still on the Jujube trees. You know that the Gilmore have as a rule many varieties of fruit in an orchard, one

there is all sorts of variation to be seen among these fruits and as many seedlings are allowed to grow into bearing trees, the process of obtaining new varieties never stops, hence some fruitgrowers may obtain extra large or very excellent fruits, which appear then on the market. I know that the largest varieties haven't been introduced yet, for I could not get them, as they had given me, apparently on purpose the wrong names of villages near which certain famous sorts were said to exist. This winter, however, I will try again in case I should be out in China. I know now also that all possible pains will be taken to make the scions live, a thing that was not considered necessary when the Chico garden was in charge of a certain incompetent pay-drawer, called Maier.

We have had all sorts of drawbacks here in Saisunsk. Firstly, 3 days' hard rains; then no pack horses available; then passport matters. Now at last we found some fellows who will take us farther north, through a little-known stretch of country, where much vegetable richness is said to exist. Their carts and horses have to be refitted again and a couple of days will pass yet afore we are on the road again. Yesterday while in the mountains, I found the rare shrub Daphne altaica; do you know whether it is in culture already?

Well, I conclude with best regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

there is all sorts of variation to be seen among these fruits and as many seedlings are allowed to grow into mature trees, the process of obtaining new varieties never stops, since one fruit grower may obtain some large or very small fruits, which appear then on the market. I know that the large-sized varieties haven't been introduced yet, for I could not get them, as they had given me, apparently on purpose the wrong names of villages near which certain famous sorts were said to exist. This winter, however, I will try again in case I should-be-in Sicilia. I also am sure that all possible pains will be taken to make the orchids live, a thing that was not considered necessary when the Sicilo garden was in charge of a certain incompetent pay-drawer, called Salvi.

We have had all sorts of drawbacks here in Palermo. Firstly, a day's hard rides, during the late Revolution, then passport mistakes. For at Lucca we found some fellows who will take us further north, through a little-known strata of country, where much vegetable richness is said to exist. Their carts and horses have to be refitted again and a couple of days will place yet efore us are on the road again. Yesterday while in the mountains, I found the rare orchid Lepina alticola; do you know whether it is in culture already?

Well, I remain with best regards to you all,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. KIDD.

1521.

Saisansk, South Siberia,

June 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

My wishes were to have been farther into Siberia at this date, but--fate has been against it. We have been experiencing here all sorts of delays; rain for 3 days in succession, no pack horses to be had, Russian holidays, passport matters, etc. Now, however, we have found two fellows willing and able to go farther north over a little-known road bht their carts and harness had to be repairdd and that would take a few days. The day before yesterday we signed a contract and if all goes well, we will leave tomorrow first for Marka Kul where some wild berries and forests of larches are said to exist and then to Altaisk on the road Semi-alatinsk-Uliasutai. Since we have been delayed now a good deal I think I will have to cut my plan short of going much in the Altai and I may go from Altaisk over Semipalatinsk to Omsk. The more as I have to send in my accounts for the passing quarter, have to write about balance and want to be somewhat more in touch with post offices and banks. Mail I hope to receive will advise me about next year's program and I will have to make my plans accordingly. In Omsk there is also a great agricultural exhibition to be held and maybe we are able to pick up something good in the line of grains and fodder plants.

My journey from Chugutchak to this place here lasted 6 days and was rather uninteresting. The country we passed

Kalmar, South Africa,

June 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

By which mail we have been trying some time at this date, but--this has been against it. We have been experimenting here all sorts of delays; rain for 3 days in succession, no pack horses to be had, Russian holidays, passport matters, etc. But, however, we have found our trip-- have willing and able to go further north over a little known road but their curves and hairpins had to be repaired and that would take a few days. The day before yesterday we signed a contract and if all goes well, we will leave Kimberley tries for Durban and some more with Natives and Forests of Natives are said to exist and even to dance on the road Zeul-Natal-Transvaal. Since we have been delayed now a good deal I think I will have to end my plans short of going much in the Natal and I may go from Natal over Zululand to Lenge. The more as I have to send in my accounts for the mining factory, have to wait about Natives and want to be somewhere here in touch with post offices and banks. Shall I hope to receive will advise me about my year's program and I will have to make my plans accordingly. In Cape there is also a great agricultural exhibition to be held and maybe we are able to pick up something good in the line of grains and fodder plants.

My journey from Chungubeak to this place here lasted 6 days and was rather uncomfortable. The country we passed

through is semi-arid and almost without population. Then we had rain and the weather was unusually cold; the few wild rosebushes, Spiraea hypericifolia and Caragana sp. along the roads were nearly all badly frozen and as if that wasn't enough yet, on the fourth day out while the rain was pouring down, our large wagon fell over while going on an incline and the bucket with tar which hung underneath the wagon and with which substance the people here in these regions grease their axles emptied itself on our bedding and baggage with an effect better imagined than described. Well, a journey of this natrne one has to be thankful that nothing worse happens, for it could be worse, a watercourse was only a few yards off and everything could have tumbled into it. We had the good luck again to find hospitable shelter at sunset in a Kirghiz felt tent or yurt as they call them, and dried ourselves as well as we could. The great troubles, however, in these yurts are: firstly, utterly no privacy; secondary, multitudes of fleas and often lice even and, thirdly, the bleating of lambs and kinds and the crying of children at all hours of the night, tends to make one's sleep rather uneasy. The one consolation is that one lives the life of the people and congratulates oneself that one was born among more elevating surroundings.

Well, having left Chugutchak on Thursday, May 18, 1911, we arrived in Saisansk on Tuesday, May 23, 1911. The little town made a pleasing impression with its willows,

through is semi-arid and almost without population. Then we had rain and the weather was unusually cold; the far wild woodbine, Spiraeaphyllifolia and Paraqua ex, alone the roads were nearly all badly frozen and ice that was not enough yet, on the fourth day and while the rain was pouring down, our large wagon fell over while going on an incline and the bonnet with tar which hung underneath the wagon and with which authoress the people here in these regions grease their axles smudged itself on our bedding and baggage with an effect better imagined than described. Well, a journey of this nature can not be classified just another water excursion, for it could be worse; a waterscape was only a few yards off and everything could have tobogged into it. We had the good luck again to find hospitable shelter as snows in a Kirgiz felt tent or yurt as they call them, and dried ourselves as well as we could. The great troubles, however, in these yurts are literally, utterly no privacy nonetheless, multitudes of flies and other like over-and, thirdly, the bleating of lambs and kids and the crying of children at all hours of the night, tends to make one's sleep rather uneasy. The one consolation is that one lives the life of the people and congratulates oneself that one was born among more civilized surroundings.

Well, having left Tashkent on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1911, we arrived in Balasagun on Monday, Nov 24, 1911. The little town has a pleasant temperature with its willows,

poplars, elms, rowans, etc. We presented ourselves to the customs house authorities and to the police, keeping in mind that the best way to escape a danger is to face it. Then we found a Russian inn and stayed there. It looked clean, but--looks are often deceiving in this sad world of our! At least I have been bitten so badly these last nights by octurnal visitors and have caught such multitudes that I really am beginning to marvel at the numbers an innocent looking inn is able to harbor. In my dreams a clean room looms up in the far distance as an ideal which may be mine one of these days, but--not very soon!

The day before yesterday I made an excursion in the neighboring mountains, accompanied by my interpreter. We found quite a number of interesting plants, viz., the real wild onion (Allium cepa), the rare Daphne Altaica, a promising shrub for the northern regions of the United States, Larix sibirica, fit for pole supplying purposes in the North West, Lonicera, Prunus padus, Caragana pygmaea(?), Populus suaveolens, Crataegus sp., Salix sp., Cotoneaster tomentosa, Sorbus aucuparia, Ribes grossularia, Berberis aquifolia. Then masses of Peonies, forget-me-nots, primroses, Anemone sylvestris, Iris sp., Trollius asiaticus, Campanula sp., Clematis sp. and many minor plants; altogether a very interesting flora. Seeds were not at hand as the heavy snows in winter take down all things that are of temporary nature; maybe, however, on this

popular, also, insane, etc., to prescribe correctness to the
anyone have authorities and to the public, and, in addi-
that the Jazz may be a stage a be par. in to Jazz is. Jazz is
found a lawful Jazz and right dirty. It Jazzes Blues, Jo-
looks are often involving in this and world of our! In Jazz
I have been listen so badly those Jazz models by cultural
ability and Jazz-stage of a Jazzing Jazz a really or
beginning to marry as the no-Jazz or Jazzers looking Jazz
is able to Jazzes. In my choice a Jazz Jazz Jazz of in
the for Jazzes is a Jazz which to play Jazz of Jazz
Jazz, Jazz-Jazz Jazz-Jazz!

The day before yesterday I made an excursion in
the wandering Jazzlate, accompanied by my Jazzpocket-
Jazz girls a Jazzer of Jazzwriting photos. It's, the real
old Jazz (Jazzes Jazz), the Jazz Jazzes Jazz, a Jazz-
lay Jazz the Jazzers Jazzes of the Jazz Jazz.
Jazz girls, It's for Jazz, Jazzing Jazzes in the Jazz
Jazz, Jazzers, Jazzes Jazz, Jazzes Jazzes!), Jazzes
Jazzes, Jazzes Jazz, Jazz Jazz, Jazzes Jazz,
Jazz Jazzes, Jazz Jazzes, Jazz Jazz, Jazz Jazz. Jazz
Jazz of Jazz, Jazz-Jazz, Jazzes Jazz, Jazzes Jazz,
Jazz Jazz, Jazz Jazzes, Jazzes Jazz, and
Jazz Jazz, Jazz Jazz, Jazz Jazz, and
many Jazz Jazz, Jazz Jazz a Jazz Jazz Jazz. Jazz
were not at Jazz as the Jazz Jazz Jazz in Jazz Jazz Jazz. It
things that are of Jazzers Jazz Jazz, however, as this

coming journey I find something yet. I picked up here in Saisansk 2 varieties of driedcrabapples, which may be of value to the Northwest. I hope to send them from Omsk.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is about all. With kindest regards to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The day before yesterday I arrived safe and sound here in this rough city and have been receiving lots of mail these three days here. The trip through the Altai was an interesting one, though not so much from an economic botanical point of view. The regions there are so wonderfully cool that few plants from the higher levels will find themselves at home in the United States.

Well, later on more. I am in good health and spirits and hope the same from you all.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

coming journey I find something yet. I placed my trust in
delusions I mistaken of friendships, which may be of
value in the Northwest. I hope we will meet this week.

Well, Mr. Patrolli, this is about all.
Sincere regrets to you all, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK A. MYERS.

Mr. Myers,

Troy, Idaho,

July 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Patrolli:

The day before yesterday I arrived safe and sound here in this rough city and have been receiving lots of mail these three days here. The only thing that I did was an interesting one, though not so much from a material social point of view. The regions there are so wonderfully cut that the climate from the higher levels will find there a time of less in the United States.

Well, later on more. I am in good health and spirits and hope the same from you all.

Very friendly yours,

Frank A. Myers.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Two days ago I send you by Registered Russian sample post 2 small packages containing cuttings of a wild red currant and numbered 987. I am herewith enclosing their inventory note in duplicate. I do not expect many of them to live upon arrival in Washington, but a few may pull through yet in case they are put in in some cool, shady corner, where they can be protected against a possible veryearly frost, so as to allow them to ripen off the growth they may make. I also tried to carry some roots of alfalfas and alpine plants which I collected on this last trip, but they decayed enroute. The summer is no time for such things.

While in Busha, few days ago, On June 27, 1911, I sent you a telegram, or rather sent it to the Secretary, stating that I had $300 balance. I hope they handed you that telegram at an early date.

I have a whole lot of work before me in attending to the pile of mail I received, in labeling and shipping off of herbarium material, making up reports and accounts, etc. Then, my present interpreter finds traveling, too, tiresome and will depart within a few days for Turkestan again where he finds it more to his liking than here. I am on the lookout for a new man and will have the same troubles as last year.

Nov 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Two days ago I send you by Express a sample post 2 small packages containing seeds of a wild red currant and numbered 307. I am herewith enclosing their inventory note in duplicate. I do not expect many of them to live upon arrival in Washington, but a few may pull through yet in case they are put in in some cool, shady corner, where they can be protected against a possibly vengeanly frost, so as to allow them to ripen off the growth they may make. I also tried to carry some roots of alfalfa and alpine plants which I collected on this last trip, but they decayed enroute. The manner in so them for such things.

While in Kuche, few days ago, on June 27, 1911, I sent you a telegram, or rather sent it to the Secretary, stating that I had $300 balance. I hope they handed you that telegram at an early date.

I have a whole lot of work before me in attending to the pile of mail I received, in labeling and shipping off of herbarium material, making up reports and accounts, etc. Then, my present interpreter that travelling, too, Jiyeson and will depart within a few days for Turkestan again where he finds it more to his liking than here. I am on the lookout for a new man and will have the same trouble as last year.

I haven't received any letter as yet in what region this comming year's work lies and I therefore cannot make final plans as yet.

The Agricultural Exposition here is only half finished, but promises to be quite interesting. The weather, however, is very warm and exceedingly dry; feed has gone up in leaps and bounds on account of the drought.

I received part of the photos I sent off from Kashgar and will send you them within a few days.

Well, later on more, with best of wishes and greetings, also to those in the office who know me. I am, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P. S. I expect the whole month of July will be consumed in getting all things finished here.

I haven't received any letter as yet in what region this coming year's work lies and I therefore cannot make final plans as yet.

The agricultural exposition here is only half finished, but promises to be quite interesting. The weather, however, is very warm and exceedingly dry; feed has gone up in leaps and bounds on account of the drought.

I received part of the photos I took off from Kashgar and will send you them within a few days.

Well, later on more, with best of wishes and greetings, also to those in the office who know me. I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MCLYNN.

P. S. I expect the whole month of July will be occupied in getting all things finished here.

1327.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 12, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, April, May and June 1911. The total amount is roughly $1415; this with the rough total of $4275 of the preceding nine months, makes the grand total $5690, or roughly $5700 and therefore there is a balance of $300, like I wired the Secretary from Busk on June 27, 1911.

Trusting these accounts reach you safely, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Explanatory Note in regard to the Currencies of Chinese Turkestan, and especially that part of Chinese Turkestan that borders on Russian Domains.

Although nominally Chinese, the border sections of Chinese Turkestan are strongly under Russian influences and as trade is for the greater part in hands of Russian subjects, the currency has been made nearly entirely the rouble and its fractions. While in Kuldja a local Chinese currency still circulates, farther North, like in Chugutchak, no Chinese money is accepted, even, and everything is paid in Russian coin. For that reasion the entire accompanying accounts have been made out in Roubles and Kopecks.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 13, 1921.

Dear Mr. Patrick,

Please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, April, May and June 1921. The local monthly is roughly $1415; this with the rough total of $4275 of the preceding nine months, makes the grand total $5690, or roughly $5700 and therefore there is a balance of $300. Like I wired the Secretary from Bush on June 27, 1921.

Trusting these accounts reach you safely, I am

Yours respectfully,

Frank A. Ellis.

Explanatory Note in regard to the Currencies of Chinese Turkestan, and especially that part of Chinese Turkestan that borders on Russian Turkestan.

Although nominally Chinese, the border sections of Chinese Turkestan are strongly under Russian influences and as trade is for the greater part in hands of Russian subjects, the currency has been made nearly entirely the rouble and its fractions. While in Kuldja a local Chinese currency still circulates, further North, like in Chuguchak, no Chinese money is accepted, even, and everything is paid in Russian coin. For that reason the entire accompanying accounts have been made out in Roubles and Kopecks.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 13, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Enclosed please find my Itinerary Report for the past quarter (April, May and June, 1911). Of the earlier parts I wrote you in detail in former letters, but of the latter portion I am compiling a more descriptive report which will soon be enroute to you.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ITINERARY REPORT OF FRANK N. MEYER, AGRICULTURAL EXPLORER, Covering the Period of April, May, and June, 1911.

April

1 Correspondence attended to and oil paper made in the city of Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan.

2 Correspondence attended to.

3 Correspondence attended to.

4 Correspondence attended to and visit to a large, modern tanning factory near Kuldja where my advice was sought in regard to planting of tanning plants.

5 Negotiations with a native guide to go in the mountains. Non-wanted baggaged packed in and transferred.

Cork, Ireland.

July 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Talbot:

Enclosed please find my Itinerary report for the past quarter (April, May and June, 1911). Of the earlier parts I wrote you in detail in former letters, but of the latter portion I am compiling a more descriptive report which will soon be our due to you.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

Frank X. Grell.

ITINERARY REPORT OF FRANK X. GRELL, ASSISTANT CONSULAR AGENT.

Covering the period of April, May, and June, 1911.

April

1 Correspondence attended to and oil paper made in the city of Kudjo, Chinese Turkestan.

2 Correspondence attended to.

3 Correspondence attended to.

4 Correspondence attended to and visit to a large, modern bonding factory near Kudjo where my service was sought in regard to placing of bonding plant.

5 Negotiations with a native guide to go in the mountains. Non-wanted imported goods in and transferred.

April

6 All day enroute by cart, going from Kuldja to Suiting. Conference with a missionary about the mountain flora near Kuldja.

7 All day enroute by cart, going from Suiting to Taksi Ku.

8 All day enroute by cart and on foot, botanizing in the mountains, collecting cuttings and herbarium material.

9 All day enroute by cart, returning from the mountains to Suiting.

10 All day enroute by cart, going from Suiting to Kuldja.

11 Unpacked baggage in Kuldja, tended to correspondence and had negotiations with horse dealers about a prospective trip.

12 Wrote inventory notes and packed in collected seeds and cuttings.

13 Went to Bank, post office and sent off collected material.

14 Packed in grains, had a tin case soldered up and attended to correspondence.

15 Wrote inventory notes, overhauled all baggage.

17 Shipped case with seeds from Kuldja to Batoum, received official visit from Chinese Taotai and retenue. Correspondence attended to.

18 Received official visit from Chinese Prefect; correspondence finished. Contract made with horse dealers, everything packed up.

April

6 All day enroute by cart, going from Kuldja to Suiding. Conference with a missionary about the mountain flora near Kuldja.

7 All day enroute by cart, going from Suiding to Tekai Ku.

8 All day enroute by cart and on foot, botanizing in the mountains, collecting outfitting and herbarium material.

9 All day enroute by cart, returning from the mountains to Suiding.

10 All day enroute by cart, going from Suiding to Kuldja.

11 Unpacked baggage in Kuldja, tended to correspondence and had negotiations with horse dealers about a prospective trip.

12 Made inventory notes and packed in collected seeds and outfits.

13 Went to Bank, post office and sent off collected material.

14 Packed in Grains, had a tin case soldered up and attended to correspondence.

15 Made inventory notes, overhauled all baggage.

17 Shipped case with seeds from Kuldja to Batoum. received official visit from Chinese Consul and returned. Correspondence attended to.

18 Received official visit from Chinese President; correspondence finished. Bargains made with horse dealers, everything packed up.

April

19 All day enroute with 6 pack horses, going from Kuldja to Pandjir-bulak, collecting herbarium material enroute.

20 All day enroute, going from Pandjir-bulak to Bilikche, collecting herbarium material.

21 All day enroute. Bilikche to a camp in the high mountains. 2 horses falling in the water; baggage dried, herbarium material collected.

22 All day enroute from mountain camp to Santai on the Lake Sairam Nor; collected herbarium material.

23 All day enroute from Santai to a mountain camp. Deserted by Kirghiz guide. Herbarium material collected.

24 All day enroute from mountain camp to Bogh-dalah, collected seeds, herbarium material and Medicago roots.

25 Conferences with Kalmuk officials, all day enroute from Bogh-dalah to Kalmuk camp.

26 All day enroute from Kalmuk camp to Chapsagai. Collected herbarium material.

27 All day enroute from Chapsagai to camp in the reeds, passed from Chinese into Russian territory. Collected herbarium material. Met Russian custom guards.

28 All day enroute from camp in the reeds to Modo-barlik, re-entered Chinese territory again. Found a strange species of Rhubarb.

April

19 All day auroro with v poor horses, going from Kudje to Mudjir-Dabak, collecting medicinal material.

20 All day auroro, going from Mudjir-Dabak to Billobo, collecting medicinal material.

21 All day auroro. Billobo to a camp in the high mountains. I have fallen in the early judging like, medicinal material collected.

22 All day auroro from mountain camp to Barbal on the Lake Albert for collected medicinal material.

23 All day auroro from Barbal to a muddle camp. Treated by Virgile guide. Collecting medical material.

24 All day auroro from muddle camp to Kuk-Jalel, collected roots, medicinal material and Mahogo roots.

25 Conferences with Kalmok officials, all day auroro from Kuk-Jalel to Kalmok camp.

26 All day auroro from Kalmok camp to Chopagal. Collected medicinal material.

27 All day auroro from Chopagal to camp in the woods, passed from Chinese into Belgian territory. Collected medicinal material. Met Belgian native police.

28 All day auroro from camp in the woods to Mado-Barik, re-entered Chinese territory again. Found a strange species of [illegible].

April

29 All day enroute from Modo-barlik to Barlik, passing most of the day through a desert.

30 All day enroute from Barlik to Kirghiz tent. Collected herbarium material; the desert gradually changed into rolling meadow land.

May

1 All day enroute from Kirghiz tent to Kirghiz settlement. Collected herbarium material.

2 All day enroute from Kirghiz settlement to camp on the River Emil. Passed all day through rolling semi-arid regions, full of bunch grass.

3 Up very early, all day enroute from River Emil camp to Chugutchak; entered the town at 3 p.m.; found an enormous pile of mail awaiting me; read all night long.

4 Official visits paid to Russian Consulate and postmaster, the market looked over, very poor! Correspondence attended to.

5 Official visits paid to Russian Consul, passports given up for visaing. Correspondence attended to.

6 Went around trying to get hardy alfalfa seeds. Correspondence attended to.

7 Correspondence attended to; baggagedoverhauled.

8 Correspondence attended to.

9 Correspondence attended to. Telegraphed about missing films.

April

29 All day enroute from Rudo-Beograd to Berlin, passing most of the day through a desert.

30 All day enroute from Berlin to Kiangsu Province. Unloaded Berlaux materials the heavy crates, finally, dumped into rolling meadow land.

May

1 All day enroute from Kiangsu until to Kiangsu arrival-ment. Unloaded Berlaux material.

2 All day enroute from Kiangsu settlement to camp on the River Dail. Passed all day through rolling semi-arid regions, full of hard grass.

3 Up very early, all day enroute from River Dail camp to Shuyrbolsky, entered the town at 3 p.m., found an extreme pile of dust covering our road all right Lang-

4 Official visits paid to Tuaiin Consulate and pass-ports, the nurse issued some, very poor! Correspondence attended to.

5 Official visits paid to Russian Consul, passports given up for visaing. Correspondence attended to.

6 Was already trying to get Tarb visits made. Correspondence attended to.

7 Correspondence attended to; Sunday-Correspondent.

8 Correspondence attended to.

9 Correspondence attended to. Telegraphed about missing files.

May

10 Correspondence attended to. Mail and collected material sent off.

11 Correspondence attended to. Mail sent off.

12 Correspondence attended to. Mail sent off.

13 Correspondence attended to. Official visit to Russian Consul.

15 Correspondence attended to.

16 Correspondence attended to. Visits to bank and market. Seeds bought of a hardy alfalfa. Received official visit from Russian Consul.

17 Negotiations with various cart men. Correspondence finished; photos taken, baggage packed up.

18 Left Chugutchak at noon by a large cart. All day enroute. Stopped at sun down in a Kalmuk settlement, called Buz-tagh.

19 All day enroute, going from Buz-tagh to Kirghiz camp, by cart, passing through a semi-arid country.

20 All day enroute from Kirghiz camp to mountain camp. Passed a very bad piece of road, baggage had to be unloaded. Collected herbarium material.

21 All day enroute from mountain camp to Kirghiz tent. Heavy rains today, wet through and through. Cart turned over, much baggage ruined by tar running over it.

May

10 Correspondence attended to. Mail and collected material sent off.

11 Correspondence attended to. Mail sent off.

12 Correspondence attended to. Mail sent off.

13 Correspondence attended to. Official visit to Russian Consul.

14 Correspondence attended to.

15 Correspondence attended to. Visits to bank and market. Made height of a hardy altitude. Received official visit from Russian Consul.

17 Negotiations with market sort men. Correspondence finished; photos taken, baggage packed up.

18 Left Chugchinak at noon by a large cart. All day arrowhs. Stopped at sun down in a Kalmuk settlement, called Sun-tags.

19 All day arrowhs, going from Sun-tags to Kirghis camp, by cart, passing through a semi-arid country.

20 All day arrowhs from Kirghis camp to mountain camp. Passed a very bad piece of road, baggage had to be unloaded. Collected herbarium material.

21 All day arrowhs from mountain camp to Kirghis camp. Heavy rains today, wet through and through. Cart turned over, much baggage ruined by wet (missing 27th 1).

May

22 All day enroute, going from Kirghiz tent to mountain camp.

23 All day enroute, going from mountain camp to Saisansk, Southern Siberia. Looked over herbarium material and spread it out in the court yard of the inn in Saisansk.

24 In Saisansk. Went to police to have passports and permits put in shape. Visited market. Looked for carters and horse dealers.

25 Unwell, through attacks of the numerous vermin, which the inn harbors.

26 Unwell, through attackes of the numerous vermin.

27 Negotiations with horse dealers, No progress being made.

28 Negotiations with carters. No suitable men to be found.

29 Negotiations with carters, baggage and herbarium material hauled over and aired. Apple seeds bought.

30 Contract made with 2 carters, botanized whole day in neighboring mountains, found much material.

31 Correspondence attended to. Herbarium material dried.

June

1 Correspondence attended to. Herbarium material dried.

2 Left Chugutchak with 2 Russian mountain wagons, Passed all day through dry plains.

May

18 All day marched, going from Kingdin land to mountain camp.

19 All day marched, going from mountain camp to Salamanca, Southern Siberia. Looked over Barbarian material and spread it out in the court yard of the inn in Salamanca.

20 In Salamanca. Went to police to have passports and permits put in shape. Visited curios. Looked for carpets and horse dealers.

21 Small, through attacks of the mosquito vermin, which bite like fashion.

22 Small, through attacks of the mosquito vermin.

23 Negotiations with horse dealers. No progress had made.

24 Negotiations with carpets. No suitable one to be found.

25 Negotiations with carpets, baggage and barbarian material hauled over and dried. Apple seeds bought.

26 Carpet made with 2 carpets, bottomed stole by in neighboring mountains. Found much material.

27 Correspondence attended to. Barbarian material dried.

June

1 Correspondence attended to. Barbarian material dried.

2 Left Chuguchak with 2 Russian mountain wagons. Passed all day through dry plains.

June

3 All day enroute passing through a desert region. Crossed in the afternoon the Black Irtish River, made camp close by.

4 All day enroute passing through a sandy and stony desert region. Camped in the desert near a tiny streamlet, seeping out of the rocks.

5 All day enroute, passing at first a bad desert, later on getting into rolling land where streams flushed through. Camped at the Alka-bek river, collected various arboreal herbarium material.

6 Up early, many mosquitoes about. All day enroute, going over a bad mountain road. Camped at a stream near Ak-selan; collected herbarium material.

7 All day enroute. Road very bad for carts, at one place a heavy crust of snow and ice yet. Arrived in the afternoon at a settlement on the shores of lake Marka-Kul, a very beautiful sheet of water. Collected much herbarium material.

8 Negotiations about getting mountain horses, obtained them in the afternoon. Botanized in the environs. Wild red and black currants everywhere and splendid larch forests.

9 Left Marka-Kul with 6 pack horses, all day enroute through mountain fastnesses, camped near a stream. Collected alpine plants.

June

3 All day marvelous weather through a desert region. Crossed in the afternoon the Black Irtish River, made camp close by.

4 All day various weather through a sandy and stony desert region. Camped in the desert near a tiny stream-let, keeping out of the roads.

5 All day overcast, raining at first a bad desert, later on getting into rolling land where streams flowing through. Camped at the Aldabuk river, collected various alpinest herbarium material.

6 Up early, many mosquitoes again. All day marvelous, going over a bad mountain road. Camped at a stream near Ak-bulak, collected herbarium material.

7 All day overcast. Road very bad for carts, at one place a heavy crust of snow and ice yet. Arrived in the afternoon at a settlement on the shores of lake Kara-Kul, a very beautiful sheet of water. Collected much herbarium material.

8 Regulation day (with mountain horse, trained when in the afternoon. Botanized in the environs. Wild red and black currants everywhere and splendid larch forests.

9 Left Kara-Kul with a pack horses, all day marvelous through mountain territories, camped near a stream. Col-lected alpine plants.

June

10 Cold rain during the night. All day enroute, went over a high pass, 8600 feet above sea level; encountered a severe rain and hail storm. Stopped at a Kirghiz settlement for the night. Collected herbarium material.

11 Left early, passed through the Boochtarma Valley, arrived in the afternoon in Altaiskaia, a Kossack settlement, stopped there.

12 Negotiations with carters; visit to police for passports; correspondence attended to; herbarium material dried.

13 Left Altaiskaia by carts, passing all day through the beautiful Boochtarma Valley. Stayed for the night in Urilskaia.

14 Left early, passed through wild beautiful regions and arrived at noon in Birel; collected herbarium material. Had negotiations with horsemen to take us through the mountains.

15 In Birel. Dried herbarium material and botanized in vicinity. Saw the big stags that are kept in large enclosures and of which the antlers are sawn off every year and sold at great profits to the Chinese as medicine.

16 Left Birel with 8 pack horses, all day enroute, crossed a steep mountain pass. Collected herbarium material. Camped beneath spruce trees. Alt. 6,300 ft.

June

10 Cold rain during the night. All day overcast, warm
were a high pass, (6,9) feet above sea level, encountered
a severe rain and hail storm. Clothed in a Burgundy rain-
coat for the night. Pitched tent in storm.

11 Left early, passed through the Buccharo Valley,
arrived in the afternoon in Altalaviria, a Russian
settlement, stayed there.

12 Experiencing with surprise, that is quite for tab-
ports; correspondence expected to reach Russian material drive.

13 Left Altalaviria by noon, passing all day through the
beautiful Buccharo Valley. Arrive in the night in
Ortlanie.

14 Left early, passed through with beautiful scenes
and arrived at noon in Ziral, political territory material.
The negotiations with Germany to lose on through the
mountains.

15 In Ziral. Take interesting scenes and interesting
in vicinity. See the big stage that are kept in large
enclosures and of which the natives are seen off every
year and sold at great profit to the citizens of Ziral.

16 Left Ziral with 8 pack horses, all day arrive,
crossed a very mountain pass. Difficult mountain
material. Stopped beside some lake. Alt. 9,000 ft.

June

17 All day enroute, crossed several fast flowing streams, climbed a high mountain, camped amidst a grove of majestic pines at an altitude of 7,050 feet. Very cool, spring just starting, primroses in bloom, and willows and larch trees leaving out. Collected herbarium material.

18 All day enroute, crossed 2 mountain chains, steep climbing; made campeat 6800 ft. alt. Collected alpine herbarium material.

19 All day enroute, crossed 3 mountain chains, camped in a forest of pines, spruces, firs and larches. Alt. 6900 feet. Collected herbarium material.

20 All day enroute. Crossed two mountain chains. Camped near Emons-Kaia, alt. 4100 feet. Collected herbarium material.

21 Up early. Went for 1/2 day by pack horses, viz., from near Emonskaia to Koksu. There got 2 carts and proceeded on to Krasnoyarsk. Collected some herbarium material.

22 Went for 1/2 day by carts, from Krasnoyarsk to Abai; here had negotiations with other carters. Dried herbarium material.

23 Left Abai with 2 carts. All day enroute. Toward sundown made campe on the steppe.

June

17 All day journey, crossed several feet flowing streams, climbed a big mountain, passed through a grove of majestic pines at an altitude of 7,080 feet. Very cool, spring just starting, primroses in bloom, and willows and larch trees leaving out. Collected herbarium material.

18 All day journey, crossed 2 mountain chains, steep climbing; made camp at 6800 ft. alt. Collected alpine herbarium material.

19 All day journey, crossed 3 mountain chains, camped in a forest of pine, spruce, fir and larches. Alt. 6500 feet. Collected herbarium material.

20 All day journey, crossed two mountain chains. Camped near Kunchuk, alt. 4150 feet. Collected herbarium material.

21 Up early. Went for 1/2 day by pack horses, via., from near Khorchela to Kolon. There got 2 carts and proceeded on to Kyzylsyrak. Collected more herbarium material.

22 Went for 1/2 day by carts, from Kyzylsyrak to Abel; here had negotiations with other carters. Dried herbarium material.

23 Left Abel with 2 carts. All day journey. Toward sundown made camp on the steppe.

June

24 All day enroute. Collected herbarium material.

25 All day enroute. Collected herbarium material.

26 All day enroute. Collected herbarium Material.

27 Up very early. Drove fast; entered Busk at noon. Found only with great difficulty an inn, everything full. Made up preliminary accounts and sent off a telegram to Secretary of Agriculture. Overhauled baggage and packed everything. OK. for the S.S. journey.

28 Had the numerous baggage transferred to S.S. wharf, bought ticket and left Busk for Novo-Nikolayefsk. All day enroute.

29 Stopped off for 1/2 day in Barnaoul, saw the city and inspected the markets, very little to be seen. Went on by steamer.

30 All day aboard S.S. Landed at 7 p.m. in Novo-Nikolayefsk. Had numbeous baggage transferred to hotel and had to wait for the train until the next morning; intentions being to proceed by rail to Omsk.

THE END.

June

20 All day enroute. Collected material material.

20 All day enroute. Collected hydrotion material.

22 All day enroute. Collected material material.

27 Up early again. Have left school just at noon. Food only with great difficulty on bus, everything full. Talk to preliminary answers and wait off a talkers to Secretary at Lafayette. Provided lecture and pitched everything. OK. for the Sub. Journey.

29 Had the numerous baggage transferred to S.S. Ahuf, bought tickets and left Hook for Hoko-Hilofayette. All day enroute.

23 Stopped off for 1/2 day in Saurnout, saw the city and shipped the marbles, very little to be seen, that on by element.

30 All day aboard S.S. Landed at V ;.., in Hono-Hilofayette. Had numerous baggage transferred to hotel and had to wait for the train until the next morning; Lineitions being so crowded by mail in that.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you, via the American Consul at Petersburg, 2 parcels, each holding 10 lbs of seeds of a hardy strain of alfalfa seed and numbered 1617a. I am enclosing herewith the inventory note in duplicate and trust you will receive everything in due time. Tomorrow I will send you a bunch of 58 photographs.

With best of wishes, also to all in our office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Omsk, Siberia,

July 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed one package containing 40 films numbered as follows; 616, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 626, 628, 629, 633, 635, 638, 642, 643, 644, 646, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 569, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, and 670.

In letter No. I I send you 18 photos and 18 films and in letter II, 40 prints of the same numbers as are given in this letter for the films.

Dawson

Dawson, Siberia,

July 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I sent you, via the American Consul at Petersburg, 2 parcels, each holding 10 lbs of seeds of a hardy strain of alfalfa seed and numbered 1811a. I am enclosing herewith the inventory note in duplicate and trust you will receive everything in due time. Tomorrow I will send you a bunch of 50 photographs.

With best of wishes, I am to all in our office,

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MEYER

Dawson, Siberia,

July 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed one package containing 40 films numbered as follows: 616, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, and 670.

In letter No. I I send you 18 photos and 18 films and in letter II, 40 prints of the same numbers as are given in this letter for the films.

Trusting all this will reach you in the best of condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 15, 1911

Letter I

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you enclosed 18 photographs and 18 films, bearing the numbers, 620, 625, 627, 630, 631, 632, 634, 636, 637, 639, 640, 641, 645, 647, 653, 671, 672, and 673.

On the back of the prints I wrote as full a description as I thought sufficient, but of course, should you desire to have some more information, I will be too pleased to give it, if it is in my power. In another letter I am sending you 40 more photos and 40 films.

Trusting this letter with its contents will reach you in good condition, I remain, with best of regards, also to all in our office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 15, 1911

Letter II

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

With this letter I am sending you a package with 40 photos enclosed, bearing the numbers 616, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 626, 628, 629, 633, 635, 638, 642, 643, 644, 646, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 656, 567, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, and 670.

The harvest is not as great as I wished it to be, but what can one do in such barren regions as Chinese Turkestan is and then in winter, when everything looks gray and one didn't see for days and days any sun at all. There are several pictures among this lot, which are not exactly botanical, but I thought you might let them out to various reporters, then the ordinary man in the street might also have some vague idea how exploration work is being done.

There were some more exposures I made, but some mysterty clings to these matters; viz., I am of the opinion that certain of my films were inspected by other parties and blanks were substituted. I cannot obtain absolute proof, but--something occurred! The package was for over 2 months on the road from Kashgar to St. Petersburg and then again for nearly 2 months from St. Petersburg to Omsk and something happened! One cannot write all about such things!

Dmitri Sherba,
Tashkent, T.-Russia.

July 10, 1911

Letter II

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

With this letter I am sending you a package with 40 photos enclosed, bearing the numbers 616, 617, 618, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, and 670.

The harvest is not as great as I wished it to be, but what can one do in such barren regions as Chinese Turkestan is and then in winter, when everything looks gray and one didn't see for days and days any sun at all. There are several pictures among this lot, which are not exactly botanical, but I thought you might let them out to various reporters, then the ordinary man in the street might also have some vague idea how exploration work is being done.

There were some more exposures I made, but some mysterious things to these matters; viz., I am of the opinion that certain of my films were tampered by other parties and films were substituted. I cannot obtain absolute proof, but--something occurred! The package was for over 2 months on the road from Kashgar to St. Petersburg and then again for nearly 2 months from St. Petersburg to Omsk and something happened! One cannot write all about such things!

I am expecting daily information about another package of photos which I had to send to St. Petersburg as there are no photographers in this town to whom one can trust careful work of the class I want. I hope you will find some material among this lot of pictures fit to be inserted in that very interesting bi-weekly bulletin of yours.

In another letter I will send the films belonging to these prints, while in letter No. I I send 18 prints and 18 films.

Trusting everything will arrive OK, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 17, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to give you a somewhat detailed account of what were my experiences since I left Saisansk, fromwhich place I last wrote you about my travels.

Well, I told you already what troubles we had in Saisansk in getting either carts of horses. I wanted the last, as one has an opportunity to get into more out-of-the-way places, but--they simply could not be gotten. In the last years the roads around Saisansk had been widened and

improved and carts had come into general use and the people had become richer too and had found out that the keeping of pack horses for the little business that was demanded of them, was not a paying proposition and--we had to take a couple of Russian mountain wagson which have the wheels far apart, so that they do not tip over as easily as ordinary carts do.

So we left Saisansk on Friday, June 2nd, 1911, as dark clouds were gathering to give us a farewell wetting. As soon as we were really out in the semi-arid plains, it came down good and hard; rain, intermixed with big hail stones. We rode fast for the whole day passing through a level, arid dountry with a sparse vegetation and for the night we stopped in a deserted, tumble-down Kirghiz settlement. On June 3rd we left early, passed through desert regions, where Calligonums, Ephedras and various minor desert plants made their appearances again, but in the afternoon we came to the Black Irtish River and now we found a very sandy soil, where clumps of white poplars were very prominent, here and there one noticed also the black poplar (P. nigra) and the aspen (P. tremula) while willows and spiny bushes were the undergrowth. We had to wait for 2 hours before we were ferried across, as the service was slow and the black water was going at quite a rate. Toward sunset we stopped again at a deserted Kirghiz settlement and soon had our tea aboiling and a good fire to drive away the pestiferous

improved and carts had come into general use and the people had become richer too and had found out that the keeping of pack horses for the little business that was demanded of them, was not a paying proposition and--we had to take a couple of Russian mountain wagons which have the wheels far apart, so that they do not tip over as easily as ordinary carts do.

We left Dalandzadgad on Friday, June 2nd, 1911, as dark clouds were gathering to give us a thunderstorm. As soon as we were really out in the semi-arid plains, it came down good and hard, rain, intermixed with big hail stones. We rode fast for the whole day passing through a level, arid country with a sparse vegetation and for the night we stopped in a deserted, tumble-down Kirghis settlement. On June 3rd we left early, passed through desert regions, where Salicornia, Kyhdrax and various other desert plants made their appearance again, but in the afternoon we came to the Black Irtish River and now we found a very sandy soil, where clumps of white poplars were very prominent, here and there one noticed also the black poplar (P. nigra) and the aspen (P. tremula) with willows but only small ones the undergrowth. We had to wait for 2 hours before we were finished, as the ferrik was dry and the high water was going at quite a rate. Toward sunset we stopped again at a deserted Kirghis settlement and soon had our tea boiling and a good fire to drive away the pestiferous

mosquitoes, which are found even in the most out-of-the-way places of this globe of ours. On Sunday, June 4th, we went for practically the whole day through a most monotonous piece of stony and sandy desert, where the only vegetation was here and there some stunted wormwood and minor small desert plants. We camped for the night near a tiny stream gushing out between the rocks and as there wasn't a trace of wood to be found, we collected a lot of dried cattle dung and had fuel in plenty to cook some food and boil the tea water. That is always the first thing a camper looks for, some drinkable water; after that fuel comes and next some fodder for the horses. The ideal is, of course, to have them all three combined and mostly one is able to have it that way.

On Monday, June 5, we passed part of the day through the desert again, butat noon we came into a rolling country, where several small watercourses ran through and where Russian settlements had been established and where we were able again to get something in the line of food supplies. The road, however, got to be very bad and we stuck a few times so fast in the black slush, that all hands were needed to get out of it again. The horses got so payed out that day that we had to stop early, but as a reconciliation to this we found an ideal camping spot with water right at hand, trees and shrubs in plenty and tall grass for the horses to feast upon. I went around collecting and found a mass of things: Populus suaveblens, P. tremula, Prunus padus, Betula alba, Salix in 2 sp., Lonicera

mosquitoes, which are found even in the most out-of-the-way places of this globe of ours. On Sunday, June 4th, we went for practically the whole day through a most monotonous plain of stony and sandy desert, where the only vegetation was here and there some stunted sagebrush and minor small desert plants. We camped for the night near a dry stream running out between the rocks and as there wasn't a trace of wood to be found, we collected a lot of dried cattle dung and had fuel in plenty to cook some food and boil the tea water. That is always the first thing a camper looks for, some drinkable water; after that fuel comes and next some fodder for the horses. The ideal is, of course, to have them all three combined and mostly one is able to have it that way.

On Monday, June 5, we passed part of the day through the desert again, but at noon we came into a rolling country, where several small settlements far through and where Indian settlements had been established and where we were able again to get something in the line of food supplies. The road, however, got to be very bad and we stuck a few times so last in the black sand. But all hands were needed to get out of it again. The horses got so jaded out that day that we had to stop early, but as a reconciliation to this we found an ideal camping spot with water right at hand, trees and shrubs in plenty and tall grass for the horses to feast upon. I went around collecting and found a mass of things: Lycoris aurantiaca, P. tremula, Prunus padus, Betula alba, Salix in 1 sp., Lonicera

in 2 sp., Daphne altaica, Caragana arborea, Rosa sp., Cotoneaster tomentosa?, Ribes rubrum and 2 other species, Spiraea hypericifolia, and masses of herbaceous plants as Heracleum sp., Dictamnus fraxinella, Clematis viorna?, Berberis sp., Polemonium coeruleum, an Allium with blue flowers, and masses of minor Compositae, Cruciferae and Umbelliferae.

Tuesday, June 6, saw us break camp early and the first thing we had to do was to climb a steep mountain, a very hard job for the wagons and I regretted it all the more that we hadn't been able to get packhorses. Well, we now got into cooler and moister regions, poplars were to be seen everywhere and at an elevation of about 4000 feet, masses of flowers began to appear, as Veronica chamaedrys, Myosotis sp., Iris sibirica?. Later on at 5000 feet the gorgeous Trollius asiaticus came with its rather large flowers of a warm orange color; the little known shrub, Daphne altaica, covered here and there whole mountain slopes and its tiny white flowers, perfumed the air with their Hyacinth-lilac scent. As we ascended, the air became delightfully cool and the very troublesome mosquitoes which had bothered us all the time now stayed behind. At 2 P.M. we reached the top of the pass 6000 feet, and now we were in the beginning of spring again. Some patches of snow were laying here and there yet, primroses were flowering; Anemone pulsatilla was just finished, peonies were in bud and vegetation in general was just awakening. We now descended again, passing through meadows full of the

in 2 sp., *Lupine alpina*, *Oxytropis arctica*, *Iris sp.*, *Polemonium humboldtii*, *Silene rubra* and a dwarf species, *Salix lepidophylla*, and masses of half-dead plants of *Dryas octopetala*, *Ranunculus fraternus*, *Claytonia virginica*, *Saxifraga sp.*, *Polemonium confertum* ssp *alpinum* with blue flower, and masses of white *Sempervivum Arachnoideum* and *Dodecatheon*.

Tuesday, June 6, saw us break camp early and the first thing we had to do was to climb a steep mountain, a very hard job for the wagons and I regretted it all the more that we hadn't been able to get pasqueflowers. Well, we now got into cooler and wetter regions, poplars were to be seen everywhere and at an elevation of about 8000 feet, masses of flowers began to appear, as *Veronica chamaedrys*, *Viola sp.*, *Iris alpina*? Later on at 8000 feet the gorgeous *Trollius patulus* came with its rather large flowers of a warm orange color; the little known *Aruncus*, *Lupine alpina*, covered here and there whole mountain slopes and its tiny white flowers perfumed the air with their Pyrenees-like scent. As we ascended, the air become delightfully cool and the very troublesome mosquitoes which had bothered us all the time now stayed behind. At 7 p.m. we reached the top of the pass 8000 feet, but now we were in the beginning of spring again. Some patches of snow were lying here and there yet, primroses were flowering, *Lonicera pilosella* and just flowering, pansies were in bud and *Saxifraga* in general was just awakening. We for dandelion eyes, *Anemone* [illegible] marsh tail or the

golden Trollius asiaticus, making it a feast for the eyes. Real pansies and violets also were seen on many places and of buttercups I never saw such dense masses before, it looked as if streaks of yellow paint had been poured out over the landscape. We passed through a large, new Russian settlement, called Ak-solan, all the houses were built of larch and spruce poles, and all the log cabin style with individual variations. At 8 P.M. we stopped at a gurglin mountain stream, beneath tall larches and poplars at an elevation of 5600 feet. As the sun went down it became so cool that I was glad to put on my fur coatand the carters did likewise.

On June 7 we left early and followed the stream toward its source. The vegetation was all only partly awake yet; larches, poplars and shrubby willows were just leaving out and tiny spring flowers were along the road. We climbed a mountain again and found the summit to be 6500 feet. As soon as we were on the North side we were among real forest trees. Clumps of Larix sibirica, intermixed with Picea excelsa and Abies sibirica were scattered all over the mountain sides and before us there was a broad valley where large single specimens of larches gave the whole a picturesque look. But picturesque as it may be for an artist to see tree roots protrude over a road our carters found it to be most annoying and freely cursed as all of a sudden the heavier cart turned topsy turvy with all the baggage on it. Everything had to

golden Trollius asiaticus, making it a feast for the eyes. Dwarf willows and lichens also were seen on very plenty and of butterflies I never saw such large ones before. It looked as if swarms of yellow pals had been poured out over the landscape. We passed through a large, new Kazak settlement, called Ak-salan, all the houses were built of larch and spruce poles, and all like log cabin style with individual variations. At 6 P.M. we stopped at a rugged mountain stream, beneath tall larches and poplars at an elevation of 5800 feet. As the sun went down it became so cool that I was glad to put on my fur wadded the others did likewise.

On June 7 we left early and followed the stream toward its source. The vegetation was all only partly awake yet; larches, poplars and shrubby willows were just leaving out and tiny spring flowers were along the road. We climbed a mountain again and found the summit to be 6800 feet. As soon as we were on the North side we were among real forest trees. Chief at larch altitude, intermixed with pines cedars and Abies sibirica were scattered all over the mountain sides and before us there was a broad valley where large single questions of larches gave the whole a picturesque look. For picturesque we it may be for an artist to see tree roots ground over a road our carters found it to be most annoying and freely cursed as all of a sudden the heavy cart turned topsy turvy with all the baggage on it. Fortunately had to

be untied and repacked again and an hour or more was lost, but on travels of this nature one takes it as the spilling of a cup of tea, not pleasant--but--what could one have done against it?

Later on we had to cross a very bad piece of a mountain stream, full of heavy boulders and these covered here and there with a crust of ice, several feet in thickness. We had to carry the baggage across, balancing ourselves on fir logs that had been laid across here and there. Well, now we found a nicer road again and in the afternoon we came to the Russian settlement of the shores of the beautiful lake Marka-Kul.

There being no inn, we stopped at the house of a farmer and unloaded the baggage, for--we heard that it would be an absolute impossibility for us to proceed any farther with our wagons as the road was too narrow and too dangerous for vehicles of any kind. And we had been assured so firmly by the police and other people in Saisansk, that we could go on by wagons all the way to Altaisk and we had made up even a contract accordingly! Well, we had to take these matters as they were and then we tried to get packhorses. There is very little travel in these regions and it was only with great trouble that we got 6 horses, but in getting these the whole next day, June 8th, was taken away with it. Well, it rained that day at intervals pretty heavily and as I had gone out botanizing I came home drenched. The surroundings of this lake Marka-Kul are most charming, however, everything reminds

to unfold and repeated again and an hour or more was lost, but on travels of this nature one takes it as the spilling of a cup of tea, not pleasant--but--what could one have done against it?

Later on we had to cross a very bad piece of a mountain stream, full of heavy boulders and these covered here and there with a crust of ice, several feet in thickness. We had to carry the baggage across, balancing ourselves on the logs that had been laid across here and there. Well, now we found a minor road again and in the afternoon we came to the Russian settlement of the shores of the beautiful Lake Barka-Kul.

There being no inn, we stopped at the house of a farmer and unloaded the baggage, for--we heard that it would be an absolute impossibility for us to proceed any further with our wagons as the road was too narrow and too dangerous for vehicles of any kind. And we had been assured so firmly by the police and other people in Balasagun, that we could go on by wagons all the way to Kashgar and we had made up our a contract accordingly! Well, we had to take these matters as they were and then we tried to get pack-horses. There is very little travel in these regions and it was only with great trouble that we got 8 horses, but in getting these the whole next day, June 8th, was taken away with it. Well, it rained that day at intervals pretty heavily and as I had gone out botanizing I came home drenched. The surroundings of this lake Barka-Kul are most charming, however, everything reminds

one of Japan and Switzerland combined. A beautiful expanse of water, now mirror-like, but the next moment all ruffled by a gust of wind; tall, solitary larches here and there along the shores or on other places clumps of graceful white birches or densely wooded hills, sloping down right to the water's edge. And a temperature so cool that one needed an overcoat to feel comfortable. Here and there as undergrowth one noticed masses of red and black currants. I collected some herbarium material of them and also some cuttings which may be now in your hands already. Of dried berries, However, I wasn't able to obtain a single one and why? Well, the previous season they had had such a heavy frost in about the middle part of June that all trees had become defoliated and all berries had been frozen, so there was no crop so to say. Had I been there in 1909 I could have gotten poods of fruits; now they were hoping again for a good harvest in the fall of the year. Besides these red and black currants there are some wild raspberries and small strawberries, but other fruits are absent. It is too cool for anything but larches, spruces, firs, birches and some minor things. The people live mostly by fishery and dairying and the butter they make is most extraordinarily good. Some barley and oats had been sown out, but the crops often freeze before they are ripe and they have to obtain flour from warmer sections in exchange for their butter and fish. Could this lake, however, be made of easier access, it might become a health resort of first class capacities. Literary people especially would find in

one of dawn and twilight combined. A beautiful expanse of water, now mirror-like, but the mist swept all reflect in a gray of mist, full, solitary Jarlsbe here and there. Since the dawn or an other place alone or grouped with sirens or dumpy wooden hills, sloping down right to the water's edge. And a temperature so cool that one needed an overcoat to feel comfortable. Here and there an undergrowth of yellow leaves of red and black berries. I noticed some berberis material of them and also some yellow skin. We saw in your books already of lichen berries. However, I wasn't able to pick a single one and put. Well, on previous season they had had much a heavy frost in about the middle part of June that all berries had become infected and all berries had been frozen. We there was so to say. But I been there in 1909 I could here golden birds of twilit not they were hunting again for a good harvest in the fall of the year. Besides there red and black berries there are some wild raspberries and wild strawberries. In other parts are edges. It is terrel for eating its berries, sauces, pie, pickers and some other things. The people live mostly by fishery and hunting and the fishing they make is good enough profitably well. Some herring and cod has been one, our the arctic char fishes before that are fine and they have to catch fish when weather is favorable for their boats and nets. Could this late, however, be made a major market. It might become a lovely resort if that place operates. Literally speaking with the in

the surroundings almost anything they wanted in the way of soul-inspiring scenic attraction and the cool climate with the necessity of a little fire in the evening, even on a summer's day would be highly conducive to mental activities. Could we but transplant some of that delightful air to sultry Washington with its great mortality and its brain- and body-tiring climate!

On Friday, June 9, we left the settlement Marka-Kul and soon were in the real wilderness. The mountain tops full of snow yet, dark forests of larches, spruces and first everywhere and the herbaceous flora just starting. At some places poplars and larches were just leaving out and dressing themselves in that undescribable tender green of early spring. We camped alongside a wild mountain stream and the smoke of our fire attracted some other travellers also who were carrying flour to Marka Kul in leather bags, swung on their horses. The people one meets in these regions are very uncultured, only a very, very small percentage of them are able to read or write, but the longing for more knowledge is in them, and how glad they were to obtain some pictures from me, out out of American magazines and how they did marvel at American skyscrapers and asked one another how it was possible that there were people on this earth who dared to live in such buildings? Suppose an earthquake would come, they said and how long does it take one to climb up and doesn't the wind blow these buildings over, like it does big trees here in the Altai. Well, what shall one answer upon all such ques-

the surroundings almost anything they wished in the way of mountain-inspiring scenic attraction and the cool climate with the necessity of a little fire in the evening, even on a summer's day would be highly addictive to mental activities. Could we but transplant some of that delightful air to sultry Washington with its great humidity and its weak and body-tiring climate!

On Friday, June 9, we left the settlement Kurtz-Ful and soon were in the real wilderness. The mountain tops full of snow yet, dark forests of larches, spruces and firs everywhere and the herbaceous flora just starting. At some places poplars and larches were just leaving out and drizzling thousolves in that undescribable tender green of early spring. We camped alongside a wild mountain stream and the music of our fire attracted some Kurt travellers also who were carrying flour to Kurtz-Ful in leather bags, among on their horses. The people one meets in these regions are very unlettered, only a very, very small percentage of them are able to read or write, but the longing for more knowledge is in them, and how glad they were to obtain some pictures from us, out of American magazines and how they did marvel at American dirigibles and asked one another how it was possible that there were people on this earth who dared to live in such buildings? Suppose an earthquake would come, they said and how long does it take one to climb up and down? the wind blew there building over, like it does all green here in the north. Well, what shall we never see the end with

tions? Those isolated Russians are like children in many respects and the replies one gives are like those one gives children. But one likes these people just the same, no matter how ignorant they are; they are so natural, so unsophisticated!

On Saturday, June 10, 1911, we rose early and were soon on the march. A steep mountain we scaled, the trail was here and there only a foot wide and steep precipices at certain parts. As we got higher, a real alpine flora appeared, large deep blue Gentians, primroses in 3 species, large, yellow and blue pansies, forget-me-nots, birches only 1-2 feet in height and willows too of real liliputian sizes and the larghes hadn't even leaved out yet, although it was the 10th of June and we were told that at the end of August snows are coming again, so here we have a tree able to derive sufficient nutrition from the sun and air in a period of not over 10 weeks! At about 1 p.m. we reached the summit of the mountain and I found it to be 8600 feet. There were large banks of snow yet and the air was so chilly that one had to walk fast to keep warm. As we descended a thunder storm came upon us and for an hour we were pelted with good sized hail stones and later on an icy rain. We now passed through a dense forest of larches and pines (Pinus cembra) where as ground cover I noticed here and there patches of the evergreen, Saxifraga ciliaris, conspicuous by the large, leathery leaves.

Moral: Those isolated Canadians are like children in many respects and the respect one gives are like those one gives children. But one likes those people just the same, no matter how ignorant they are, they are so natural, so unsophisticated.

On Saturday, June 16, 1951, we rose early and were soon on the march. A steep mountain we scaled, the trail was bare and there only a foot wide and steep precipices at certain parts. As we got higher, a real alpine flora appeared, large deep blue delphiums, arbutus, in a species, large, yellow and blue pansies, forget-me-nots, birches only 1-2 feet in height and willows too. A real lilliputian place and the larches hadn't even leafed out yet, although it was the 10th of June and we were hold that at the end of August snow are coming again, so fore we have a time able to derive sufficient nutrition from the sun and air in a period of not over 10 weeks. At about 1 p.m. we reached the summit of the mountain and I found it to be 8000 feet. There were large banks of snow yet and the air was so chilly that one had to walk fast to keep warm. As we descended a thunder storm came upon us and for an hour we were pelted with good sized hail stones and later on as lay rain. We now passed through a dense forest of larches and birch (white maple) where we found some I orchid here and there patches of the snowflake, lilliputian alpine, snapdrags of the large, leathery leaves.

At 5 p.m. we came upon a Kirghiz settlement and dried ourselves and the baggage in the felt tent. On Sunday June 11, we left early and passed through a most beautiful country, the valley of the Boochtarma river. Gently sloping meadows, full of wild flowers and clumps and isolated specimens of larches everywhere. We saw some enclosures where stags were kept, of which animals the antlers were taken off every spring and sold for much money as medicine to the Chinese. (Later on more about this!) In the afternoon we reached Altaiskaia, the goal of our trip and we soon were installed in the house of a Kossack family. I paid the horsemen off what was still due to them and inquired for men, experienced in mountaineering for a difficult road was now before us. But the next day only we settled matters. Pack horses were not to be had and we had a conference with the police and other people in regard to the best road, for there are numerous trains in these mountains. To go to Suok, as my plan had been, fell out, for special passports had to be obtained for it by the Russians who undertook such a job and it also would take such a long time that I wouldn't be able to be within reach of a telegraph office toward the end of the fiscal year so as to send a statement about my finances. We were advised by the police to go by carts to Birel, 2 days to the Northeast, in which place we would be able to get pack horses to any place we wished to go. Well, so we did and on Tuesday, June 13 we left

it is quite worth upon a Kingdom whatever and detail superlative and the beggars in the dirt earth. On Monday June 13, we left early and place walking a most beautiful country, the valley of the Bonkamara river. Thinly simply wooden, full of wild flowers and shrubs and isolated specimens of lawdons everywhere. We saw some kidsmurra, above also very high, of which scarcely the anthers were taken off every spring and sold for much money as medicine in the Indies. Later on were shown which in the afternoon we visited Kimberley, the seat of our trip, and so soon were installed in the house of a Jewish family. I paid the horsemen off what was still due to them and inquired for me, experienced in countermanding for a difficult road was now before us. But the next day only we settled matters. Fresh horses were not to be had and we had a conference with the police and other people in regard to the best road, for there are numerous trails in these mountains. To go to Euom, as my plan had been, fell out, for special passports had to be obtained for it by the Russian who undertook such a job and it also would take such a long time that I wouldn't be able to be within reach of a telegraph with twenty the end of the first year and to send a statement about my finances. We were advised by the police to go by carts to Eirel, 2 days to the Northward, in which place we would be able to get horses to my plan we wished to go. Well, so we did and on Tuesday, June 13 we left

Altaisk with 2 carts for Birel. We went now through a most charming country, the valley of the Boochtarma, snowcapped mountains all around and the mountain sides here and there heavily clothed with forests, the soil here and there was very sandy and stony and then one noticed many plants of Medicago falcata, just coming into bloom, also on the moister and better lands several varieties of vetches and a peculiar clover, Trifolium lupinaster, which last one also seems to love lime-matter in the soil, like Medicago falcata. At one place where many birches abounded, we had a look at a primitive tar factory where an excellent kind of tar was distilled from the bark of the white birch. It is curious to notice how all carters here in Southern Siberia wse tar for axle-greasing purposes; their axles are all wooden ones and they say that tar makes them stronger and more elastic than grease does. We rode fast and long that day and arrived at 7 p.m. in Urilskaia, a small town, tucked away in a cool valley. The farmers were nearly all engaged in butter making and I noticed several American haying machines. Prices of all things were very moderate, cows cost from 12 to 20 roubles apiece, milk sold for 46 Kopecks per pood, good butter 12 roubles. Tar at the factory 1,50 roulbes per pood. The people admitted that a daily income of 30-50 kopecks was enough to keep a family in comfort as everyone grows or makes what they need in the way of daily necessities and those 30-50 kopecks were needed to buy tea, sugar, salt,

certain kinds of clothing and some luxuries.

On Wednesday, June 14, we left again and after a fast drive reached Birel at noon. Enroute one of our carts toppled over and my baggage got, as usual, damaged to a further extent. The only things looking somewhat decent yet were the four cases made by Topham in Washington, but even one of these had a hole knocked in. In Birel we stopped with a farmer who had become a wealthy man through the sale of stag antlers. We just saw how the women folks were boiling several magnificent pairs. They were all coated yet with the down, which is an absolute necessity to sell them, as the Chinese only take thoses which are young. This stag keeping business has its headquarters in and around Birel and by pure accident we had stumbled upon one of the most interesting industries in this world. It seems that about 40 years ago somebody in Birel made an experiment in keeping some stags in captivity and by sawing the antlers off and bandaging the wounds showed that a stag can be de-antlered and survive the process and be operated upon every year. Up to that time the animals had been hunted until they were well night extinct and the collecting of antlers was a very unsteady sort of a buiness; one never knew whether one would get much or not. Well, the animals multiplied and high-fenced enclosures were established all over the mountains, for these stags need much ground to pasture upon, otherwise they don't remain healthy. And today there are a few thousands of stags in and around

certain kinds of clothing and some laundry.

On Wednesday, June 14, we left Ayalo and after a last drive towards Ginol at noon. Everyone one of our party tumbled over and by bumping got, as usual, dumped on a tortoise shell. The only things leaving remarks down pat were the four cages made by Topham in Washington, but even one of these had a hole knocked in. In Ginol we stopped with a farmer who had become a wealthy man through the sale of egg shellers. We just saw how the women folks were boiling several magnificent pairs. They were all seated yet with the down, which is an absolute necessity to coil them, as the Chinese only take those which are young. This egg keeping business had its beginnings in old around Ginol and by pure accident we had stumbled upon one of the most interesting industries in this world. It seems that about 40 years ago somebody in Ginol made an experiment in keeping some eggs in emptivity and by saving the shellers off and bandaging the wounds showed that a egg can be de-shelled and survive the process and in contrast open every year. In so that the animals had been hunted until they were well nigh extinct and the collecting of shellers was a very uncertain sort of a business; one never knew whether one would get much or not. Well, the animals multiplied and high-tossed adventure was established all over the mountains, for these eggs had such power to cause sore, otherwise they don't cause health. But today there are a few dozens of eggs in all around

Birell and the income derived from the sale of the antlers has made some people very wealthy, for every mail animal produces about 70 roubles worth of antlers every year and some men have as many as 400 males. The average prices paid for the antlers are between 8 and 12 roubles per pound, according to the market. The antlers are sawed off with a fine saw and weigh fresh twice as much as later on. They have to be boiled in salted water and very great care has to be taken that the felt-like covering doesn't come off; therefore they are boiled several times and each time allowed to dry out again. When sufficiently cooked, they are hung in the wind and allowed to dry thoroughly and in that state they are bought up by dealers and said to be exported to China via Mongolia. The Chinese, as you may know, believe thoroughly in the rejuvenating and stimulative power of young deer horns and the stuff scraped and powdered forms a valuable ingredient in certain of their medicines. I was also told that a firm in St. Petersburg has taken up this matter and is manufacturing a special mddicine from them under the name of "Spermine."

Now this industry could also safely be transplanted to America. There are thousands of acres of mountain lands especially on the Pacific Coast that would suit these large stags, or "Maral" as they are called in Russian, to perfection. They want a cool climate and plenty of space, but beyond a little feeding in winter with hay or oats in the husk, they need no attendance. The fences, however, are a big item for these fences have to be 8-10 feet in height, but where timber

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is plentiful, this doesn't make out such a big thing. While in Birel, I was promised for sure that they would let me see how the antlers are being taken off and I waited for several hours to be called, but--it seems they became suspicious or were afraid I would find out secrets or whatever else. At least, I was not given the opportunity to look into this business; my interpreter, too, not being of a sympathetic nature, was not able to gain the confidence of the people and we lost! In case some American would like to take up this business, this is the way he would have to proceed; after landing in Europe in the summer, to buy a railroad ticket to Omsk, Siberia, then take the S.S. up the Irtish river, passing Semi-palatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk and going as far as the village Malo-Krasnoyarskaia, from there is 4 days to Birel by carts. Here the animals could be procured. Young males cost up to 300 Roubles apiece, females 40-100 roubles. 4 males and 10 females would be a good herd to start with and a couple of Russians who know the habits of the animals well might be taken along with the animals to tend to them as long as they were enroute. The total cost of such an undertaking would be between 4000 and 6000 dollars. A competent, good-natured interpreter is a necessity, for these people in Birel and environs are of a somewhat suspicious non-communicative nature.

in planting, this doesn't make out such a big thing. While in Ilorin, I was worried for fear that they would let us see the natives are being taken out and I asked for several hours to be called, but--it seems they never amplidons or were afraid I would find out secrets or whatever else. At least, I was not given the opportunity to look into this business by interpreter. Now, not being of a speculative nature, was not able to gain the confidence of the people and we left. In case some European would like to take up this business, this is the way he would have to proceed; after landing in Burma in the morner, to buy a railroad ticket to Oyo, ilorin, then from the Ilo, or the Niger river, passing Ford-pallinks and Tobin-ooopers and going on for 4 the village Ilorin-Oyo-Ilo, from there in 4 days to Ilorin by carts. Here the cabinets could be procured. Going rates are in 300 Dollars apiece, Dollars 40-100 rooblies. A mules and 12 donkeys would be a good hord to start with and a couple of Europeans who know the habits of the animals well might be taken along with the animals to hand to them as long as they were overseers. The total cost of such an expedition would be between 6000 and 8000 dollars. A corporation prepared to invest in a possibility for these people in Ilorin and environs are of a somewhat superior nature and cosmopolitan-like in fact.

Well, in the afternoon of June 14 we made a contract with two men to take us right through the mountains to Angudai, but as everything had to be brought together yet, we had to wait for one day before we could proceed. I botanized in the neighboring mountains, had all the herbarium material dried in the sun and looked at the stags. The beasts wouldn't come near enough to have their pictures taken and one could only see how large they were by turning the field glasses on them. A full grown male is of about the same size as a mule and has much the same shape of body.

On Friday, June 16th, we left Birel with 6 pack horses and proceeded first along the beautiful Boochtarma river and then branched off in a northern direction and soon were climbing a steep mountain. In the afternoon we reached the highest point 7300 feet above the sea and I found the vegetation just starting. The willow bushes were still in bloom and masses of Trollius asiaticus and blue pansies were giving color to the landscape. We got some heavy showers of cold rain and made a good camp fire to dry ourselves and to keep the mosquitoes in check, which pests were of a most annoying nature, although one would not have expected to be present at an altitude of 5300 feet as our camp was.

On Saturday, June 17th, we climbed through burned forests; truly desolate and appalling impressions these blackened and fallen and leaning over trunks made, with here and there a naked limb pointed to the blue and silver

Well, in the afternoon of June 14 we made a contract with two men to take us right through the mountains to Argyal, but as everything had to be brought together yet, we had to wait for our day before we could proceed.

Notwithstanding the delightfully romantic, but all too perishable material dried in the sun and looked at the stage. The beauty world's claim may enough to have their photograph taken and one could only see how large they were by turning the field glasses on them. A full grown male is of about the same size as a mule and has much the same shape or body.

On Friday, June 16th, we left Eivel with 6 pack horses and proceeded first along the beautiful Bonaparte river and then branched off in a northern direction and soon were climbing steep mountain. In the afternoon we reached the highest point 7300 feet above the sea and I found the vegetation just starting. The white Dryas were still in bloom and masses of Pinkine anemone and the purple were giving color to the landscape. We got some heavy showers of cold rain and made a good camp fire to dry ourselves and to keep the mosquitoes in check, which pests are of a most annoying nature, although one would not have expected to be present at an altitude of 6300 feet as our camp was.

On Saturday, June 17th, we climbed through Dorset Inverness trail leaving and appalling impression behind. Glaciated and fallen and leaning over Bruce Lake, with lake and there a naked tree poised in the blue sky and silver

sky as if imploring pity. We reached a point 8000 feet above sealevel and then soon descended again, going through al pine meadows where the blue of the little Gentian was of a darker hue than I ever saw before. I also saw how the dog's violet (Erythronium sp.) and an alpine buttercup, actually forced themselves through hard snow, 3 to 4 inches thick; they must produce some heat to do so, for one could clearly see the little channels they had melted out. We made camp beneath some majestic pines at an altitude of 7050 feet and where in the midst of a mountain panorama unexcelled for wildness and boldness of outlines. Towering ridges full of snow and ice yet and masses of debris laying in broad masses and in streaks on the mountain's flanks. Streams of icy water running out of the snow and uniting lower down in a wild, noisy torrent. We were climatically in early spring, for Primula veris had just come in bloom, scrubby willows were adorned with silvery catkins and tall, weather beaten larches were just being touched with a wee bit of green. We had had some showers during the day and tried to dry herbarium material near the fire, but a strong wind came up and chased the sparks from our camp fire into the air until it looked as if we had made some fireworks. As the wind turned somewhat we had to extinguish the fire, for fear the pines underneath we camped might catch fire.

On Sunday, June 18, we first dried the herbarium paper and then broke camp. That day we scaled 2 mountains,

dy as if lighting pipe. We reached a point 6000 feet above sealevel and then were descended again, going through plum thickets where the line at the little creeks was of a darker hue than I ever saw before. Lines marked the depth which [Dryandrina sp.] had an alpine habitat, naturally formed thickets through last week, 4 to 4 inches thick; they must produce more back to do so, for one could clearly see the little channels they had melted out. We made their tassels were majestic above at an altitude of 4000 feet and stood in the midst of a wonderful panorama unequalled for wildness and hoppness of outlines. Towering ridges full of snow and the red and mauves of dolerite layers in broad masses and in avenues on the mountain tops. Thence we for the valley running out of the pass and sitting lower down in a wide, noisy torrent. We were ultimately in early evening. The Epacris were just [illegible] in bloom, mirably yellows were almost [illegible] and tall, weather beaten larches were just being touched with a wee bit of green. We had had some discovery during the day and tried to try [illegible] fire, but a stiffer wind came up and blowed the sparks from our camp fire into the air until it looked as if we had made some fireworks. As the wind turned towards we had to extinguish the fire, for fear the pine undergrowth we camped might catch fire.

On Sunday, June 19, we first dried the burbarium paper and then brush away. Then day-to-night [illegible]

the first 7850 feet above sealevel and the second 6800 feet; we had to wade through some deep patches of snow and icy bogs with the usual bad effect upon one's footwear. But right in some of these bogs one saw masses of wild garlic, which is eaten by the travellers and which, boiled in soup, is quite acceptable. One also noticed often whole stretches of Caltha palustris, a spring flowering perennial also very common in Western Europe, and between these Calthas, here and there clumps of a carmen-flowering Primula appeared, which primrose loves moist and cool situations and probably could never be successfully cultivated in regions as Washington as it must have cool nights to remain thrifty. We also passed a little lake, called Talmene, the mountains sloping down into it where densely forested on the north side but nearly denuded of arboreal vegetation on the south side. This is nearly everywhere so here in Central Asia, the north sides are full of trees and the south sides barren. It seems that the hot rays of the sun, together with a comparatively small rainfall, prevent arboreal vegetation from getting a foothold on those south exposed mountain sides. We noticed in the spruce forest several bushes of red currants, but by far not as healthy as those around Marka-Kul. Other wild fruits were conspicuous by their absence, we talked several times with our men about these facts and they told us the only fruits in the Altai were "Cherny smarodnaia" (black currants),

"Krasny smarodnaia", red currants, Maleena (raspberries), Zemlenuka (small, wild strawberries,), Chirumga (Bird's cherries) Prunus padus, Vooshneeka (blueberries) Vaccinium myrtillus irtis-idaea, and Krasny vooshneeka (cowberries) Vaccinium myrtillus; we asked especially about apples, plums and cherries, but they had never seen any or heard about them and one of these men had lived now for nearly 40 years in the Altai and had been in many out-of-the-way spots. We camped near a big pine tree, the trunk being 15 feet in circumference. The Russians make a distinction between pines that bear edible seeds and those that do not. Now they call these large growing pines that bear edible nuts "Kedr" (Pinus cembra) but the ordinary lumber pine which grows in the Altai only in the warmer valleys, they call "Seshna" (Pinus sylvestris var. Altaica). These pine nuts form an everyday article on all markets here in Siberia, they and the sunflower seeds are unattachable from the ordinary people and one can see man, women and children munching them any hours of the night or day. In some so-called parks the pathways are litterally strewn with the husks of the sunflower seeds and with those pine seed shells. I suppose that thousands of people get into the mountain vastnesses in autumn to collect all these pine seeds. I was told that in times of bounteous crops they are sold wholesale for only 40 kopecks per pood. These pine nuts, however, are quite small and have in my opinion but little value to the white man at large. For children they

Bizarre monstrosity, red corrosive, poisons (*Amanita*), [illegible] *Lactarius* (small, with acrobatics), Chinese (*Hydnum erinaceus*) *Pinus pumila*, *Tricholoma* (*Gomphidius*) *Boletus appendiculatus* (*Suillus*), and Irish vegetable (*Laminaria*) *Viscelum spiralis*, so called superficially plant *Aspidium*, plant and others, but they had never seen any or heard about them and we [illegible] Lake [illegible] for nearly 40 years in the Alps and had been in many out-of-the-way spots. In general near a big pine tree, the trunk being 18 feet in circumference. The Russians spoke a dialectic [illegible] phase that been called mode and these kind do not. Now they call these large [illegible] phase [illegible] called "Sand" (*Pinus mugho*) but the ordinary Indian phase which grows in the Alps only in the warmer valleys, they call "Sadna" (*Pinus mugho var. uliginosa*). These pine nuts form an everyday article on all markets here in Siberia. They and the cranberry mode and contributed from the ordinary people and men and women, women and children gathering them are based of the night or day. In some so-called parts the pathway was literally strewn with the husks of the cranberry mode and with these pine nut shells. I suppose the demands of people get into the mistaken endeavors to attempt to collect all these pine nuts. I was told that in times of bumpers crops they are sold wholesale for only 40 kopecks per pood. These pine nuts, however, are quite small and have in my opinion but little value to the white man at large. For children they

are not bad, but grown-ups will find the cracking of them not worth the time.

Monday, June 19, saw us leave early; we climbed 3 mountains that day, respectively 8100 feet, 7800 feet and 7600 feet in altitude and were very glad to find at 6 P.M. a suitable spot for camping for we were real tired. We had gone in succession through burned forests, deep snow, cold swamps, rocky level stretches and barren mountain sides. Some alpine meadows we passed that day where Nature had thrown such impossible colors together as orange and pink, blue and yellow, violet and rose, that the loudest Oriental carpet couldn't have made a more vivid barbaric impression. Here and there in these high meadows occurred a Lathyrys of the growth like a sweet pea which was eaten greedily by our horses. If it had been autumn I certainly would have managed to get a little bag of seeds as this wild pea might be of value for the Inter-mountain sections of the United States. Veratrum album is also a very common plant here and though very poisonous to man and to cattle, the horses ate freely of them and our men claimed it asted as a tonic on them! We found a large species of Heracleum and ate the flowering stems which didn't tast unlike parsnip with some carrot flavor added and in the evening we boiled a soup in which pea flour, wild garlic, Heracleum stems and wild sorrel were the main ingredients and it tasted well. That free, wild life in such inspiring surroundings gets such a strong claim on some of us that we sometimes

feel inclined to let all our so-called civilization go to the winds and become again one of Nature's creatures. In such surroundings fear and worry disappear and Elbert Hubbard's statement "That the fear of disease and of death as fostered by the doctors, the fear of a possible bad hereafter, as taught by the clergy, and the fear for the law as promoted by the authorities have cut short human life by one third and have caused the human mind to rock and to reel at such times where it ought to be most steady, etc," appears to one as one of the brightest saying that have ever come under one's eyes.

Tuesday, June 20, 1911. Up early, repaired shoes somewhat, which has become wrecked through 4 days' tramp through swamps and over rocks. Climbed a mountain and reached a high plateau 8200 feet above sealevel where dark blue Gentians and light blue, large pansies made it a joy to walk, then descended into a deep valley full of timber and where many bears were said to dwell. We only saw their foot-prints and although expecting almost any time to see one of those fellows coming our way, they were not inclined apparently to do so and we missed the chance of having some adventures.

We slowly climbed out of that wild, primeval valley and as we got out on the elevated plain again, I noticed how some alpine willows were only 1 inch in height, how birches covered hundreds of acres and growing only 1-2

feet high, how the beautiful Dryas octopetala covered large expanses and made with its wild rose like flowers and its silvery leaves, a beautiful impression. We now soon descended and came in a valley of peaceful appearances. Tall larches, towering up over 150 feet in the air and having trunks 3-4 feet in diameter; graceful white birches; well-rounded off bird's cherries with stretches of open meadows between. I also found some fine mushrooms, apparently a variety of Agaricus campestris; I hadn't seen this variety before, but the looks and smell were so good, that I ate a couple of them for experiment and they proved to be all right. Later on, however, I made a stew of them with milk and ate them on an empty stomach, but then they produced slight bowel trouble, so I am not sure altogether that they are absolutely harmless. We made camp near Emonskaia at an altitude of 4100 feet and we found out then that we had descended over 400 feet in a little less than 4 hours.

On Wednesday, June 21, we first dried the herbarium paper over the fire then packed up and soon entered the village of Emonskaia where we wanted to obtain carts as the roads became fit again for vehicles of any kind. The people, however, were not disposed or not able to let us have carts, so we went farther on to a place called Koksu- and there we found a hybrid Tartar x Kalmuk x Russian who was willing to take us farther down. I myself would rather have liked to have gone farther with the horses, but one of the two horse-

feet high, but the beautiful Bora occasionally covered large expanses and made with its wild gusts like flowers and its silvery leaves, a beautiful impression. We was also deceived and thus in a valley of peaceful appearance. Still larger, towering up over 180 feet in the air and having trunks and feet in diameter; graceful white birches, well-rounded off slightly whether with strainers of open weather between. I also found some fine mushrooms, apparently a variety of Agaricus campestris; I hadn't seen this variety before, but the loaves and small were so good, then I ate a couple of them for breakfast and they proved to be all right. Later on, however, I made a stew of them with milk and ate them on an empty stomach, but then they produced slight bowel trouble, so I am not sure altogether that they are absolutely harmless. We made camp near Kremenia at an altitude of 4100 feet and we found out then that we had descended over 600 feet in a little less than 4 hours.

On Wednesday, June 21, we first dried the northern paper over the fire then packed up and soon entered the village of Kremenia where we moved - a dark night as the week before. It again for vehicles of any kind. The people, however, were not disposed or not able to let us have carts, so we went forward on foot a plain middle-aged fellow we found a hybrid Tartar a Russian who was willing to take us farther down. I myself would rather have liked to have gone farther with the women, but one of the two horse-

men wanted to go back home and my interpreter had become very tired of walking and was losing all his spirits and became real morose, so I thought it better to make the journey somewhat easier. Well, we rode fast by carts for the whole afternoon and landed long after sunset at a settlement called Krasnoyarsk. Everybody had gone to bed already, but we found a house where an acquaintance of the hybrid carter lived and slept on the porch that night, just like a stray dog.

On Tursday, June 22, we went fast again for half a day and were before noon in a settlement called Abai. The hybrid carter received his 8 roubles for the trip, just the money he needed he said and he didn't want to go any further. So we began negotiations again with other people which were concluded during the afternoon and then dried the herbarium material near a fire. We had now come again in the more level regions where the soil was here and there more fertile, but where also doughts were experienced and this year they have such a period upon them. The black dust whirling through the air was something most unpleasant to one just coming from the fresh, green Altai.

On Friday, June 23 we left with 2 darts while a chilly cold wind blew through the valley. We passed a fine forest of larches on the way and here and there I noticed some red clover between the grass, but only a few plants. A few specimens of Medicago falcata were also noticed, while large territories were covered with the shrubby Potentilla fruticosa. Later on in the day we came in more arid surround-

man wanted to go back home and by Inuyaqtun had become very upset at [illegible] leaving [illegible] and [illegible] real worries, so I thought it better to make the journey somewhat easier. Well, we made land by dusk for the whole afternoon and landed long after sunset at a settlement called Inuinnayuatuk. Everybody had gone to bed already, but we found a house where an acquaintance of the hybrid carter lived and slept on the porch that night. [illegible]

On Thursday, June 22, we went down again for half a day and were before noon in a settlement called Ibai. The hybrid carter received his 5 roubles for the trip, just the money he needed to pay and he didn't want to go any further. So we began negotiations again with other people which were [illegible] and [illegible] material near a fire. We had now come again in the more level regions where the soil was more and more fertile, but were also longitude were experienced sun this year they have such a period upon them. The black-dust whirling through the air was something more unpleasant to one just coming from the Dvina. [illegible]

On Friday, June 23 we left with 3 carts while a mildly cold wind blew through the valley. We passed a fine forest of larches on the way and there and there I noticed some red clover between the grass, but only a few plants. A few specimens of Rudbeckia fulgida were also noticed, while large territories were covered with the shrubby Potentilla fruticosa. Later on in the day we came in more arid surround-

ings and the mountains had become very low and at dusk we camped on an open plain near a small stream.

The night had been very cool and when we awoke on Saturday, June 24, all our bedding was white and the whole vegetation around us covered with hoarfrost. We drove fast for the whole day, passing through a rather tame landscape in comparison with what we had seen previously. There were many Kalmuk settlements along the road and these dirty, unkempt people seemed to prosper mighty well under Russian rule. Some villages had even been baptised in the Russian Orthodox church and strange to say, many Russians had intermarried with them to the apparent degradation of the white race anyway. In the afternoon we passed the first pine trees (Pinus sylvestris) that I had seen for a very long time. It was a sign that we had entered warmer regions for this pine doesn't like the cool atmosphere that Pinus cembra does. The land became also more and more cultivated and the wheat and rye, though backward on account of the drought, didn't look bad. In the grass I noticed many vetches and large flowering lady slippers (Cypripedium macranthm?). We camped out on a wild spot and as we looked like coal miners from the black dust of the road we were obliged to take a good scrub down before boiling the tea and the soup.

On Sunday, June 25, we had again a good hoarfrost upon the grass and our bedding. The carter repaired one of

[illegible] and the mountains had become very low and at dark we camped on an open plain near a small stream.

The night had been very cold and when we awoke on Sunday, June 24, all our bedding was white and the whole vegetation around us covered with hoarfrost. We drove fast for the whole day, passing through a rather bare landscape in comparison with what we had seen previously. There were many Kalmuk settlements along the road and these dirty, unkempt people seemed to prosper mighty well under Russian rule. Some villages had even been baptised in the Russian Orthodox manner and strange to say, many Kalmuks had intermarried with them in the process. Darkness in the wild rose anyway. In the afternoon we passed the first pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) that I had seen for a very long time. It was a sign that we had entered warmer regions for this pine doesn't like the cool climate that *Pinus cembra* does. The land became also more and more cultivated and the wheat and rye, though backward on account of the drought, didn't look bad. In the grass I noticed many vetches and large flowering lady slippers (*Cypripedium macranthum*). We camped out on a wild spot and as we looked like coal miners from the black dust of the road we were called to take a good warm tea before boiling the tea and the samo.

On Sunday, June 25, we had again a good hoarfrost upon the grass and our bedding. The carter repaired one of

the carts that had been damaged the day previously in going over some very rough ground and then we left and drove fast for the whole day, passing through a fairly monotonous landscape, where vegetation and scenery were almost exactly as the day before. The interpreter had become very tired of travel these last days and seemingly didn't care about anything any longer. When I drew certain things to his notice, unpleasant words were used and he wanted to leave straight away, telling me he was enslaved to this work night and day and had not enough liberty. Well, what more liberty can one give in this sort of work? If a man doesn't get satisfaction out of being in free Nature, what shall one offer then. I cannot establish some pleasant cities along the road, with all sorts of entertainments. Well, as I had had some talks with him before we left Cugutchak with the understanding that he would stay in my employ until we reached Omsk I reminded him of that and things were layed by again. If this Mr. Ting hadn't deserted me in Chinese Turkestan my journey would have been a different one and I would have been perhaps in the Thian Shan yet or in the mountains of N. W. Kansu, but--he left and I couldn't get a good substitute and was forced to select a totally new, but promising route. In the evening of that day heavy clouds came up and asking our carters if rain would come they said God only knew that, but what they thought was that it would drive all over. Well, I was not of their opinion

the carts that had been damaged the day previously in going over some very rough ground and then we left and drove fast for the whole day, passing through a fairly monotonous landscape, where vegetation and scenery were almost exactly as the day before. The interpreter had become very tired of travel those last days and seemingly didn't care about anything any longer. When I drew certain things to his notice, unpleasant words were used and he wished to leave straight away, telling me he was enslaved to this work night and day and had not enough liberty. Well, what more liberty can one give in this sort of work? If a man doesn't get satisfaction out of being in free nature, what shall one offer him. I cannot establish some pleasant cities along the road, with all sorts of entertainments. Well, as I had had some talks with him before we left Guyuntsak with the understanding that he would stay in my employ until we reached Gaak I rebuked him or that and things were laved by again. If this Mr. Tiny hadn't deserted me in Chinese Turkestan my journey would have been a different one and I would have been perhaps in the Tibian than yet or in the mountains of K. K. Kaw, but--he left and I couldn't get a good substitute and we turned to a quite a totally new, but promising route. In the evening of that day heavy clouds came up and making our carters if rain would come they said God only knew that, but what they thought was that it would drive all over. Well, I was not of their opinion

and said it would be better to stop in a settlement along the road, but they looked again and said it wouldn't rain. One of these men, born and brought up here in the Altai, did as if he knew all about the weather here and I was stupid enough to let them have their way, but as soon as werwere a couple of miles away from the settlements big drops of rain commenced to fall, first a few, later on more and then--it came down by tubs full. We had to stop and pull the oil cloth over baggage and everything, but one became wet just the same and we spent a most miserable night on a very uncongenial place and had only some dry bread and half-boiled tea to fill our stomachs with. This whole travel is a lottery, like, in fact, the whole of life is. The bitter and the sweet are much mixed, though some mortals seem to get more of the one and others more of the other, without they really being able to do much against it.

On Monday, June 26, we got up from our wet lager a little after 4 A.M. and were glad to leave our uncongenial camping place. We went through a very rolling country where much wheat, barley, otas and rye had been sown and we passed some large villages. The Russian style of building is coarse and they hate to do repair work, so whether on sees one village or one sees one hundred, they are nearly all alike, except that the larger ones have more filth around them than the smaller ones. Manure and rubbish is laying everywhere, pigs dig around, chickens, ducks and geese are everywhere

and said it would be better to stop in a settlement along the road, but they looked again and said it was not safe. One of these men, born and brought up here in the Altai, did as if he knew all about the weather here and I was stupid enough to let them have their way, but as soon as we were a couple of miles away from the settlement big drops of rain commenced to fall, first a few, later on more and then--it came down by tubs full. We had to stop and pull the oil cloth over baggage and everything, but one became wet just the same and we spent a most miserable night on a very unsympathetic place and had only some dry bread and half-boiled tea to fill our stomachs with. This whole travel is a lottery, life, in fact, the whole of life is. The bitter and the sweet are much mixed, though some mortals seem to get more of the one and others more of the other, without they really being able to do much against it.

On Sunday, June 24, we got up from our wet lager a little after 4 a.m. and were glad to leave our unsympathetic sleeping place. We went through a very rolling country where much wheat, barley, oats and rye had been sown and we passed some large villages. The Russian style of building is severe and they late to do repair work, at whether on here one village or one sees one hundred, they are nearly all alike, except that the larger ones have more fish around than the smaller ones. Manure and rubbish is lying everywhere, pigs dig around, chickens, ducks and geese are everywhere

and stray cows nibble at anything they pass along. The houses not being repaired are for the greater part in a dillapidated state and the yards are true reflections of the owner's mind. Agricultural implements, old and new carts, barrels, boxes, rubbish, all lays or stands scattered in smaller or greater disorder and fills up the yards. The Russian nation certainly is in its infancy yet and many hard lessons will have to be learned by them, before they will be able to match themselves with the more Western nations. In the afternoon one of our carters became unwell, having drunk much unboiled water and I was afraid he would become really ill so we stopped early and let him sleep.

The next day, Tuesday, June 27, he was somewhat better, but far from well yet, but we went on and passing through many villages we came to a sandy plain through which the river Katoum in flowing. We were ferried across and then came into a rolling sandy country all covered with Scotch pines (P. sylvestris). Then we reached the river Bos and having crossed it by ferry, we were in the prosperous town of Busk. The first thing that struck one were all the agencies of American agricultural machinery, Osborne, Deering, McCormick, many brands there were and a brisk business is done for one sees machines being transported all through the country and the farmers have really taken to them, although at first they wouldn't have anything to do with them.

and entry some nibble at anything they pass along. The houses are being repaired are for the greater part in a dilapidated state and the yards are true reflections of the owner's mind. Agricultural implements, old and new carts, barrels, boxes, rubbish, all lays or stands scattered in smaller or greater disorder and fills up the yards. The yankee notions certainly in the infancy yet and many hard lessons will have to be learned by them, before they will be able to match themselves with the more Western nations. In the afternoon one of our carters become unwell, having drunk much unboiled water and I was afraid he would become really ill so we stopped early and lay his alone.

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In Busk we had some difficulties in finding a place to stop off for everything was filled up. Well, I got a room and soon was making up my accounts for having managed to reach a telegraph office again a few days before the expiration of the fiscal year, I was in a hurry to get a wire off to the Secretary showing that I had a balance of $300.

The next morning, June 28, we were up very early, had the baggage repacked and at 8 A.M. we left by S.S. for Novonikolayefsh enroute for Omsk. We passed the whole day through a rather monotonous country, level, sandy land and the river Obi eating away at its banks. These Siberian s steamers are all fired with wood and at certain places quantities of pine or birch wood were taken in in which labor sometimes women even assisted.

On June 29 we arrived at 3 A.M. in Barnaoul, a prosperous city and having to transfer to another steamer we stayed there for half a day, giving us an opportunity to see the city. There wasn't anything unusual to be seen, the impression was strangely like that of a Western American town. Broad streets, new houses, large stores well supplied with all sorts of things and a general atmosphere of business. Many agencies again of agricultural implements, also German, Danish and English firms represented. Also, as in Busk, many butter merchants, for these regions here are the heart of the famous Siberian butter district, from where so much butter goes to London.

In Bari we had some difficulties in finding a place to stay out for everybody was filled up. Well, I got a room and were was waiting on measures for having managed to reach a relaxed office again a few days before the expiration of the fixed year, I was in a hurry to get a wire off to the Secretary showing that I had a balance of £300.

The next morning, June 28, we were up very early, had the baggage examined and at 5 A.M. we left by taxi, two travelling-carts waiting for load. We passed the whole day through a rather monotonous country, level, sandy land and the river flowing away at its banks. Those Siberian steamers are all fired with wood and at certain places quantities of pine or birch wood were taken in in which labor sometimes even assisted.

On June 29 we arrived at 8 A.M. in Semenov, a prosperous city and having to transfer to another steamer we stayed there for half a day, giving us an opportunity to see the city. There much anything worth to see, the impression was strangely like that of a Mediterranean town. Broad streets, new houses, large stores well supplied with all sorts of things and a general atmosphere of business. Many Japanese again or agricultural implements, also Germans, Russian and English were represented. Also, as in Bari, many Russian merchants, the first religious face was the Secretary of the Russian Siberian Bible Society. Does sharp as such rather pass to Lenin.

At noon we left, the country was level again, but the river banks were here and there over 100 feet high and in well protected nooks some heavy streaks of snow were still visible.

The next day, Friday, June 30, saw us floating down the Obi for the whole day; the weather had become very sultry and the ventilation on the S.S. wasn't perfect. The landscape too was very monotonous and the country but thinly populated and one couldn't help from thinking what millions of people Siberia still can give shelter without being in the least overcrowded. At 7 P.M. we landed in Novo-Nikolay-efsh, a rather small place and the next morning we left by train for Omsk where I expected some telegrams and much mail. We were the whole of July 1st enroute, passing through a monotonous level landscape with much swamp here and there. On Sunday, July 2, we arrived at 4 A.M. in Omsk. We hunted around for rooms, but many places were filled up, on account of the agricultural exhibition being here; later on when the post office was opened I also obtained a goodly lot of mail. But here I will stop for this time. On the whole I didn't obtain much material; fruits were not to be had; grains were all in the field and those samples of left-over seeds I inspected were of too poor a quality to export and not only that, but the farmers themselves admitted they haven't got the right strains themselves and many are importing seeds from Russian every few years as the grains locally harvested

At noon we left, the country was level again, but the river banks were bare and there over 100 feet high and in well protected nooks some heavy strands of snow were still visible.

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are often not of high quality.

A few conclusions I have to make; viz., that the Siberian larch (Larix sibirica) is a splendid timber tree, occurring in localities even up to 8000 feet above sealevel, and where the growing season is not over 10 weeks; that intelligent experiments should be made with this larch, especially in the cool, elevated regions of the United States; that this larch grows faster than any other cold enduring coniferous tree and that its lumber is priced by the Russian settlers in the Altai, above any other wood.

That the red and black currants from the Altai are vigorously growing sorts and may possess value for the cooler sections of the United States. They seem, however, to object to heat and drought and may not prove to be any improvement upon what we possess already and may even not do well at all in the Atlantic Coast regions and the Middle West.

That Trifolium lupinaster stands more drought, cold and exposure to hot, burning sun, than any other clover I ever saw and that, although rather small, may have value as a crop by itself for dry, cold regions or may be sown broadcast together with Medicago falcata on the grazing lands in the semi-arid regions of the United States.

That certain of the Vicias and a Lathyrus as seen in the valleys of the Altai, seem to be valuable for pasturing purposes and may be experimented with the same as is suggested with Trifolium lupinaster.

are often not of high quality.

A few conclusions I have to make are, that the Siberian Larch (Larix sibirica) is a splendid timber tree, occurring in localities even up to 8000 feet above sealevel, and where the growing season is not over 10 weeks; that intelligent experiments should be made with this larch, especially in the cold, elevated regions of the United States; that this larch grows faster than any other cold enduring coniferous tree and that its lumber is prized by the Russian settlers in the Altai, above any other wood.

That the red and black currants from the Altai are efficiently growing sorts and may possess value for the cooler sections of the United States. They seem, however, to object to heat and drought and may not prove to be any improvement upon what we possess already and may even not do well at all in the Atlantic Coast regions and the Middle West.

The Tritikum lupulaster stands more drought, cold and exposure to hot, burning sun, than any other clover I ever saw and that, although rather small, may have value as a crop by itself for dry, cold regions or may be sown broadcast together with Medicago tribuna on the grazing lands in the semi-arid regions of the United States.

That certain of the vicias and a Lathyrus as seen in the valleys of the Altai, seem to be valuable for pasturing purposes and may be experimented with the same as is adopted with Tritikum lupulaster.

And last, that the Russian farmers of Siberia could be more benefited by introducing certain hardy products of the northern United States into Siberia than the American farmers will be benefited by the introduction of Siberian productions into the United States, but that on this last subject a very great deal of painstaking experimental work has to be done yet.

Well, and now I am through with this book-like report and am in hopes you may find time to wade through it.

With kindest of wishes, also to all in our office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

And last, that the Russian farmers of Siberia could be more benefited by introducing certain hardy products of the northern United States into Siberia than the American farmers will be benefited by the introduction of Siberian productions into the United States, but that on this last subject a very great deal of painstaking experimental work has to be done yet.

Well, and now I am through with this long-winded report and am in hopes you may find time to wade through it.

With kindest of wishes, also to all in our office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY A. MERRILL.

1371.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 19, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am coming to the answering of the numerous letters I received from you for these last days. I really have been waiting for a final letter telling me the sort of work is demanded from me this present fiscal year, but I realize that all these things haven't been made out yet. The cablegram I received showing me I will be on the alfalfa problem for some time, well, later on more about this. And now I am in possession of 21 letters of yours and will answer them chronologically.

Letter of April 3, 1911, with enclosures of copy of Mr. Wight's letter of March 17 about Rosa xanthina; 1 foreign list of addresses and 1 list of domestic addresses.

I see your remark re the propagation of new plant material by yourselves as facilities for handling have so much increased. Well, that is good news to hear. I always thought it to be better, but after experiences at Chico with my things and the success of the Glen St. Mary's Nurseries with the persimmons, I am still of the opinion that a certain proportion, anyway, of valuable things ought to be turned over to specialists !.

You ask my opinion whether the statement is true, as Messrs. V. N. Gauntlett & Co,, Nurserymen in Chiddingford, England, state, that Diospyros Kaki loves lime or chalk

Mr. Wm. Wright, Jun. Esq., Glasgow,

Dear Sir, Edinburgh, July 14, 1821.

For Mr. Wright's letter of June last, I am indebted to your kindness. I actually have been waiting for a final letter telling me the exact of wyn is Remedy. Yes me this present fiscal year, but I realize that all those things don't come out yet. The enclosure I received during the I will be in the district problem for some time, will, later, be supplemented, and when I am in possession of it I shall be of yours and will answer them seriatim.

Letter of April 5, 1821, with enclosures as very of Mr. Wright's letter of March 17 about Ben Nevis: I forwarded list of witnesses and I list of domestic servants.

I saw your remarks on the prerogative of new plant material by procedures of facilities for building have so much increased. Well, that is good news to hear. I always thought it to be better, but after experiences at Glico with my things and the success of the Glen St. Mary's Nurseries with the performance, I am still of the opinion that a certain proportion, namely, of valuable things ought to be turned over to specialists.

You are my opinion about the statement in Dana, as Dana, V. H. Dunwiddie & Co., Nurseries in Fairfield, Indiana, state, that Dwarfing Jade Lime is of small

rubbish in the soil. Well, in my opinion it is not so. What they do love is decomposed rock and as seen in China, they like especially a reddish granite which makes a warm, rich and well drained soil. New England is cold and wet as you know and lime or chalk rubbish has a tendency to make the soil warmer, lighter and in some cases even more fertile and now this may explain the whole thing. The Dutch in planting fruit trees also like to throw a basket full of old broken bricks and chalk rubbish in the hole, where a grape vine or a fruit tree is going to be planted. They say it gives strength to the trees and they set heavier fruit. Maybe the reason that persimmons set better in China than in America is right on account of not having enough rocks in the soil in the last case.

From your lists of addresses to which my bulletin has been sent and from the list that I sent in and to which matter Miss Cramer was so kind to attend, I see a goodly number of folks have been given a chance to get acquainted with the fruits and nuts of China. I expect as a result therefrom many questions and possibly some new information. As soon as I know where my winter headquarters are going to be, I will order 50 copies to give to those I come in contact with on these coming trips, that is, if they are interested in our work.

Letter of April 6, 1911, with enclosures of copy of a letter to Mr. Nelson in Shensi, China and two photos of <u>Asparagus filicinus.</u> Yes, I will be on the lookout for

[illegible] in the oil. Well, in my opinion it is not so. That they do love it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

this fellow. As I look at the photo I find this species to be somewhat like the one I sent seeds of under No. 881a, SPI No. 22625. Have you any idea where these seeds went to? I sent other Asparagi under S.P.I. Nos. 20158, 20557, 22018, 22624, 22626, 23014, 23015 and 23016.

Letter of April 7, 1911, with enclosures of letters from Mr. A. Zappone and the Auditor for the state and other Departments, settling my accounts for the quarter ending December 31, 1910. All right, my thanks please to the gentleman mentioned.

Letter of April 10, 1911. I see your remarks about that curious mistake made in the bi-weekly bulletin with Bolusianthus speciosus, No. 21808. Funny that I, out in Central Asia, was the only one to write you about it. Now about these Oleasters, I wrote about so much. I hope you will have received by this time samples of seeds and cuttings. I am not of the opinion, however, as Mr. Swingle is, that this fruit is available straight away for our Northwest. The large fruited varieties have been developed in comparatively mild climes and they are not very hardy. The small fruited ones, however, are much hardier but—much selection has to take place before acceptable fruits will be developed. About photographs of these Oleasters; I sent some pictures in the last bunch of photos; they are, however, of trees

this fellow. As I look at the photo I find this species to be somewhat like the one I sent seeds of under No. 0814, SPI No. 21023. Have you my idea where these seeds went to? I sent other imported under S.P.I. Nos. 20189, 20387, 20018, 22024, 21592, 22014, 20028 and 18018.

Letter of April 7, 1911, with enclosure of letters from Mr. A. Sapono and the Auditor for the state and other Departments, settling my accounts for the quarter ending December 31, 1910. All right, my thanks please to the gentlemen mentioned.

Letter of April 10, 1911. I see your remarks about that curious statistic made in the bi-weekly bulletin with Solanum tuberosum, No. 21808. Funny that I, out in Central Asia, was the only one to write you about it. Now about these Oleasters, I wrote about so much. I hope you will have received by this time sample of seeds and cuttings. I am not of the opinion, however, as Mr. Swingle is, that this fruit is available straight away for our Northwest. The large fruited varieties have been developed in comparatively mild climes and they are not very hardy. The small fruited ones, however, are much hardier but--much selection has to take place before acceptable fruits will be developed. About photographs of these Oleasters; I sent some pictures in the last bunch of photos; they are, however, of trees

only. A branch of fruit I took didn't come out well at all. Opportunities for life-size picture taking of fruits and flowers are not favorable in the wilds. One really needs a room with good light for it and a plate of ground glass to lay specimens on. I sent you samples of Oleaster fruits and I hope they were in good enough condition to be photographed. The inventory note No. 1548a gives such a rather detailed description of the uses of these Oleasters that I can't add any more to these enumerations. In case I take up the breeding of Oleasters myself and possible hybridization work too with other species, then we will come across some funny problems. Has anyone ever tried to cross Elaeagnus augustifolia hortensis with E. longipes? What curious sort of a fruit might one expect?

Yes, these poplars from Central Asia. I most certainly think they are going to be of great value to us in the Western States, especially now that lumber is becoming scarcer and more expensive all the time. In nearly the whole of both Russian and Chinese Turkestan the lumber of Populus alba Bělleana is the lumber from which houses are built, with some of P. alba thrown in and no village would be complete without its plantings of these trees. As they grow so remarkably fast on even rather saline soil, they are especially valuable to settlers out in desert regions, where irrigation is practice, however. And, of course, I fully believe that

only, a branch of fruit I took didn't come out well at all. Opportunities for life-size picture taking of fruits and flowers are not favorable in the wild. One really needs a room with good light for it and a plate of proper glass to lay specimens on. I send you samples of different fruits and I hope they were in good enough condition to be photographed. The inventory made Mr. Little gives such a rather detailed description of the uses of these Oleasters that I can't add any more to these summarizations. In case I take up the breeding of Oleasters myself and possibly hybridization work too with other species, then we will come across some funny problems. Has anyone ever tried to cross Elaeagnus angustifolia pertanella with E. longipes? Had various sorts of a fruit might one expect?

Yes, those poplars from Central Asia, I most certainly think they are going to be of great value to us in the Western States, especially now that lumber is becoming scarcer and more expensive all the time. In nearly the wilds of both Russian and Chinese Turkestan the lumber of Populus alba Mildsana is the lumber from which houses are built, with some of P. alba throw in and no village would be complete without its plantings of these trees. As they grow so remarkably fast on even rather saline soil, they are especially valuable to settlers out in desert regions, where irrigation is practice, however. And, of course, I fully believe that

the comparatively small amount of money we spent in Chinese Turkestan will be a mere nothing in comparison to the benefits derived from the obs rvations on these poplars to settlers and lumber dealers in especially tree-less sections of the Western United States. As match making material alone, these poplars may be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. I hope the cuttings I took of them have arrived in good condition for a party anyway, and that they will turn out to be less subject to diseases than some of the same varieties that have been introduced already in the States. Among the photos I sent you a few days ago there are some nice ones showing some of these poplars and I am expecting others to arrive yet. (I had to send the films to St. Petersburg for development, as here they are not able to do it.)

About the "Karagatch" tree Mr. Crane told you about. Yes, one might call it the national tree of Central Asia, not only of Persia. Kara-gatch and Kara-yagatch, as is said in Chinese Turkestan, means simply black wood, on account of the darkness of color of the heart wood of these elms. To see the profound shade these interesting trees produce, please see photos 583, 584 and 585 also No. 844. In cities like Los Angeles and other cities and towns of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, they would prove to be the most popular shade and park trees yet introduced. Had I been able to return in autumn to Merw I would have bought a few hundred

the comparatively small amount of money we spend in Chinese Turkestan will be a more striking in comparison to the benefits derived from the co-operations on these poplars in Arizona and Lower Sonora in especially Tree-less sections of the Western United States. In so-on making material alone, these poplars may be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. I hope the cuttings I took of them have arrived in good condition for a party anyway, and that they will turn out to be less subject to diseases than some of the exo- varieties that have been introduced already in the States. Among the photos I sent you a few days ago there are some nice ones showing some of these poplars and I am expecting others to arrive yet. (I had to send the films to St. Petersburg for development, as here they are not able to do it.)

Also the "Kerqiqin" tree Mr. Frey told you about.

Yes, one might call it the national tree of Central Asia, not only of Tarim. Kara-yuch and Kara-yagach, as it will in Chinese Turkestan, means simply black wood, on account of the darkness of color of the heart wood of these elms. To see the profound shade these interesting trees produce, please see photos 203, 204 and 205 also No. 244. In cities like Los Angeles and other cities and towns of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, they would prove to be the most popular shade and park trees yet introduced. Had I been able to return in autumn to Tarim I would have bought a few hundred

young specimens. Now I told my interpreter to let me know whether we could obtain some in Tashkent this winter. (He returned to Tashkent a few days ago.) There are a few varieties in existence and they are not all alike for street planting qualities. Those in Merw and Tashkent are mostly low branching varieties fit for parks mostly, while those of Kashgar are grafted high and are of a more globular shape and are suited better to be planted in front of houses of classical outlines and for street lining purposes.

Those winter peaches and ditto-nectarines of Chinese Turkestan are not of very fine qualities, they are rather hard fleshed and none too sweet, but keeping as they do for several months when protected from the cold, of course, they may fill a gap on our fruit tables. I hope perhaps within a couple of years, Mr. Taylor will be able to pass his verdict on them. Perhaps it will be "Mene, mene, Tekel."

Then I see Mr. Dorsett Must be awfully busy in Chico, handling all of our numerous material. He forgets entirely to drop a fellow on the other end of the globe a line so as to keep in contact.

And the Yarrow Garden must be interesting too, from what I hear of you. Some years may pass yet before I will inspect it with an appreciative eye. By that time I won't recognize some of my introductions any more. What might have been a shrub in China might have become a tree in Maryland !.

Fancy specimens. Now I talk by interpreter to let me know whether we could obtain seeds in Tashkent this winter. (He returned to Tashkent a few days ago.) There are a few varieties in existence and they are not all alike for market planting purposes. Those in Merv and Tashkent are mostly low branching varieties fit for parks mostly, while those of Kashgar are graded high and are of a more globular shape and are suited better to be planted in front of houses of classical outlines and for street lining purposes.

Those winter peaches and ditto-nectarines of Chinese Turkestan are not of very fine quality, they are rather hard flavored and none too sweet, but keeping as they do for several months when protected from the cold, of course, they cut a rip on our fruit tables. I hope perhaps within a couple of years, Mr. Taylor will be able to pass his verdict on them. Perhaps it will be "More, more, Tutsi."

Then I see Mr. Dorsett must be awfully busy in Chico, handling all of our numerous material. He forgets entirely to drop a fellow on the other end of the globe a line so as to keep in contact.

And the Farrow Farms must be interesting too, from what I hear of you. Some years ago you told before I will inquest it with an opprobrious eye. By that time I won't recognize some of my introductions any more. What might have been a drug in China might have become a love in Kashgar!

The People's Garden Association must be an interesting sort of an organization and highly instructive and health promoting. Do you keep a show ground where model plantings have been made? You will find your precious time still further occupied with this work, but--it is a good work, Mr. Fairchild; it is both brain and body elevating! Now make your Botanical Gardens in Washington somewhat on the Kew Gardens plan and you will have done enough to become immortal!

Letter of April 11, 1911, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Hussmann's letter of April 10, 1911, about raisins sent from Turkestan. As in succeeding letters, viz., in those dated May 6, 1911 and June 14, 1911, Mr. Hussmann comes back upon this subject of the curing processes these raisins might have been subjected to. I will answer them all at once.

No, these raisins in Chinese Turkestan are not treated with any dip or spray. I also asked especially why it was they were so peculiar green. They said it was due to the fruit drying on the plants and the absence of dews. They said, however, that to make the fruits plump, they sprinkled them with salty water after they were picked. I suppose it is the extraordinary dry climate with no rain at all so to say that gives these raisins from Khotan such a peculiar green color.

The more yellowish raisins from Turfan which I bought in Aksu are known for their salty after taste. Some say they

The People's Garden Association must be an interesting sort of an organization and highly instructive and lovely promoting. Do you keep a note ground where social plantings have been made? You will find your precious time still further occupied with this work, but--it is a good work, Mr. Fairchild; it is both brain and body elevating! Now make your botanical Gardens in Washington somewhat on the Kew Gardens plan and you will have done enough to become immortal!

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No, these relaing in Chinese Turkestan are not treated with any dip or spray. I also asked especially why it was they were so peculiar green. They said it was due to the fruit drying on the plants and the absence of dews. They said, however, that to make the fruits plump, they sprinkled them with salty water after they were picked. I suppose it is the extraordinary dry climate with no rain at all so to say that gives these relaing from Khotan such a peculiar green color.

The more yellowish relaing from Turfan which I bought in Aksu are known for their salty after taste. Some say they

taste like melons. It is no doubt due to the fact that the oase they are raised in is strongly alkaline and intensely hot in summer so the plants take in apparently great quantities of saline matter, which is left in the fruits. All grapes in Central Asia are grown under irrigation, of course, and the natives say that one can control the keeping qualities of grapes for a good deal by regulating the water supply. The more water one gives the larger the berries, but the shorter they keep and some of these raisin grapes if overwatered bust and become unfit for raisin making. I hope this little bit of information will be of use to Mr. Hussmann.

Well, my new helper calls me to go hunting for Medicago falcata seeds and I will conclude herewith. Tomorrow, more.

With best of regards to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

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ones they are raised in is strongly alkaline and intensely
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information will be of use to Mr. Hansman.

Well, my new helper calls me to go hunting for
Mediterr. fulcata seeds and I will conclude herewith. Tomorrow,
more.

With best of regards to you all, I remain, Mr.
Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 20, 1911

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I left off with your letter of April 11, 1911, and today I will begin with your letter of April 13, 1911, with the enclosure of Mr. Taylor's statement, re sweet apricot kernels from Chinese Turkestan, dated April 11, 1911, Yes, I see Mr. Taylor thinks these kernels to be of quite a good quality, although not good enough to be grown for seeds only, but I think that as these kernels alone could be harvested more or less like almonds, the trees wouldn't need the attention that apricots do gorwn for fruit only and that in localities where labor is scarce, or where the ordinary large-fruited apricots do not succeed very well, these seed or kernel apricots might possibly be profitably grown for their seeds only. The Chinese are doing it already and when it pays these shrewd people, it will also pay us the more as there is no perceptible increase in the world's nut supplies, although the nut eating population increases by leaps and bounds.

Letter of April 26, 1911, announcing that you received my letter from Aksu and the picture P.C. from Kuldja. Glad to hear those messages reached you after such long journeys.

Letter of May 11, 1911, with enclosure of Mr. Hussmann's letter of May 6, 1911, re raisins received. This I answered already yesterday. Those grapes there in Sonora were

Omaha, Nebraska,

July 20, 1911

Dear Mr. Hatchfield:

Yesterday I left off with your letter of April 11, 1911, and today I will begin with your letter of April 15, 1911, with the enclosure of Mr. Taylor's statement, re sweet apricot kernels from Chinese Turkestan, dated April 11, 1911. Yes, I see Mr. Taylor thinks these kernels to be of quite a good quality, although not good enough to be grown for seeds only, but I think that as these kernels alone could be harvested more or less like almonds, the trees wouldn't need the attention that apricots do grown for fruit only and that in localities where labor is scarce, or where the ordinary Japan-grafted apricots do not succeed very well, these seed or kernel apricots might possibly be profitably grown for their seeds only. The Chinese are doing it already and when it pays these shrewd people, it will also pay us the more as there is no perceptible increase in the world's nut supplies, although the nut eating population increases by leaps and bounds.

Letter of April 20, 1911, announcing that you received my letter from Aksu and the picture P.C. from Kuldja. Glad to hear those messages reached you after such long journeys.

Letter of May 11, 1911, with enclosure of Mr. Hussemann's letter of May 8, 1911, re raisins received. This I answered already yesterday. Those grapes there in Sonora were

probably introduced there by the Spanish R. C. missionaries and those seedless ones called Kishmish were gotten most probably by the Spanish people from the Turks who got them out of Central Asia or out of Asia Minor. Kishmish is a pure Turkish name, meaning something like fine, excellent, as I was told. I wasn't able, however, to verify this statement, but that these grapes are of Asiatic origin seems almost certain, for in Turkestan alone they have 4 distinct varieties of Kishmish.

Letter of May 16, 1911, with the statement of Mr. D. MacGregor that whiteness of bark of that particular species of persimmon is believe to be due to climatic conditions and age, etc. Rats! Why should Pinus Lungsena lose its white bark and why should this persimmon acquire it there in Central China? Those statements do not go exactly hand in hand. Not only that, but this white barked persimmon does not even occur in North China; it wants more moisture and can't stand the dry cold of the North. By and by you will find out that these 2 species are distinct; when back in China I will try to collect herbarium material of this white barked fellow; of D. Lotus I sent in quite a good number of dried specimens, but at those times I was in Central China, I was either too early to collect material or didn't come in the localities where I had noticed them at first. In case the seeds Mrs. McGregor sent you germinate well, you will find the leaves of this white barked species to be more lanceolate, more pointed

probably introduced there by the Spanish R. C. missionaries and these sealions were called Kiburish were getting partly by the Spanish people from the Turks who got them out of Central Asia or out of Asia Minor. Kiburish is a pure Turkish name, meaning something like fine, excellent, as I was told. I don't know, however, to verify this statement, but the grapes are of Asiatic origin seems almost certain, for in Turkestan alone they have a distinct variation of kiburish.

Letter of Apr. 30, 1933, with the statement of D. MacGregor that whiteness of bark of that particular species of persimmon is believed to be due to climatic conditions and age, etc. Note: Why would Chinese Persimmons lose the white bark and why should this persimmon acquire it there in Central China? These statements do not go exactly hand in hand. Not only that, but this white barked persimmon does not even occur in North China; it wants more moisture and don't stand the dry cold of the North. By and by you will find out that these 2 species are distinct; when I am in China I will try to collect herbarium material of this white barked fellow; of D. Lotus I went in quite a good number of dried specimens, but at those times I was in Central China, I was either too early to collect material or didn't come in the localities where I had visited then at Xing'an. In case the seeds Mr. McGregor sent you germinate well, you will find the leaves of this white barked species to be more lanceolate, more pointed

than those of D. Lotus and the structure in general too, more leathery. Yes, it is true that Pinus Bungeana in the native city of Shanghai and also in Hangchow and Soochow where I noticed them too, loses its whiteness of bark. But why? It simply is too moist there and in Shanghai all that soot that is being poured out continuously by steamers and factories doesn't tend to make trees white barked anyway. But we find the same thing with desert plants. As you know, most desert plants are of a whitish tinge, well, the moment one brings these creatures in moister localities and gives them less direct sun, they lose all their whiteness and become often entirely green. This whiteness of bark or of skin in plants is simply a means of protection, devised by Nature to prevent the accumulation of too much heat, just like in other plants she found out that a coat of cork was very effective for the same purpose.

I also see Mr. Taylor's remark re the dried peaches from Karghalik, I sent in; yes, I knew they were not O.K. but I mainly sent them as a curious product of the country.

Letter of May 24, 1911 with list enclosed of state of condition Nos. 951-980 arrived in Washington, D. C. I am downright sorry to see so many perished cuttings and especially that of some numbers every single one had died. That is too bad, after having doneso much hard and trying work to collect them, ship them, and describe them! Of course, still more could have perished and I see that of the more important things

at least a few were alive. Yes, as you say, it is a good long time for plants to be enroute. Collected as the material was in early March and not arriving in Washington until May 11th means 2 months and in spring time that means that everything was commencing to grow before it arrived at its destination. If the mails in Russia were like they are in Western Europe I think nearly all of the material would have arrived in good condition. I see on the P. C. you sent me dated April 27, 1911, that material I sent off from Kashgar on February 6, 1911, arrived in Washington on April 24, 1911. Well, that is something scandalous ! That is over two months and a half while letters go in a period of between 3 and 5 weeks! I suppose they threw those parcels somewhere in a corner and forgot all about them! Or--they were inspected to see if anything forbidden was among the stuff!

I suppose the seeds of those wild apples and wild apricots have reached you since; I also sent them off from Kuldja as I wrote you from that place. To make an arrangement with somebody there in Chinese Turkestan to collect and ship a large quantity of these wild fruits won't be an easy job. The Roman Catholic missionaries are the only people who could do it, but--one of the two I know is an old man and the other, although younger, cannot be relied upon; he had mail for me directed back to senders while I had left special instructions to forward it to Chugutchak, Omsk or St. Petersburg, according

at least a few very alive. You, or you may, it is a good long time for plants to be around. Collected on the material was in early March and not arriving in Washington until May 11th means 2 months and in spring time they found that everything was commencing to grow before it arrived at its destination. If the seeds of cacti were like the ship was in Nation Europe I think nearly all of the material would have arrived in good condition. I see on the 1, 6, you sent me dated April 27, 1911, that material I took off from Ranger on February 6, 1911, arrived in Washington on April 27, 1911. Well, that is something remarkable. That is over two months and a half while Lathom gets a period of between 3 and 5 months. I suppose they threw those parcels somewhere in a corner and forgot all about them! They were dumped to see if anything forbidden was among the stuff!

I suppose the seeds of those will apples and all sorts of things you asked for. Well, I am sorry I did not get those Tahiti or Samoa gum from that place. To make it cross-with somebody there in Uniboe Tarbosten to collect and ship a large quantity of fruit will prove a job. The Roman Catholic missionaries are the only people who could do it, but one of the two I know is an old man and the other although younger, seems to be rather sport. Old will for an interest here in another which I had lately spoken to forward it to Washington, Sam or H. Nicholson, [illegible]

to dates. I will write the older missionary about this matter and see what he answers. The shipping in or out of Chinese Turkestan is made so difficult for non-Russians; everything has to be opened and inspected at the frontier which is three days' away from Kuldja. Things from or to places out of Russia are subjected to sometimes great duties, done of course to promote Russian trade and to stifle commercial intercourse with other countries. They would not even allow me to send samples of seeds straight away to Washington and I therefore shipped everything through our Consul in St. Petersburg.

You ask my opinion about the wild alfalfas, Medicago platycarpa and M. falcata. Well, I gave you as here and there in my letters and in the inventory notes as much information as I was able to obtain and otherwise I can only say in big letters the word, "POSSIBILITIES!" When I noticed the true wild alfalfa in the mountains near Bachar-Ken and near Kizil-Kurgan (No. 1460a) I surely would not have believe these plants to have been the ancestors of our luxurious, tall alfalfa giving up to 7 crops a year, but they are just the same and whom of us mortals will be able to say what possibilities there are laying latent in some of these Central Asian alfalfas, and those from other parts of our globe and in the hybrids and selections that we may obtain from them all!

And to take photos of these wild alfalfas in that time of year, when we had to dig out the roots from underneath the snow? No, one could barely discover the few sticks that

remained from last year's growth with one's eyes, not to say taking a picture of them. I took some photos of a few of them last week here in the vicinity of Omsk and coming down in the headquarters of M. falcata, as is said to be around Semipalatinsk, I will try to get a goodly number of photographs. But you may know that a photo taken from a herbarium specimen, being flat and dry, almost invariably gives a better picture for illustrating purposes, than one taken from a plant in the field. My old chief, Prof. Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam, had often occasion to remark upon this to me.

Letter of May 26, 1911, A., re the safe arrival of a Tamopan persimmon tree in Mr. Everard Gates' hands and his regards to me. Many thanks ! I trust Mr. Gates will send us anything of value when he comes across it.

Letter of May 23, 1911, B., in which you state that I should plant to publish extracts of my letters about this exploration trip. Well, I put my observations into your hands, Mr. Fairchild, and I leave it over to you to give as little or as wide a publicity to them as you see fit. I cannot attend to such things myself, being not in touch with the world at large, but as I am being paid out of the people's money, they have, of course, the right to demand a certain amount of information from me; but as I said, this is entirely in your hands.

About these hardy wild apples and apricots and the desert poplars, yes, they are important and my notes on them

remained from Lord Curzon's crowds with one's eyes, not to say taking a photo of them. I took some photos of a few of them last week-end in the vicinity of Qasr ash-Shuja, down in the headquarters of Z. Pasha, or is said to be Armenid Shajeh-Nizam, I will try to get a goodly number of photographs. But you may have that a photo taken from a distance appeared being flat and dry, almost invariably gives a better picture for illustrating purposes, than one taken from a place in the field. My old chief, Prof. Hugo de Vries in Amsterdam, had often occasion to remark upon this to me.

Letter of Nov 20, 1911, A., re the news arrival of a Dangan parliament here in Sr. Several Cabs' thanks and his regards to me. Many thanks ! I trust Sr. Cabs will send us anything of value that he comes across it.

Letter of Nov 10, 1911, Ba, in which you state that I should plant to publish extracts of my letters about this exploration trip. Well, I put my observations into your hands, Dr. Fairchild, and I leave it over to you to give as little or as wide a publicity to them as you see fit. I cannot attend to such things myself, being not in touch with the world at large, but as I am being paid out of the people's money, they have, of course, the right to demand a certain amount of information from me; but as I said, this is entirely in your hands.

About these hardy wild apples and apricots and the insect pulsers, yes, they are imported and my duties on them

make you probably realize so. If the photos turn out well, I took of them and about which photos I just wired this very morning, to St. Petersburg, then we will have some illustrative material. But, let me also assure you, Mr. Fairchild, that the picture of some scrubby, wild apple or apricot between some other vegetation has nothing particularly beautiful or attractive about it. In the various arboreta of this world, one finds much better illustrative material.

And now about Ames! Exactly as I thought. Too far away, too short a season. We spoke about this very matter in 1908 and I told you then that it would be much better to have a northern propagating garden somewhere in New England, about a day's distance from Washington than to have this Ames 3-4 days away from us. You were glad to have my opinion then, but Mr. Dorsett not having stepped in then, nothing further was done. Ames surely will remain one of our cooperators, but as for propagation and distribution, it is not enough under our control and too far from either Chico or Washington.

I see you are hungry for photographs of mine. Well, I am awfully sorry for all the delays my pictures have been subjected too, but--please take into consideration I am absolutely in the hands of the mail as regards photos and shipments of live material, and Russian mails are working at times so most peculiar that one often wonders that no more things go astray yet than are going. I suppose, however,

who you probably realize so. If the photos that are well, I took of them and about which, perhaps I just qualified this very morning, to Mr. Fairchild, then we will have some illustrative material. Now, let me also assure you, Mr. Fairchild, that the picture of some scrubby, wild apple or apricot between some plum vegetation has nothing particularly beautiful or attractive about it. In the various arboreta of this world, one finds much better illustrative material.

But we digress! Briefly as I thought. For the very, too short a season. We spoke about this very matter in Ion and I told you then that it would be much better to have a northern cross-pollinating garden somewhere in New England, about a day's distance from Washington than to have this Ames 3-4 days away from us. Ion were glad to have my opinion then, but Mr. Doweett not having stepped in then, nothing further was done. Ames surely will remain one of our cooperators, but as for propagation and distribution, it is not enough major our original aim was for free either Tulip or Daffodil.

I am you my hungry for photographs of them.

Well, I am awfully sorry for all the delays my pictures have been subjected too, but--please take into consideration I am absolutely in the hands of the mail as regards photos and pictures of live material, and Canadian mails are working at times so most peculiar that we often wonder that so many things go astray and then are found. I suppose, however,

you received my three registered letters of July 14 containing altogether 58 photos and 58 films. I sent off another bunch of films to St. Petersburg on July 6 after having experimented here with a so-called good photographer with disastrous results and I wrote them to wire me receipt of the package so as to let me figure out how long I would have to wait for them. Well, last night I received a telegraphic reply that they were received July 14; that telegram, however, was received here on the 15th. I made a complaint about it to the authorities, and the man in charge made his excuses saying he had overlooked my name! That is the Russian Telegraph service!!

Have you ever received that parcel of photos and plates I sent off from Tiflis and which matter you put in the hands of the Department of State?

And the Yarrow Garden going to be increased by more than 100 acres! Good Lord, you have big intentions! I do hope Mr. Leigh Hunt's health will be improved so that he may take a delight in strolling through that garden.

Letter of May 26, 1911, C., stating you received expense accounts for the quarter January, February and March, 1911. Also, that the receipt of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Kashgar for 9 cases with seeds and herbarium material had been stored for safekeeping, OK. In connection with this, I found here in Omsk a letter from Mr. Heingartner, our Consul in Batoum that the cases had not arrived yet in his city. Well,

you requested my thoughts concerning Saturday, July 12 concerning dispatches 22 photos and 22 films. I made arrangements for the transmission of films to Mr. Schwarzkopf on July 6 after having experimented here with a specially prepared photographic film. Unfortunately I wrote them to advise me receipt of the package so as to let me know you had long I would have to wait for them. Well, last night I received a telegraphic reply that they were received July 14, that telegram, however, was received here on the 15th. I made a complaint about it to the authorities, and the man in charge made his excuses saying he had overlooked my message! That is the Russian Telegraph service!!

Have you ever received that packet of photographic plates I sent off from Tiflis and which another you put in the hands of the Department of State?

And the Larson Garden going to be interested by more than the usual "good luck" you have left behind? I do hope Mr. Lang Smith's health will be improved so that he may take a delight in strolling around that garden.

Letter of Mar. 7, 1917, d., stating you received separate accounts for the market-money, February and March, 1917. Also, that the receipt of the Mass-available Bank at Saratov for 9 ocean with goods and berdering material had been stored for safekeeping, OK. In connection with this, I found here in Omsk a letter from Mr. Salgaryan, addressed in Batum that the ones had not arrived yet in Batumi. Well,

I wrote back to him immediately asking to make inquiries and I was about to wire to Kashgar and to Andijan for information when I received a wire from Mr. Heingartner on July 9th that he wanted 200 roubles sent to him. Then I supposed that the cases had arrived and that he was perhaps short of cash, being right at the beginning of the new fiscal year and funds might not have reached him yet. Well, on July 10 I sent him the money and a telegram with it and today I received the following telegram from him, "NINE CASES JUST ARRIVED. LEAVE FOR NEW YORK NEXT WEEK. HEINGARTNER." So I am in hopes now the things that are contained in these cases will soon be in your hands. But doesn't it take time?

About probable expenses you mention in that letter. Yes, that is now all settled already, thank Heavens, and I wonder if my wire sent from Busk on June 27th really came early into your hands.

I am also taking note of the enclosed copies of Dr. Howard's letter and the one of Mrs. Patterson re entomological and botanical material received.

Letter of May 20, 1911, D., about obtaining more material of wild apples and apricots, etc. Yes, I wrote you already about this, that I will try to find out from the Roman Catholic missionaries in and near Kuldja whether there is a possibility for that. Yes, the pile of mail I found in Chugutchak truly was imposing and my head buzzed and eyes ached

I wrote back to his beautifully veiled to make herself and I was about to give in Hodges and to English for information when I received a wire from Mr. Hainsworth on July 6th that he wanted 100 pounds sent to him. Then I supposed that the money had arrived and that he was perhaps short of cash, being right at the beginning of the new fiscal year and funds might not have reached his yet. Well, on July 10 I sent him the money and a telegram with it and today I received the following telegram from him, "Have taken your money. Leave Mr. Kim your full name. HAINSWORTH." Is I am to hope for the things that are mentioned in these letters will soon be in your hands. But doesn't it look fishy?

Just probably anyway you mention in that letter. Yes, that is one all satisfied already, thank Heavens, and I wonder if my wire sent from Bath on July 8th really came safely into your hands.

I am also taking care of the medical expense of Mr. Howard's father and the one of Mrs. Patterson to economical and internal material received.

Letter of Dr. Mr. Hill, D., about estimating more material if still applies but questions, etc. Yes, I wrote you already about that, that I will try to find out from the Bureau Catholic Missionaries if not only Hill whether there is a possibility for this. Yes, the pile of mail I found in Campbell's hut by the lagoon and my land tenant and even added

before I was through with it all.

Letter of May 31, 1911, stating that some more numbers were dead. Gal information for a follow out in the field!

Letter of June 8, 1911, with enclosure of a list of S.P.I. numbers. I am glad to be able to add these numbers on the set of inventory cards I am keeping myself.

Then there were also several newspaper clippings in these last letters. Many thanks to those who enclosed them. Popular scientific items are especially welcome; politics not, they tire one too much of man at large!

Well, and as my eyes tire me, I must stop for today; the travel in the desert regions has made them somewhat more sensitive than they used to be and as I need them so much in this work, I have to be careful.

With best of Greetings and wishes to you all, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

[illegible] I was [illegible] it all.

Letter of Mr. [illegible], [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] deal. [illegible] for a letter [illegible] in the field.

Letter of June 2, [illegible], with [illegible] of a list of [illegible] [illegible], I am glad to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible].

Then there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Omsk, Siberia,

July 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am coming to answer the remainder of your letters, but 3 letters have come in again today and yesterday so the bunch has been added to.

Letter of June 14, 1911, with enclosures of copies of letters to Messrs. Paletsky in Chartchui and Roosa in New York. Yes, a curious case! Real Russian, though! I had a letter written to Mr. Paletsky in Russian on July 11 and suppose he received it already. Mr. Paletsky is like most Russian people; they do not answer their correspondence apparently. Very pleasant they are when one visits them but they seem to hate writing. To some of these men I came in contact with on my past journeys, I had sent ordinary and registered letters, sometimes even a few photos or samples, but one does not receive replies.

Mr. Heingartner wrote me from Batoum under date of May 12, 1911 that he had sent on the 8th of May 1 pood of alfalfas seed that had been received from Chartchui by direct steamer to Baltimore; also 3 packages from the same place, but that he didn't know contents as there was no letter or anything with it. Well, I suppose it is melon or desert plant seeds that is in these 3 packages. I had given Mr. Paletsky 10 roubles in June, 1910, requesting him to buy us a pood of that famous alfalfa seed of the Oase of Khiva of which I wrote

Oak, Alberta,

July 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Pickwickian:

Now I am coming to answer the recipient of your letters, but 3 letters have come in again today and yesterday so the book has been added to.

Letter of June 16, 1911, with enclosures of copies of letters to Moscow. Paloheimo in Cheyenne and Moose in New York. Yes, a curious case! Real Russian, though! I had a letter written to Mr. Paloheimo in Brooklyn on July 11 and suppose he received it already. Mr. Paloheimo is like most Russian people; they do not answer their correspondence apparently. Very pleasant they are when one visits them but they seem to hate writing. To some of those men I came in contact with on my past journeys, I had sent ordinary and registered letters, sometimes even a few photos or samples, but one does not receive replies.

Mr. Holmgrenson wrote me from Hudson under date of May 12, 1911 that he had sent on the 8th of May 1 pood of alfalfa seed that had been received from Cheyenne by direct freight to Baltimore; also 3 packages from the same place, but that he didn't have samples as there was no letter accompanying with it. Well, I suppose it is a slow or direct route that is in Some 3 months. I had given Mr. Paloheimo 10 roubles in June, 1911, requesting him to buy me a pood of that Turco alfalfa seed of the Sun of Kiev of which I wrote

you over a year ago and in January 1911 I wrote him that owing to a change in my plans of travel I wouldn't be able to visit him this winter and to be so kind and send anything he had for us to Mr. Heingartner in Batoum and to send me bills of expenses, etc. I had this letter written in Russian and in a pleasing way so I cannot see the reason why he never replies. If this box you speak about had only Opuntia cuttings in it and these cuttings were somewhat arily packed, then no doubt they will be alive yet; Cactae can stand an awful lot of neglect before they are stone dead.

Letter of June 19, 1911, with enclosures of copies of letters from Messrs. Taylor, Husmann and Murrill. The letter from Mr. Husmann I answered already, re saltish after-taste of the Turfan raisins. The letter of Dr. Murril re determination of fungi needs no comment. Mr. William A. Taylor's letter of June 16th, 1911, is of importance as it shows that these wild apples I sent in may prove something different from what we have already.

Letter of June [illegible], 1911, No. 1, with 3 enclosures, being copies of letters from N. E. Hansen sent to the Secretary. Well, here we have a few problems before us! Yes, you are quite right in the thought that if I would be asked to sit still for a month or even a week in such a Kirghiz or Kalmuk settlement, I would find conditions to be almost unbearable. One would go crazy almost, but then--I would make an arrangement with them by which I would get a tent or a

you over a year ago and in January 1911 I wrote him that owing to a change in my plans of travel I wouldn't be able to visit him this winter and to be so kind and send anything he had for me to Mr. Hologrewtner in Batum and to send me bills of expense, etc. I had this letter written in Russian and in a planning way so I cannot see the reason why he never replied. If this box was opened abroad but only Russian articles in it and these articles were somewhere evily packed, then no doubt they will be willing pay duties on plus or perhaps let or neglect before they are done dust.

Letter of June 19, 1911, with enclosure of bills of lading from Moscow, Odessa, Batum and Tuapse. The Letter from Mr. Hagemann I answered already, re multiple situation of the Moscow claims. The letter of Mr. Smith re disembarkation of freight needs no comment. Mr. William A. Hoplock letter of June 16, 1911, is of importance as it shows that close with explain I met in my first something different from what we have already.

Letter of June 19, 1911, No. 1, with 3 enclosures, being copies of letters from M. H. Hagemann back to the Secretary. Well, here we have a few problems before us! Yes, you are quite right in the thought that if I would be asked to sit still for a week or even a week in such a dispute with Lahey nothing, I would then would have to be absolutely insane. One would go crazy almost, but then--I would make an arrangement with them by which I would get a look on a

house for myself. To live with these primitive, unclean people in one tent for more than a night, I certainly would not do. Yes, this pushing on and that feeling to conquer new worlds all the time is the great spring that drives us on. And when one settles down then for some time as I am doing now here in Omsk then one feels really that one has played out himself just a little bit.

Those 100 roubles worth of watches isn't so awfully big an amount! 8 silver watches of 10 roubles each and a few of cheaper values soon makes 10 roubles. One cannot give away those dollar watches very well in these parts of the world, because one mostly has to make a present to somebody in authority, the ordinary people prefer a present in cash. I still have the ruined things with me and hardly know what to do with them. Perhaps I get rid of them in China. There anything is of value!

And now as to the Medicago situation. On Saturday, July 15, 1911, 10 A.M. I recieved a letter from Mr. Jacob E. Conner, our Consul in St. Petersburg, with the following telegram enclosed, "COLLECTED TO FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS RED CLOVER FALCATA ROTHERICA AND HYBRID SEED. MAIL LETTERS JUNE TWENTY-SECOND. WILSON." Mr. Conner also wrote me he had wired this telegram to me. I never received it, however! We had them search through the lists at the telegraph office here in Omsk, but--it was not received here. I wrote back immediately to Mr. Conner asking to inquire please into this business. Well, this means, of course, a big lot of work, the collecting of

bugs for myself. To live with these pickaninnies, wouldn't pay. In one week for more than a night, I mentally small not. They, like people on and that fighting to account can worthless. All the time is the great spring that drives me on. But when was battles down this for been like so I am going now then in back than one Radio really that are the played and itself just a little bit.

There 120 rubber worth of [illegible] up really big as month. 8 silver [illegible] of 10 rubber each and a few of chapter values more than 15 rubber. The second day very bad little rubber very well in these parts of the world. Natives are mostly too lazy to make a present to somebody in authority, the ordinary people prefer a present in wine. I will have the [illegible] trader with me and hardly know that to with them. Perhaps I get rid of them in Chinese. There anything is of value.

But now as to the Belgian relations. On Saturday, July 15, 1911, 10 A.M. I received a letter from Mr. Jacob K. Cooper, and Consul in St. Fernando, with the following telegram enclosed, "COLLECTED to KIN BRUSSEL FOREIGN AFFAIRS FRANCO BRITISH. Mr. Cooper also sends me the [illegible] telegram to me. I never received it, however! Mr. but then guard through the line at the telegraph office here in Cook, but—it was not received here. I wrote back immediately Mr. Cooper asking to transmit plainer like this between. Well, this matter, of course, a big lot of work, the collecting of

such amounts of seeds of wild plants. I am not sure I can get so much as 500 pounds of each. We will try, however, and I have been busy these last days asking among the farmers if they were willing to contract upon M. falcata which is known here as "Stepnoi Klever" and as "deskii sjelty Klever" meaning steppe- lucerne, clover, alfalfa and wild, yellow clover, lucerne, or alfalfa. The ordinary farmers use the word Klever to denote anything that is trifoliate and fit for fodder. Up to this moment we have not been successful in finding anyone who was willing to bite. They may be found yet, however! I got a German-Russian helper who has been a farmer himself and knows some too about these fodder plants and he is trying to round people up on this problem. I also had a conference with some a agronomists here and I found out that they had bought one pood of seeds of M. falcata in Semipalatinsk where this yellow alfalfa is growing much more vigorous than here around Omsk, as I was assured. They had sown it at the Experimental Station here this year, but as they are experiencing here a fearful drought the crop isn't much of a success.

About collecting those wild apples here in the Northern Alatau, near Lepsinsk, in connection with this alfalfa collecting around Semipalatinsk. Yes, I will see if I can unite the two. It is quite a trip again, however, to Lepsinsk; distances are very great here and travel slow. My plans haven't been made up yet entirely as regards the best routes to take, to collect all these seeds. Wild apricots, however, do not occur in the Alatau for so far as I know, although one might

such amounts of seeds of wild plants. I am not sure I can get as much as 500 pounds of each. We will try, however, and I have been busy these last days writing among the farmers if they were willing to contract upon M. falcata which is known here as "Stepped Clover" and as "Heckit yellow Clover" meaning steppe- lucerne, clover, alfalfa and wild, yellow clover, lucerne, or alfalfa. The ordinary farmers use the word Clover to denote anything that is trifoliate and fit for fodder. Up to this moment we have not been successful in finding anyone who was willing to bite. They may be found yet, however! I got a German-Russian helper who has been a farmer himself and knows some too about these fodder plants and he is trying to round people up on this problem. I also had a conference with some agronomists here and I found out that they had bought one pood of seeds of M. falcata in Semipalatinsk where this yellow alfalfa is growing much more vigorous than here around Omsk, as I was assured. They had sown it at the Experimental Station here this year, but as they was experimenting here a fearful drought the crop isn't much of a success.

Most collecting there with applies here in the Southern Altaian, near Lepshinsk, in connection with this alfalfa collecting around Semipalatinsk. Yes, I will see if I can write the two. It is quite a trip again, however, to Lepshinsk, distances are very great here and travel slow. My plans haven't been made up yet entirely as regards the best routes to take, to collect all these seeds. This particular, however, is not some in the Altaian try so far as I know, although one might

still come across them.

About having collected seeds of M. falcata on my trip from Kuldja to Chugutchak. Well, yes, a few seeds only; the snows and winds had knocked down everything and I only found a few pods. I will send them a few days from now, together with some more material. First I want to be through with all this correspondence, especially since I am now in the right mood to wade through it all. I am having quite a correspondence besides with you, Mr. Fairchild; these shipping agencies, Consuls, banks, photographers, scientific correspondents, relatives and friends constantly require to be looked after, and then trying to get a scientifically trained interpreter that also is keeping me in correspondence with some parties.

And now a few remarks about Mr. Hansen's letters. I am glad to see so many people are applying for these hardy alfalfas, I suppose however, with many it is a mere curiosity to try something new and not the factthat M. falcata will drive out M. sativa. Mr. Hansen states that the common alfalfa comes from the tropical and semi-tropical regions in Southern Asia; well, here is something entirely new to us! Why does a scientific man make such an untruthful statement?

About this M. glutinosa which is said to occur around Mt. Ararat; well, when it occurs on a high, dry table land some roots could have been grubbed out even in winter or a few seeds found anyway. It is not a pleasant work in winter, true, but-- it can be done. I have been trying to have Mr. Rollow of the

Botanical Garden in Tiflis send out a man to collect some seeds and send you these seeds. I wonder if he has done so already. What do you think of my offering Mr. Rollow 50 or a 100 roubles to defray expenses to come out of my appropriation of this year? Please write me about it.

About natural hybrids of M. falcata x M. sativa occurring somewhere along the edges of Northern and also in Central Mongolia. No, I never heard of that. I wonder where Mr. Hansen obtained this statement? When there are hybrids there then there must be also both parents and then we would have a hardy M. sativa straight away, but how would that be possible for a real M. sativa, a native of tropical southern Asia (taking Hansen's own words) to occur in Northern and Central Mongolia?

I sent you seeds of a hardy M. sativa under No. 1617a obtained in Chugutchak and, of course, these cultivated alfalfas might have become hybridized with M. falcata, which however, I did not notice around Chugutchak. I also asked Mr. Dolbescheff, the Russian Consul there and who lived for several years in Kobdo and Uliasutai, whether alfalfa was grown there and he said no. But, of course, I would not depend upon this statement, for it might be grown in such relatively small quantities that the average man wouldn't have noticed it. I am wondering now whether these alfalfa roots I sent in under No. 985 arrived alive and what sort of a plant it will turn out to be.

Botanical Garden in Tifflis and put a man to watch some seeds and send you them soon. I wrote it to Dr. Bunge on account, that do you think of my offering Dr. Bolshe 50 or a 100 roubles to induce someone to come out of my correspondence of this plant Tifflis writes me about it.

About several species of R. Ribesia R. nutans

occurring nowadays along the edges of Northern and also in Central Mongolia. No, I never heard of that. I wonder where Dr. Bunge obtained this statement? Some years ago Spirlis Bunge then Bunge said to also both persons and then we would have a hardy R. nutans already, but he would that be possible for a real R. nutans, a native of Central Asiatic Asia (Bunge Bunge's own words) to occur in Northern and Central Mongolia?

I sent you seeds of a hardy R. nutans under No. 1817a obtained in Gorchakov and, of course, these Siberian Tifflis might have become hybridized with R. Ribesia, which however, I did not notice around Gorchakov. I also asked Dr. Schneider, the Russian Consul there and who lived for several years in Kobdo and Uliassutai, whether Tifflis was grown there and he said no. But, of course, I could not depend upon this statement, for it might be grown in such relatively small quantities that the average man wouldn't have noticed it. I am anxiously for further news Tifflis roots I sent in under No. 325 survived alive and what sort of a plant it will turn out to be.

About the hardy pears Hansen speaks about. You have been getting new seeds and scions from Mr. Parker in Mukden and I suppose a few things are alive yet anyway of all that material I sent in. Should more be required, of course, then I will give more attention to Manchuria and Eastern Siberia instead of to the valley of the Yellow River.

And it is the same with peaches. I correct your well-considered opinion about these matters!

On the black and red currants as seen in the Altai, I wrote you already and even sent some cuttings of a red one, under No. 987. My opinion, is however, they love cool and moist regions more than they do intensely cold and dry places. For Western Europe they will be excellent.

The red clover, Mr. Hansen mentions in his letter of June 8, 1911, I also saw, but—very few plants. The stooling out of them was also by far not as great as that of the ordinary red clover and they were rather hairy. However, there may be much variation among them and I didn't pass through localities where they grew in any abundance.

The vetches and a large specie of Lathyrus struck me as being much more valuable for dry and cold regions than this clover did.

I am very grateful indeed that you gave me an opportunity to see these letters of Mr. Hansen; they have given me

About the hardy pecan Hansen speaks about. You have been getting new seeds and pecans from Mr. Fenner in Missouri and I suppose a few things are alive yet anyway of all that material I sent in. Should more be required, of course, then I will give more attention to Missouri is and Kansas Illinois instead of to the valley of the Yellow River.

And it is the same with peaches. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

quite some information, also seeing in them many things that were not written down.

Letter of June 22, 1911, No. 2, in which the alfalfa situation is somewhat more emphasized. Yes, in case I really do get great quantities, I will let you know by wire. However, the telegraph should be sparingly used as we fellows have been instructed and the way it works in Russia often does not exceed the speed of a letter.

It pleases me much to see that some of the alfalfas I sent in from the Caucasus have pulled through and that Mr. Oliver has been able to use them in hybridization work. One hears so rarely what has become of the things one collected that an occasional glimpse like this gives added zest to this work.

I will try to find out more about this Medicago coerulea. A pity there are so few people in Russia who know anything of the flora of their own land.

I see what you say in regard to the trip to Peking via Urga and Kalgan. Well, of course, it is more or less a desert region, but--then one never knows what one may find. Around Kiachta there are said to grow some very good apples, also cereals. Near Kiachta there is a mountain called Khan Ula, having a sacred forest on its slopes. Around Urga land is being rapidly colonized by Chinese settlers to it must be fit for cultivation. The dreariest piece of road is between Urga and Kalgan, there it seems to be pretty near all desert with

quite some information, also seeing in them many things that were not written down.

Letter of July 11, 1921, Ex. I, in which the affairs in Jerusalem in general were explained. Now, in order I really to get your question, I will let you know my view. However, the subject could be specially said in so fullness have been instructed and the way it ought to treat. Within that all around the speed of a letter.

It should be said to you that the affairs I just in from the Holiness Shoghi Effendi and the Guardian has been able to the task of specialization work. One hopes to really what his house of the which are activated that on essential things like this give added work in this work.

I will try to find out more about this Spiritual Assembly. A city there are so far you're in Baghdad and have lighting of the fears of their own land.

I see what you say in regard to the trip to Persia via Pyre and Kilan. Well, of course, it is more or less a secret region, but--you can never know what may happen. Mount Elwend there are said to pass some very good opinion, this should. Near Kermanshah there is a mountain called Kuh Ula, having a round tower on its slopes. Bonnie Kuh Jami is being equally selected by Tehran pilgrims to it seem to be fit for entertain. The important place of road is between Urga and Kalyan, then it seems to be pretty sure all manner with

here and there a Mongol encampment near water courses. From Kalgan to Peking used to be 4-5 days by carts, but the Chinese built a railroad and it is only several hours now. Between Kalgan and Suen-hwa-fu some of the finest grapes of North China are grown and closer to Peking we get all these fine persimmon orchards, but I have been in these last regions and don't expect to find anything new. I proposed that trip for a great deal, because with my numerous baggage travel by railroad is almost more expensive yet than by horses or carts and--in the train one has no opportunity at all, so to say, to obtain anything and then the custom house formalities in passing these different spheres of influences are far from pleasant. I surmise, however, some work may have to be done in Manchuria this winter as the collecting of wild rice of which Mr. Scofield writes and perhaps scions again to be obtained of Pyrus ussuriensis. I am awaiting fuller instructions on that matter. But then it will be necessary to go by train and make stop-off's here and there. Sould the work of collecting various leguminous seeds and of other things here in West and Central Siberia take longer than I expected and should Manchuria come into the program too, then I will not be able to proceed very far into China, but may have to restrict myself to the Shantung province only and postpone the work in the Yellow River Valley for another year. Everything is not quite clear to me just now as to what would be best to do and then this exploration work is such a confounded gamble anyway with the interpreters,

here and there a Bengal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Indian to [illegible] used to be 4-5 days by [illegible], but the distance built a railroad and it is only several hours now. Between Indian and Sun-Ka-Ch, some of the finest groves of lovely Cedar are grown and closer to Peking we get all those fine [illegible] products, but I have been in those last regions and don't expect to find anything now. I proposed that help for a great deal, because with my numerous baggage travel by railroad is almost more [illegible] than by [illegible] or [illegible] and—in the train one has no opportunity at all, so to say, to obtain anything and then the customs house formalities in Peking were different subjects of inflicness are far from pleasant. I wonder, however, some work may have to be done in Shensuris this winter as the collecting of wild rice of which Mr. Scofield writes has perhaps become again to be obtained of Peiho [illegible]. I am awaiting fuller instructions on that matter. But then it will be necessary to go by train and make stop-offs here and there. Until the work of collecting various Lamaistic [illegible] [illegible] things here in West and Central China take longer than I intended and should Manchuria [illegible] into the program too, then I will not be able to proceed very far into China, but may have to restrict myself to the Shensuris province only and perhaps the work in the Yellow River Valley for another year. Everything is not quite clear to me just now as to what would be best to do and then this exploration work is such a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the interpreters.

assistants and the mails, that one really feels unable to make a clean forecast.

Letter of June 22, 1911, No. 5, in which you are informing me that Doctor Galloway has returned again and is much better. Well, that is good news to hear! I wish I could be in Washington and have a talk with the Doctor and listen to some of his experiences in Japan, Iowa and wherever he has been.

Mr. Swingle in the Sahara; Mr. Oliver in Europe; Mr. Piper in the Philippines, Mr. Bisset in Florida; Good Heavens, I am not the only one moving around. I suppose it is you, who with a longing eye, often looks toward the four corners of the earth and envies the roamers their experiences! Yes, so it goes, Mr. Fairchild, but still, you have seen more of this old globe than most of us combined and there is a good deal of consolation in that!

Yes, Mr. Taylor holds out wonderfully well! He is one of those quiet, easy-going men and these sort of natures have as a rule more reserve vitality than those that exhibit great force at one time and do not know what to do the next. I do not envy him all that executive work a bit, but his ways of keeping so well under it are most instructive to some of us.

And Mr. Meeks in California going to put 40 acres of good land to your Udo! Well, my congratulations to you for this news. All things come to him who waits, as the saying

satisfaction and delicacy, that one really feels unable to [illegible] [illegible] forewent.

Letter of June 6, 1911, Sir, in which you [illegible] [illegible] so that Doctor Gillingy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Well, that is good news to hear. I also I could be in Washington but have a talk with the Doctor on Friday to [illegible] of his experiences in Japan, Java and wherever he has been.

Mr. Bingle in the Rotary, Mr. Oliver in Hoopp; Mr. Piper in the Philippines, Mr. Hazen in Florida; Good Harvia, I is not the only one nowhere around. I suppose if I [illegible] you, who with a Jocular eye, after Jack toward the [illegible] [illegible] of the Alert, but serve the reserve their appreciation [illegible] so it goes, Mr. Faithful, but still, you have seen more of this old globe than most of us combined and there is a good [illegible] of satisfaction in work.

Yes, Mr. Taylor takes out wonderfully well. He is one of those quick, easy-going men and there roots of natures [illegible] a rule are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great force at one time and do not know what to do the next. I do not envy him all that energetic work a bit, but his ways of keeping so well under it are most heartening to some of us.

Are Mr. Meeks in California going to put 60 acres of good land to your Uncle Will, my congratulations to you for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

goes, and in this case you are beginning to reap laurels. Has it really taken about 10 years for this product to be taken up now? I remember you told me that it takes generally ten years for a new introduction either to be a success or--the contrary.

Miss Cramer's message I received also with some of the office gossip in it. It often seems as if I am out longer already than only 23 months. I suppose the greater difficulties I experienced and the deeper living I am subjected to make me feel so, for, allow me to say so, Mr. Fairchild, this agricultural exploration work is a mighty great education to the man who is able to stand it. It often knocks him hard and steady, but if he has resistance power enough, he comes out hardened and strengthened and is often grateful that he went through his experiences. I will admit, however, that not all people are fit for it. Those in love; those loving home-life; those liking ease, etc. these people must not go in for it. That does not mean, of course, than an explorer hasn't got such feelings; oh, no, it simply means he doesn't allow them to rule him. But here I am getting on dangerous grounds and had better stop with it.

Letter of June 28, 1911, with letters of authorization and of instructions enclosed. Many thanks!

Letter of June 29, 1911, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Scofield's letter re Asiatic perennial wild rice. No, I do not have notes as yet on this plant, if you have any, please send me copies. I came across this wild rice on my trip through

S . E. Siberia in the fall of 1906. Masses of it grow around Lake Hanka, North of Wladivostock and the numerous waterfowl there probably feed on its seeds. I didn't hear it was collected. These regions were so lonely anyway that the only people observed were some fishermen. I took a photo of a fisherman's hut made out of reed and this wild rice; photo No. 235, it is. Perhaps it may interest Mr. Scofield.

The Southern forms of it is a beloved vegetable in South and Central China. They call it the "Kaba" around Soochow and Hangchow. I sent rhizomes of it under No. 525 and 528. Please see these notes for further information (SPI No. 14831). Our American Consuls in Tamsui, Formosa, have also been sending rhizomes, but for so far as I know a similar fate befell them as mine, viz., they had perished upon arrival. What does Mr. Scofield want them for? The Northern form is a waterweed, often growing in 10 feet of water as I noticed and forming serious obstacles in navigable waters! The big southern form is planted out as a regular vegetable and the wild southern type grows along canals in mild Central China and looks much like Typha latifolia. The inside of the young stems of the cultivated one does taste all right, somewhat like stewed lettuce stems; some foreigners serve it stewed with a butter sauce like Asparagus and it really is quite acceptable that way. It is, however, unfit for arid regions, like Mr. Scofield is interested in; it would

N. E. Siberia in the fall of 1908. Reason of it grew around Lake Baikal, North of Vladivostok was the numerous woodland [illegible] probably fed on its seeds. I don't know if was cultivated. These rodents were so lively [illegible] and the only people observed were some fishermen. I took a photo of a fisherman's hut made out of wood and thin white [illegible] photo No. 288, if is. Perhaps it may interest Mr. Woodfish.

The Northern form of it is a beloved vegetable in Czech and Central Asia. They call it the "Sweet" [illegible] Boochow and Hungelow. I sent fifteen of it under No. 288 and 289. Please see there notes for further information (SPI No. 142272). Our American Cornels in Transc, Pennsy, have also been sending relations, but for so far as I know a similar fate befell them as mine, viz., they had passed upon arrival. What does Mr. Woodfish want them for? The Northern form is a watercress, often growing in 10 feet of water as I noticed and forming merions obstacles in navigable waters! The big northern form is slender and is a regular vegetable and the wild northern type grows along canals in mile Central China and looks much like Trapa bicornis. The kernels of the young stems of the cultivated one taste all right, somewhat like [illegible] [illegible] serve it stewed with a butter sauce like Asparagus and it really is quite acceptable for me. It is, however, with the wild region, like Mr. Woodfish is interested in, it would

do well on the wet lands of the South. Well, any information you have about it, please send it along. Maybe I said something on this subject under the name of Zizania palustris in the vegetable part of the stored-away bulletin. I don't quite remember, however.

Well, we haven't been able as yet to get any Medicago falcata seeds, but are gathering addresses of people who may have some and obtaining information as to localities where there is an abundance of it. It seems to be scattered very much all over Western and Central Siberia.

And now I must conclude again. With best of regards, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Tomorrow I will finish the rest of your correspondence.

F.N.M.

do well on the war loans of the bank. Well, my informant
you have about it, please send it along. Maybe I will
doing on this subject under the name of Jimmie Johnston
as the vegetable part of the Jackson-Day Dinner. I don't
quite remember, however.

Well, we haven't been able as yet to get my Indiana
Falcons boys, but are publishing addresses of people who may
have some old Civilian Conservation Corps in Louisville where they
ought to be checked of it. It seems to be scattered very much all
over Western and Central Illinois.

And now I must conclude again. With best of regards,
also to all in the office, I remain, Sincerely,

Yours respectfully,

Jimmie J. Johnson.

P.S. Therefore I will finish the card of your correspondence.

J.J.J.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few minutes ago I received the original telegram from the Secretary which was forwarded by Mr. Conner, our Consul in St. Petersburg. Mr. Conner complained to the authorities upon the receipt of my letter and--the telegram was found! It had arrived here 12 days ago but was mislaid! A fine way of doing business isn't it? It hadn't even been entered in the books of the telegraph office.

Well, now I have some more mail of yours to answer, viz., 7 post cards, dated respectively April 3, April 27, May 4, May 11, May 30, June 10 and June 13. These cards, although containing but little information, serve their purpose well in showing me that important mail reached your hands and they have the advantage of being sent off very quickly.

I also received the 4 parcels with note and blotter books and oil paper in good condition. They were sent by Mr. C. J. Petherick in London to our Consul in St. Petersburg who couldn't get them and had them forwarded to me in Chugutchak, not thinking about the fact that parcels in Russia travel apparently three times as slow as letters do; in Chugutchak the things were received long after I had left, but as I had given instructions to send them to Omsk, I found them here upon my arrival and--had to pay 12 roubles, 35 kopecks duty and postal charges; more, I believe, than the

Omaha, Nebraska,

July 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few minutes ago I received the enclosed telegram from the Secretary which was forwarded by Mr. Conner, our Consul in St. Petersburg. Mr. Conner complained to the authorities upon the receipt of my letter and--the telegram was found! It had arrived here 12 days ago but was mislaid! A fine way of doing business isn't it? It hadn't even been entered in the books of the telegraph office.

Well, now I hope that you will be able to advise Mr. T pro quo, [illegible] T, June 27, May 4, May 11, May 20, June 10 and June 12. These cards, although [illegible] poro will in showing me that important mail addressed your house and they have the advantage of being sent out very quickly.

I also received the 4 parcels with cards and letter books and oil paper in good condition. They were sent by Mr. G. J. Fairchild in Medina to our Consul in St. Petersburg who couldn't get them and had them forwarded to me in Chungchuk, not thinking about the fact that parcels in Russia travel apparently three times as slow as letters do; in Chungchuk the things were received long after I had left, but as I had given instructions to send them to Omsk, I found them here upon my arrival and--had to pay 12 roubles, 36 kopecks duty and postal charges; now, I believe, that the

whole cost of them would be in Washington. Well, Mr. Reinecke, our Consular Agent here, just told me he had to pay 68 roubles duty on official stationery the Department of State sent him; so I am not the only one who has been "squeezed" as the Chinese would say.

Now, in your letter of July 9, 1910, you ask my opinion about these small blotter books you sent me last year and which I received in Chugutchak this spring. Well, I tested them. They are all right for alpine plants and for very small things, also for single leaves; for heavy or thick things they are not fit and, of course, not at all for ordinary size herbarium specimens. They are of value to a man going around in a garden and just collecting some fragmentary material; for field work, that is, collecting all sorts of shrubs, herbs, etc., they are too small. I used them to some extent collecting small alpine flowers in the Altai and found them quite useful for that. The larger ones I now received here admit bigger material to be taken and I will test them on my coming journeys. These are, however, pretty large to be carried about and I really think that one can use his ordinary herbarium presses just as well, if not better. One has to make some sort of a press for them anyway, for when 8 or 10 specimens have been put in, they bulge out so much that one has to tie them up.

Then, I also received 5 Bulletins of Foreign Plant Introductions, viz., the numbers 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62. Many

whole count of them would be in Washington. Well, Mr. Solomons, our Consular Agent here, just told me he had to pay $8 residue duty on official stationery the Department of State sent him; so I am not the only one who has been "processed" as the Chinese would say.

Now, in your letter of July 2, 1910, you ask my opinion about those small letter books you sent me last year and which I received in Chungking this spring. Well, I tested them. They are all right for alpine plants and for very small things, also for single leaves; for heavy or thick things they are not fit and, of course, not at all for ordinary plant-herbarium specimens. They are of value to a man going around in a garden and just collecting some transportable material; for field work, such as, collecting all sorts of shrubs, herbs, etc., they are too small. I used them to some extent collecting small alpine flowers in the Altai and found them quite useful for that. The larger ones I now received here might be moderately to be taken and I will test them on my coming journeys. These are, however, rather large to be carried about and I usually take them on an ice sentinel [illegible] just as well; if not better. One has to make some sort of a press for them anyway, for when 3 or 10 specimens have been put in, they bulge out so much that one has to tie them up.

Then, I also received 5 Bulletins of Foreign Plant Introduction, viz., the numbers 14, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Now

interesting things they contain as usual and I will come back upon a few items. I see that No. SPI 29833, a Yautia was presented by the Koreshan Unity in Esterio, Florida. Is this a settlement of Persian Fire worshippers or what is it?

The note from Dr. Trabut re crossing fibre agaves with the pulque agaves is very interesting. That may take away that fibre monopoly from the slave keepers at Yeatan! Mr. Piper's note re the mesquite is also of great value, if not so much for us, as well for countries like Egypt, North and South Africa, Australia, etc. I notice the photo of that large Pistacia chinensis tree taken by Mr. Wilson. It is much taller and far less broad than those in North China.

The Cotoneasters, Dr. Prain sent, Nos. 29963-971 will not do very well in the East. British Columbia and the North Pacific Coast regions are the places where they best thrive. They come mostly from the Himalayas and want cool air and not too strong sunshine to grow to perfection (that is, these very ornamental sorts.)

I see that Medicago cancellata has been introduced at last under No. 30061. I wonder what the opinion will be about it. That photo of Rubus sp (SPI 23546) is a beauty! Remarkably clear! The tulip photo in No. 60 is interesting! Do Hyacinths also show the same earliness when grown for some years at Bellingham? And will these tulips keep on doing so every year?

interesting things they contain as usual and I will come back upon a few items. I see that No. SPI 28835, a Vanilla was presented by the Horsham Unity in Saturio, Florida. Is this a substance of Prelum Elm variegatory or what is it?

The note from Dr. Trebut re crossing fibre agaves with the pulque agaves is very interesting. That may take away that fibre monopoly from the slave keepers at Yautual. Mr. Piper's note re the mesquite is also of great value, if not so much for us, as well for countries like Egypt, North and South Africa, Australia, etc. I notice the photo of that large Platanus occidentalis tree taken by Dr. Wilson. It is much taller and far less broad than those in South China.

The Gotamantuwa, Mr. Fredn sent, Nos. 12322-27 will not do very well in the East. British Columbia and the North Pacific Coast regions are the places where they best thrive. They come mostly from the Himalayas and want cool air and not too strong sunshine to grow to perfection (that is, those very ornamental sorts.)

I see that Hedychium coronarium has been introduced at last under No. 32021. I wonder what the opinion will be about it. That photo of Rubus sp (SPI 25540) is a beauty! Remarkably clear! The tulip photo in No. 80 is interesting! So Hyacinths also show the same sensitiveness when grown for some years at Ballinguard. And will Snow Tulips keep on doing so every year?

I see you obtained some good soy beans from Mr. E. C. Parker in Mukden. In connection therewith I enclose a clipping from the "Peterburger Herold" in which it is stated that in one case the butter coming from cows fed with soybean cake had a decided oily taste. Please turn this clipping over to the specialist in charge of these problems. I also read somewhere that in Marseilles they have made some very good soap from soybean oil.

In connection with the Taros, dasheens, etc., I enclose a clipping, also in German, about the present agitation in America to introduce these tubers as substitutes for potatoes. Mr. Young will probably be interested in looking through this, although there is nothing new in it.

And this ginger from Shantung, is that not Zingiberis officinalis? I see it is unidentified (30483).

This Lucuma mammosa of which Dr. Werckle writes is to be had in Mexico City, also in Ouzaba where I bought them. The kernel is remarkably big, looking not unlike a fish torpedo. They are called Sapota mammosa, while Achras sapota goes under the name sapota chico. Another fruit found in Vera Cruz goes under the name Sapota borachi. The fruit is very large, of rather rough appearance, brown-looking and those I tasted were not anything special. It may be Mammea. In Cuernavaca I ate a black meated persimmon called Sapota negro and on the Pacific Coast of Mexico one finds many trees of Sapota blanco (Casimiroa edulis, blanca?)

I see you obviously seem good my lady from Mr. R. G. Parker in Burma. In personalities therefore I believe a clipping from the "Pourtanger Herald" in which it is stated that in one case the barber coming from some fed with boycoon cake had a doubled oily hair. Please keep this clipping over to the specialist in charge of Blue Jackets. I also read somewhere that in Burmilla they never made some very good soap from toyboon oil.

In connection with the Tarcos, Sandcoon, etc., I realize a clipping, also in Corsen, that it present ad-vertise as having to subscribe Clare Lodge or Morrisbaba for potatoes. Mr. Jones will probably be interested in looking through this, although Sandy is another one is it. Not only virgin from the west, in what not Lindbloom officially? I see it is unofficial (Mack).

This Jones Lounge of which he, Kardia review is to be but in Monico City, also in Drunks where I bought them. The Sound is wonderfully big, looking out onto a rich marsh. They are called Jacob Sparrow, while Lady Jones gave under his name Jacob Ship. Another truly found in Tara Cross gave under its name Jacob Lounge. The truth is very large, of rather rough appearance, hole-looking and those I saw are fit anything special. If any in Jones. In Sandcoon I saw a clear market pertinent which Jones Sales Sales but in the Fairly Cross of Lanigo now flash away from of Jacob Jones (Lanigo which, Lindbloom)

Those Arnold Arboretum Bulletins must be interesting. I would almost be inclined to apply for them, but then--it wouldn't do me much good out here.

That pear Mr. Kryshtofovitch sends (No. SPI number) may be Pyrus salicifolia or P. eleagrifolia, both occuring in Southern Russia. I see Mr. Rollow also has sent you these long-keeping varieties of grapes, of which I wrote him a few times. Perhaps Helicoro glutinosa is coming now also. This photo of Strrrhos spinosa is curious and to be cracked with a hammer! That is perhaps not an advertisement to it. However, the thing looks fairly appetising, though the name is not a bit. I wonder how the public will take to all these new fruits and what names do you propose? I suppose you have to fall back upon native's names altogether, that is, if they are not utterly unpronounceable.

I do hope this single specimen of the Fei-tcheng peach will make good. It looks very vigorous on that photo.

Well, herewith I am through now with all your numerous mail. In a following letter I will discuss a few of my personal problems.

I remain with best of wishes to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Snow Street Advertiser Publisher must be interesting.

I would almost be inclined to apply for them, but unfortunately it is so much good out there.

That year for Expatriotism means (to. 391 number) may be Pierre Antiquity or E. Cunningfolk, both covering in Southern Sunday. I am Mr. Hollow this has sent you these Dog-hunting varieties of proper, of which I took his a few times. Further Business difficulty in owning now days. This photo of Jerrymen Jackson is curious and is in mixed with a Barnum! That is perhaps but an advertisement to it. However, the Ring Tools Fairly Advertising, though the rule is not a bit. I wonder if the public will take to all these commodities and that a note to you proposed? I believe you have to fall back upon society's usual Integrity, that is, if they are not already worthwhile.

I do hope this single specimen of the Pet-taking power will make good. It looks very glorious on that photo.

Well, Harwell I am through now with all your numerous work. In a following letter I will discuss a few of my personal problems.

I remain with best of wishes to you all,

Yours Sincerely,

JOHN S. BRYAN.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 25, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed one package of Alfalfa seeds, No. 1618a and also a set of inventory notes in duplicate of the numbers 1618a-1628a, inclusive.

I am also sending you herewith, via the American Consul in St. Petersburg, one package containing various seeds and scientific material.

This little bit of alfalfa seed is all I was able to obtain. I trust you will put it in good hands. The apple seeds are of course very valuable and I suggest to divide up between Chico, the Yarrow Garden and perhaps some expert nurserymen in the North. It will be best to stratify them upon arrival and keep them in cool, shady places.

The Barbus, 1622a, and the wild roses, 1623a, 1624a, 1625a ought to be treated likewise, that is, stratified. Of this rare Rosa berberifolia, 1626a, Professor Sargent and the New York Botanical Garden might probably desire a few seeds. Of that Chinese winter radis, No. 1628a, I wrote rather a lot, but in my opinion it is worth it. Please do not allow them to fall in Mr. Tracy's hands; he doesn't believe in "Lux ex Orient" as applied to vegetables. Some competent private experimenters out West ought to be supp lied with them; a little bit of it might also be tested this fall yet at Chico, and I would be glad to hear the results.

Cuba, Ecuador,

July 10, 1921.

Dear Dr. Fisherville

Please that unlimited-use premium of airtight goods, do. Take one also a box of Lovemilkey cocoa in celebrate of the summer life-saving initiative.

I am also sending you herewith, via the Spanish Consul in Dr. Fisherville, one package medicinally exclusive-reach not-detectable insulind.

This little bit of airtight would be all I may claim to obtain. I think you will put it to good use. The people back here of course very valuable and I neglect to circle up between Cuba, the Lower Quadrant and perhaps some second consequence in the Bronx. It will be hard to identify them upon arrival and keep them in good, sturdy glasses.

The Bronze Idols, all one will owner, Bronze,Little, Little might be Jewish Schwartz, that is, associated. If this pure Pure Intellectuals, Inc.,-Fisherman Rogers and the New York Technical Center might possibly involve a few weeks, if that Chinese waiter calls. Dr. Smith, I work within a lab, but in my opinion it is worth it. Please do not allow them to fall in Dr. Ying's hands in Hong's belief in "the of Culture" as applied to vegetables. Many complaint strange experiments and that caught in be copy that will show a little bit of it might also be helpful this fall yet in Cuba, and I would be glad to have the report.

Among the sample I sent and for which I enclose separate fly cards, I wish you would taste some of these small apples, of which seeds sent under No. 1621a. They possess a very fine flavor. Mr. Taylor no doubt will be very much interested in them. Of the sample of large Chinese jujubes I suggest to keep the largest as specimens and to sow out the remainder, something unusual might appear among them.

The fungi might go to Dr. W. A. Murrill, New York and the entomological, pathological and botanical material will no doubt fall in the hands of those parties most interested in them.

I am sorry to admit that this isn't a big harvest for a few months of travel but spring and early summer are bad times to collect seeds and especially in such rather arid regions as I went through most of the time.

Trusting this letter with its enclosures and the aforementioned parcel reach you in good condition, I remain, as always,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Among the sample I sent out for which I collect separate fly parts, I wish you could write some of those small species, of which there are not many in. Dr. Tuttle. They possess a very fine flavor. Dr. Tuttle is sure will be very much interested in them. Of the sample of large Saturnidae Jurbes I suggest to keep the largest as specimens and to dry out the remainder, something should which cannot come then.

The fungi might go to Dr. W. A. Murrill, New York and the entomologist, pathologist and botanist material will no doubt fall in the hands of some particular part interested in them.

I am sorry to state that this lot's all burned the a few months of travel has starved and only summer are had times to collect seeds and essentially in such rather cold regions as I work through most of the time.

Trusting this letter will the enclosure and the aforementioned parcel reach you in good condition, I remain, as always,

Yours respectfully,

Frank H. Sparks

Omsk, Siberia,

July 27, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now a few words as to how I am getting along here. Well, it could be better. It is very hot here these last times and cholera has been among us for several weeks and an epidemic of bowel troubles is here too and masses of people are suffering with it and I am also among them. No matter how careful one is with eating and drinking, these bacteria seem to be in the air and once they get hold of one, one cannot shake them out straight away. If a cool spell would come, it would pass over, but this heat is lasting weeks and weeks and the last days it has been here almost as humid as it is in Washington.

I am also in difficulties in finding a competent interpreter who would be willing to rough it and stay only for a few months; two bad things for the average mortal. I had wirtten to a few parties in St. Petersburg, one, my former interpreter is engaged for this summer and cannot come and another doesn't care to come to Siberia and a third hasn't answered at all. I got a man, but he is not competent enough; too much of "einen dommen bauer," you know what I mean, and to be associated night and day with such a fellow drags one down too much. This man is willing, true,

and he is hunting all around for Medicago seeds, but he lacks all education and does not know anything about the trend of mind of us people more than about plain ordinary peasants.

My plans are shaping themselves. I will not go as yet to the Volga regions. The seasons are much longer there than here and winter doesn't start well there until the end of November while here it sets in early October. I also am finding out that medicago and clover seeds here won't begin to ripen yet for another four or 6 weeks and there is no possibility of collecting anything until toward the end of August and early September. Now my plans are to go from here to Tomsk where there is a University and a fine museum, perhaps I can find a somewhat competent man there. Then I also hope to study up in the herbarium, localities where great quantities of various Medicagos, Trifolium, Vicias, and Lathyrus are found.. Then to Krasnoyarsk where various Medicagos grow and then to Minusinsk which is said to be a very interesting and rich district for grains and fodder crops. Then I will return to Omsk and go to Semipalatinsk and farther inland to collect many pods of M. falcata. Should things be favorable I will also go to the Alatau for the wild apples. After that I hope to go to the Volga river regions and have the southern Russian and Siberian work finished by Christmas, if not earlier. As from a universal point of view all these northern things are of much greater value than the

fruits from the milder Yellow River valley and as I promised to make a special case of these hardier things, I think I better do not press the Chinese work too quickly. China is somewhat easier and certainly less risky than these parts of the world and once here again I will try to do the best, for I might not care to return here again. In China a fellow can always feel somewhat at home with all the missionaries there and the abundant information one gets from these people. Here, however, it is not so; it is a rough land with rough and ignorant people and where solid information is remarkably hard to obtain. In this whole experimental station here there doesn't seem to be one who speaks any West European language. Mr. Kovsleff, whom I knew from Ghabarowsk and who was transferred here, left a few years ago for Tomsk and since died there as I was informed. He spoke English tolerably well and was very helpful to me in Ghabarowsk. Now I didn't find anyone who seemed over intelligent or willing to get much out of his ways to get one something. But this is an exhibition year here and the people are somewhat excited and tired. Later on, perhaps, when the fair is really finished, they may be found more accessible. I got at least promises that when the fair is over they will sell me some rare samples of wheat they have.

I just received a big package of photos from St. Petersburg. They are very nice in the main and I hope to send them within a few days.

fruits from the richer Yellow River valley and so I promised to make a special case of these harder things, I think I better do not press the Chinese work too quickly. China is somewhat similar and certainly less risky than these parts of the world and once here again I will try to do the best, for I might not care to return here again. In China a fellow can always feel somewhat at home with all the missionaries there and the abundant information one gets from these people. Here, however, it is not so; it is a rough land with rough and ignorant people and where solid information is remarkably hard to obtain. In this whole experimental station here there doesn't seem to be one who speaks any West European language. Lovelaff, whom I knew from Ghabarovsk and who was transferred here, left a few years ago for Tomsk and since died there as I was informed. He spoke English tolerably well and was very helpful to me in Ghabarovsk. How I didn't find anyone who seemed over intelligent or willing to get much out of his way to get one something. But this is an exhibition year here and the people are somewhat excited and tired. Later on, perhaps, when the fair is really finished, they may be found more accessible. I got at least promises that when the fair is over they will sell me some more samples of stuff they have.

I just received a big package of photos from St. Petersburg. They are very nice in the main and I hope to send them within a few days.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 28, 1911.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 27, 1911, together with enclosures of Mr. Zappone's letter of April 25, 1911, and various copies of letters from Messrs. Howard, Wight, Murrill and one from Mrs. Patterson. This last one I return again because these few things that were sent her had been marked botanical material and ought to have gone over to Mr. Wight's office. Of course, it was only a small affair. This Apocynum venetum, however, is somewhat important on account of its fibre which is said to be used in Russian bank notes. Well, that is all.

I remain with best of wishes,

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office,

I remain, Mr. Wainwright,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. MEEKS.

Omak, Washington,

July 22, 1921.

Dear Mr. Blaesch:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 27, 1921, together with enclosures of Mr. Hoppner's letter of April 22, 1921, and wishing copies of letters from Messrs. Howard, Wright, Merrill and one from Mrs. Patterson. This last one I return quite because there few things that were not but had been sorted Personal material and much to have gone over to Mr. Wright's office. Of course, it was only a small effair. This Indian matter, however, is assumed importance on account of the fire which is said to be used in taking that notes. Well, that is all.

I remain with best of wishes,

Yours very truly,

FRANK E. MEEKS.

Omsk, Siberia,

July 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you in five registered letters 95 photographs numbered 674-767 inclusive and 60 films numbered 674-767 inclusive but with 35 films taken out, of which I like to have copies made for my own field collection. I will send you these missing films later on.

There are some remarkably nice photos among this lot almost too good to be published in newspapers; they would furnish some fine illustrative material for lectures and for a book. There are many more scenic pictures than strictly botanical ones, but that cannot be helped. The real scientifically detailed photos have to be made in herbaria and in arboreta and in botanical gardens where one can have conditions to suit one.

The photos of wild apples in the jungle didn't turn out to be a success, but there isn't much lost with them, for even close by, one finds it hard to distinguish in winter time between wild apples, haws and wild apricots, which all grow intermixed. This single specimen of Malus sp, photo No. 722, is a fairly satisfactory photo. In case you could have made a few pictures of the small dried apples I sent in and of some of the leaves too I sent, then you would have at least a few photos. Later on perhaps when we are in apple regions during late summer or fall, we might be able to get some-

July 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you in five registered letters 56 photographs numbered 574-767 inclusive and 50 films numbered 576-767 inclusive but with 55 films taken out, of which I like to have copies made for my own field collection. I will send you those missing films later on.

There are some remarkably nice photos among this lot almost too good to be published in newspapers; they would furnish some fine illustrative material for lectures and for a book. There are many more scenic pictures than strictly botanical ones, but that cannot be helped. The real scientifically detailed photos have to be made in Kerkovia and in adverse [illegible] in isolated portions where one can have conditions to suit [illegible].

The photos of wild apples in the jungle look well, and to be a success, but there isn't much left of them, for even close up, one finds it hard to distinguish in photos the between wild apples, bees and wild grapes, which all grow intermixed. This single specimen of Eden ex. photo No. 788, is a fairly satisfactory photo. In case you could have made a few pictures of the small dried apples I sent in and of some of the leaves too I sent, then you would have at least a few photos. Later on perhaps when we are in apple regions during late summer or fall, we might be able to get some-

what better illustrative material. Snowy and foggy weather as we had it during the entire latter portion of our Thian Shan trip is not conducive anyway to the taking of clear pictures.

There is also one photo and one film among this lot of the Chinese winter radish "Ching loba." It represents a plate full of these radishes cut in strips. By some curious incident, by which one tab was pulled out while another ought to have been taken, 2 exposures came on one film and the other remained blank. I only sent these failures to illustrate the way the Russians eat these radishes as a winter salad. After you have seen them, please destroy them unless there is a way of getting that film in shape again.

There are several pictures that show loess-formations in Chinese Turkestan. Mr. E. C. Free of the Bureau of Soils asked me to get some illustrative material in that line, I suppose either he or somebody else in that Bureau might be glad to have a look at these photos. Then, I also would be very glad, if you could kindly call Dr. Erwin F. Smith and show him the photos of the Mussart Pass. He might be much interested in seeing what tremendous physical exertions are connected with this work. The Photo of Lake "Marka-Kul" are numerous, I admit, but--the country there was so beautiful that one had to take them and the more after having spent so many dreary months in these horrible waterless regions of Russian and Chinese Turkestan.

what better illustration is needed. Step and fetch another as we had it during the entire latter portion of our Tibian Sun trip; in not conducive except to the taking of clear pictures.

There is also one photo and one film about this lot of the Chinese which contain "Dying lion." It represents a photo full of those pallbearers out in origin. By some overlook lapsed, by which one lad was pulled out while another might to have been taken. I apparently came on one film and the other practical blank. I only send these following to illustrate the way the Chinese and their relations in a whole nation. After you have seen them, please further them which there is a way of getting such film in their mights.

There are several circumstances that cause Jesse-Ferrelices in Chinese Turkestan. Ex. 1. The fear of the Chinese of Mecca school as to pay some litle-bribe activit in that line, I appear either in or somebody else in that Chinese might be glad to have a look at some photos. Then, I also would be very glad, if you could actually call to Berlin 7, Delth and show the photos of the Bazarl Pass. Is might be much interested in seeing such treasures (photos) contained are connected with this work. The Photo of Lake "Karra-Kul" are wonderous, I think, but--the country there was so beautiful that was hard to take them and the more after having seen so very dreary matter in these terrible mountain regions of Chinese Turkestan.

In case you want some more information with these photos, I will be glad to give it if it is in my power, but before you write me, please have a look through my reports on the regions I went through. These photos and those reports supplement each other.

Trusting that these photos and films reach you all in good condition, I remain, with kindest greetings to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

August 5, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1911, with the enclosures of Mr. A. Zappone, letter of July 11, 1911, and Warrant Nol 236 for $5000.

Mr. Conner wired me on July 28 that he was despatching this warrant to me in a registered letter and yesterday I received everything in good condition.

I also received Bulletin of F.P.I. No. 63. As usual a mass of tropical and semi-tropical stuff, but very little for the colder regions of the United States. Why do people always send things from warm climates and why so little from the northern latitudes? This fruit No. 31326 from

In case you may wish some information with these photos, I will be glad to give it if it is in my power, but before you write me, please have a look through my reports on the regions I went through. These photos and those reports supplement each other.

Trusting that these photos and films reach you all in good condition, I remain, with kindest greetings to you all,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MOTTS.

Dunsk, Alberta,

August 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1911, with the enclosures of Mr. A. Heppner, letter of July 11, 1911, and Warrant No. 815 for $5000.

Mr. Conner wired me on July 17 that he was dumpcheck-ing while warrant to me in a registered letter and yesterday I received everything in good condition.

I also received Bulletin of F.W.T. No. 60. As usual a mass of trodden and semi-trodden stuff, but very little for the yellow regions of the United States. Why do people always send their few worn editions and why so little from the southern hemisphere? This fruit Co. Plate from

Mr. Husbands must be something extraordinary. Did he send some dried fruits? It often seems to me that Mr. Husbands is a little on the sensational side of the problem. That moss that he was going to carry to the high mountains to allow the seeds to fall easy, did you hear anything more about that? I wonder how he prevented such moss from being blown away; unless in Chili there are mountains that feel tickled to be treated that way; my experiences of mountains are that they are pretty stern subjects, were violent winds blow at times and the man who wanted to cover the ground with moss would have to sit on it to keep it in its place.

A gentleman in India, Mr. John D. Shanahan, writes about white linseed. Well, is there anything special in that? I like to get further information about it, for I may also come across it. I sent a sample light-colored seeds from Kashgar, No. 1515a. This maize from Brazil, being 2½ feet long is most extraordinary, but even so, it would be a tropical kind and only adapted to the rich lands of Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, etc. These peanuts, having 6 kernels to each pod are also wonderful, but--it may be so. We have made the pods of our garden peas considerably larger in the last 50 years or so and have perhaps trebled the number of seeds inside, why cannot the same be done with Arachis hypogaea?

I am now at work on the collected herbarium material in labeling everything properly. My assistant who left, mixed

Mr. Hudson must be something extraordinary. Did he send some detail further? It often works to my than Mr. Hudson is a little on the unsophisticated side of the question. "Just mean that he was going to carry to the high mountains to allow the roads to fall away, did you hear anything more about that? I wonder how he prevented such roads from being taken away?" Well, in Dutch there are mountains that feel obliged to be treated that way; by experiments of mountains are not they are pretty close friends, were violent winds blow at times and the sun who wanted to move the ground with them would have to sit on it to keep it in its place.

A gentleman in India, Mr. John H. Jackson, writes about white linseed. Well, is there something special in that? I like to get further information about it, for I may also come across it. I want a nice light-colored seeds from India, Co. 10124. This seed from Bombay, being 8½ feet long is least unfavorable, but even so, it would be a complaint that not only adapted to the pink Lists of Pure Glory, Cheri, etc. These growth, having a tendency to seed and are also scarcely, but--it may be so. The Lord made the seed of our garden peas particularly longer in the last 30 years or so and have perhaps treated the variety of seeds India, may consider the seed be taken with Jackson's Seed.

I am now at work on the collected Lectures relative to healing everything properly. My relations are fair, second

the various bundles of specimens and that gives me twice the amount of work. That herbarium material gives much more work anyway than the average mortal thinks of and as in winter, I have far less time to arrange such things than in summer, I am obliged to do it now.

I also made arrangements with several farmers from this vicinity to collect Medicago falcata seeds for me. There has been very little rain this year and the seeds begin already to ripen here and there and these farmers say there is little to be had. However, they will try to collect several poods and deliver them to me next week. I am afraid now I will have to stay here in this vicinity and supervise things. Perhaps I will soon leave for Semipalatinsk in case these seeds here prove not to be satisfactorily, although I would have liked to look up localities in the herbarium in Tomsk.

I just received this moment your letter of July 5, 1911, in duplicate. The copy of Mr. Kirkpatrick's letter was left out. I hope you will send it to me after the mistake was discovered. I am returning herewith the copy.

The weather has become considerably cooler here and I feel much better. I hope it will stay cool now until I am out in the wilds again.

I have received some grateful acknowledgments on the Bulletin of Chinese Fruits. Dr. Augustine Henry says it contains very much first hand information and other parties too

the Indian temples of Mexicans and that gives me quite the amount of work. That Independence Bureau gives quite many and lovely time the average mental image of and so in today, I have far-less time to attempt some things than in memory. I am obliged to do it now.

I also made acquaintance with several persons from this vicinity to which Fulcrum Island belongs to me. There has been very little rain this year and the roads begin already to rejoin here and there and those farmers may have a little to be had. However, they will try to collect several people and deliver them to me next week. I am afraid now I will have to stay here in this vicinity and supervise things. Perhaps I will soon leave for Ciudad-Valdivia in case these seeds here prove not to be satisfactory, although I would have liked to look up Jacinthe in the Interior in June.

I just received this moment your letter of July 4, 1923, in duplicate. The copy of Mr. Kirkpatrick's letter was left out. I have you will send it to me after the matter was discovered. I am returning herewith the copy.

The weather has become considerably cooler here and I feel more better. I hope it will stay cool for until I am back in the white cycle.

I have received some practical advertisements on the facilities of Chicago Trade. Mr. Kirpatrick says it concerns very much that land delivering and other matters.

seem to have read it with genuine interest. That is some satisfaction anyway, for all that plodding I did on it in a dingy, hot room in a shaky building on B Street.

Well, that's all for the present. With kindest regards to all of yours, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Tomsk, Siberia

August 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Rain, Rain, Rain! This is the beginning of my letter to you. It is pouring down here every day and interferes pretty bad with collecting of seeds and with travel. The months of May, June and July were extraordinarily dry here in Siberia and especially so in the Western parts and also in Southeastern Russia and in several localities there are absolute failures of crops, but now the weather is trying to make up for its previous shortcomings and we are in the midst of a real rainy season. As to the obtaining of quantities of seeds, I can't say much as yet. We made contracts with Russian and German farmers in the regions south of Omsk, but the men broke their contracts already. The plants had set seeds but little on

account of the severe drought and now with all that rain the seedpods fell off while still green and the plants commenced to grow and to blossom again.

At another station, Tartarskaia, by name, where we were informed masses of Medicago falcata grew, we also found the plants very stunted and with very little seed. We also made arrangements with some farmers here to deliver us as much seed as possible, but here in this vicinity there grows but very little M. falcata and the continual rains will probably prevent them also from collecting anything.

I looked through the herbarium of the University here and found some interesting species of Lathyrus, Orobus and Vicia but as to localities where M. falcata or hybrids occur in any quantity, so as to mow them and treat them as a commercial proposition, such places one cannot find. The plants grow very scattered and do not seem to be in the habit of forming colonies, but the general opinion is that the regions to the northeast of Semipalatinsk contain perhaps more of it than any other region here in Siberia. My plans are now to go by Steamer to Barnaoul where also much of it is reported and then by carts or horses to Semipalatinsk. Then I am going right through that aforesaid region.

I am not able to find here a more scientific interpreter. The University is still closed and lectures won't start for a few weeks yet, so there are very few students in town. I asked a few professors and assistants

ancestor of the species developed into new species, all descendants of the amphibian fish with gills will grow and the glandular secretions in grow and in fission again.

At another station, Tuscaloosa, in Dakota, where we were informed centers of Military Tactics grew, we also found the plants very stunted and with very little seed. We also made arrangements with some farmers there to deliver us as much seed as possible, but there is this wickedly there grows but very little E. Calcula and the particular weed will probably prevent them also from collecting anything.

I looked through the herbarium of the University here and found some interesting specimen of Lobelia, Gentian and Viola but as to Lavatlia nuce E. Calcula as species occur in any quantity, so as to use them and treat them as a commercial proposition, such places are cannot find. The plants grow very scattered and do not seem to be in the habit of forming colonies, but the general opinion is that the regions to the northwest of Centralatlant varies junique some of it than any other region have is Illinois. My plans are now to go by Kansas to Lawrence where also much of it is recorded and then by wagon or buggies to Centralatlant. Then I am going right through that aforesaid region.

I am not able to find here a more scientific interpreter. The University is still closed and Lawrence would start for a few weeks yet, so there are very few students in town. I meet a few professors and assistants

whether they knew of anybody willing to go and sufficiently competent in French or German or English, but--I was advised to try St. Petersburg as here there are only a few young men able to speak a foreign language with any fluency. Trained gardeners they are also none. Everything here in Siberia is pretty raw yet! It would come as a shock to anybody from a region with well-kept gardens and parks to see how things are kept here, although Tomsk is infinitely better than Omsk.

In the little botanical garden at the University here they have a few plants of a rather vigorous variety of M. falcata and I am allowed to have the seeds. We will pick the ripe ones when it gets somewhat dry and the rest I will ask them to send me. I found the people here very kind and ready to assist one as much as was in their power.

Professor N. F. Kastschenko is much interested in breeding hardier fruits and has a small experimental garden of his own, in which he showed me his hybrid apples, improved bush cherries (Prunus chamaecerasus), some Vladimir cherries and various other things. His efforts, however, have not been crowned with very great success. The apples are rather small and only good when stewed and worse yet, they are not hardy! Last winter the trees got badly damaged in a temperature of -40° Reamur. There was not much snow on the ground and lilacs

whether they know of anybody willing to go and sufficiently competent to teach or direct an institute, but—I was writing to my dr. Professor as here there are only a few young men able to speak a foreign language with any fluency. Trained gardeners they are also none. Everything here in Siberia is pretty raw yet! It would come as a shock to anybody from a region with well-kept gardens and orchards. Here the land lost here, although there is naturally better than Ussr.

In the little botanical garden at the University here they have a few plants of a rather vigorous variety of K. Takeda and I am allowed to have the seeds. He will wait the ripe ones when it gets somewhat dry and the seed I will not fear to send me. I found the people here very kind and ready to assist one as much as was in their power.

Professor N. P. Kuntsevich is much interested in breeding hardier fruits and has a small experimental garden of his own, in which he showed me his hybrid apples, improved bush cherries (Prunus fruticosa), some Siberian varieties and various other things. His efforts, however, were all frustrated with very great losses. The apples, rather small and only good when cooked, showed and worse yet, they are not hardy! Last winter the trees got badly damaged in a temperature of -40° Reaumur. There was not much snow on the ground and fallen

and mock oranges froze all to the ground! These little bush cherries (Prunus chamaecerasus) show perhaps more promise than anything else. They are native to Western Siberia and stand dry, cold winters apparently very well. There is considerable variation in the size of the fruit and with much selection some good sorts will be produced no doubt in the near future. Prof. Katschenko at least showed me a few fruits, almost as large as an ordinary sweet cherry; the taste, however, was sourish, although not at all excessive. These Russian experimenters are interested in the very same things our own Northwestern people are trying to originate; only--their Government does not assist them like ours is doing and they find it very hard to obtain material to work with. All they were able to show me of American fruits were a few plants of Prunus Besseyi that Professor Hansen had sent them some seed of. Of our northern plums or improved crab apples or hardy grapes not one to be seen and not even heard of. And still, with a little protection perhaps, I suppose they could grow many more things here, for this summer their tomatoes, melons, and even watermelons on well-sheltered places had ripened well and the summer is not at an end yet. I mention this to show that the total amount of heat during the summer months must be considerable for in mild England it is a great curiosity when tomatoes ripen in the open while the ripening of melons out of a greenhouse or a hot-bed belongs to the unheard-of wonders.

not most compare them all to be proud! Then little Tony
Smarine (Prunus [illegible]) also produces very prolific
that carrying plan. They are hardy as Russian Olivets and
stand dry, well sheltered exposures very well. There is
considerable variation in the size of the fruit, some of it was
indeed some good sorts will be produced at least as the
near future. Prof. Kazanskiy at least showed us a few
fruits, almost as large as an ordinary sweet cherry. The
taste, however, was sourish, although not at all unpleasant.
These Russian experimenters are interested in the very same
things our own Horticulturists people are trying to develop!
only--their Government does not assist them like ours is
doing and they find it very hard to obtain material to work
with. All they were able to show us of American fruits were
a few plants of Prunus Besseyi that Professor Hansen had sent
them some week ago. If our Horticulturists plan on improved sand
cherries or hardy grapes not one in a same and not even hard
of. And still, with a little protection perhaps, I suppose
they could grow many more things here. For this reason they
tomatoes, melons, and even watermelons on well-sheltered
places had ripened well and the summer is not at an end yet.
I mention this to show that the total amount of heat during
the summer months may be sufficient for a cold Madison if
is a great certainty that lack of ripen is the main main
the ripening of melons and of a production or a bumper income
to the unfortunate growers.

With Professor P. N. Krylov, I spent some very pleasant and profitable hours in looking through the herbarium of Altai plants. I saw that among the Vicias, V. megalotropis shows great promise as a prospective forage plant; V. tennifolia too may be valuable. Both species are of fairly erect growth and seem to be able to stand considerable drought. In the Lathyrus group, L. pisiformis is promising. My own observations were that horses were extremely fond of it and Prof. Krylov also says the same. Of the Orobus group, they have here in Central Siberia Orobus lutens var. orientalis, and this plant may be of great value to us in the northwestern country as a fodder plant. Prof. Krylov and his assistant stated that on a recent trip through the Altai they noticed that their horses would single out this plant every time and devour every bit of it. The plant is of erect growth, with rather large pinnate leaves and on good places it is said to grow 5-6 feet in height; here in the University garden it is only 2½ feet, however. I got a few seeds of it and will send them later on. I also heard that Ribes nigrum occurs in the Government of Tobolsk up to the 68th parallel latitude where the cold must be intense. I do not know whether they grow black currants in Alaska, but they surely can do it and should it be too cool even for this one, then Siberia hold out still another one to them, viz., Ribes dicusha,

With Professor T. T. Taylor, I spent some very pleasant [illegible] hours in looking through the herbarium of dried plants. I saw that among the Yucca [illegible] Lindheimeri [illegible] grass provide an [illegible] [illegible] plants [illegible] [illegible] are of fairly great growth and seem to be able to stand considerable drought. In the Lupinus genus, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. My own observations were that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. Taylor also says the same, of the Oenothera genus, they have made in General Bloomin Oenothera [illegible] [illegible], and this [illegible] may be of great value to us in the northwestern [illegible] as a fodder plant. Prof. Taylor and his assistant stated that on a recent trip through the [illegible] they noticed that their horses would single out this plant every time [illegible] [illegible] of it. The plant is of [illegible] growth, with rather large [illegible] leaves and on good places it is said to grow 3-8 feet in height; here in the University garden it is only 18 feet, however. I got a few seeds of it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I also heard that [illegible] [illegible] the Department of Botany in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a large fruited, blue-black currant of somewhat elongated shape, coming from the remote and intensely cold Yakutsk Government, Professor Kastschenko states that the summer here in Tomsk was too hot! for this currant. I also obtained a very few seeds of it. Mr. Floss, the University headgardener, stated that the plants grow very badly from cuttings, but from seeds they go easy. The taste of the berries is slightly sour, but they make excellent preserves and a sparkling wine can be made from them, equalling Champagne in taste and looks. (Of this last, however, I am in doubts and samples were not there to throw more light on that question.)

Professor Krylov gave me some volumes of his Flora Altaia, which is not complete yet. It contains a descriptive note on each of the dicotyledons having been found in the Altai up to this date. He is still working on the monocotyledons. I saw in it that the desert currant (Ribes Schobari) is widely scattered over this earth, occuring in S.E. Russia, Caucasus, S.W. Siberia, Trans-Baikal district, Central Asia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Beluchistan, Mongolia and even in Australia'. would you kindly communicate this to Mr. Swingle who was interested in the introduction of this plant as an edible berry in the South-west.

Now that I looked up some herbarium material I will have to ask you to give Nos. 1553a and 1599a the name

a large fruited, blue-black marvel of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Halimodendron argenteum. No. 1804a is Iris Guldenstadtiana. No. 1627a is Thymus Marschallianus, while 986 seems to be Rheum spiciforme (Photo No. 729).

I am also enclosing a number of clippings. Some are quite interesting, although old in years. There is one on Soy bean oil manufacture in Odessa, for the specialist on soybeans. One on almond culture for Professor Mason. One on tea culture in Italy for Dr. True. One on date palm distribution and one on Feronia elephantum, both for Mr. Swingle. One on minimum temperatures at Yalta, Crimea, for the winter 1874-75; of value to Prof. Mason in regard to these hardy olives. One on Carissa grandiflora and 5 on Truffels. I suppose our office will retain them. What do you think of trying to make a success of Truffels in California?

Then also some statements re the late Baron F. von Muller, one of the men who lived long before his time and from whom we still learn so much. I suppose you personally may like to retain these statements.

Well, trusting all is well with you, I conclude with best of wishes and regards, also to all in the office,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

111-104

[illegible]mation arrangement. No. 3204a is Iris Bulbocodium. No. 3207a is Tulipa Sylvestris, which did seem to be Tulipa sylvestris (Plate 5, 3rd).

I am also enclosing a number of photographs. These are quite interesting, although old in years. There is one on Soy bean oil manufacture in China, for the manufacture of soyscum. One on clonal culture for Cockscomb Disease. One on the culture in Italy for Dr. Tree. One on the pole situation and one on Crystal glassware, with Mr. Baird. One on minimum temperature at Kew. Unless, for the winter 1914-15, it will be Prof. Dunn in regard to tender olives. One on Citrus production and Mr. Tredgold. I suppose Mr. Ellis will reply soon. What is the value of trying to make a process of Tredgold in California?

Then also some statements re the Lady Dunn F. von Muller, one of the men who lived long before his time and then went to still lives in me. I suppose you personally may like to publish these statements.

Well, hoping all is well with you, I conclude with best of wishes and regards, also to all in the office,

Sincerely yours,

Plate 5, Kew.

September 5, 1911.

Barnaoul, Siberia.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is almost a week ago since I came here and I feel I have to let you know how things have been going with me these last times. Well, as usual the good and the bad have been mixed. I found a more intelligent interpreter, thank Heavens, and was glad to let the other man go back again to Omsk. He was too much of a coward; in towns and on the railroad he felt wonderfully well, but out in the country he saw in every man a robber and his tactics with the people he came in contact with were not of the best. Now I have a young fellow with me who knows local conditions well and I hope I can instill some interest in this work into his mind. We have been collecting small quantities of Medicago falcata seeds and ov vetches and clovers, but it is a hard job to get anything in quantity. The Russian farmers here are too well off or they do not care at all to assist us in collecting anything. And these plants nowhere occur in such quantities that one really could mow them and thresh them out. I am going now by easy stages to Semipalatinsk and hope to be more successful here and there. This thing I find out, that it is a very hard job to collect a few hundred pounds of seeds of a wild plant of this nature.

[illegible] I spoke with an agricultural instructor here, Mr. Sokoloff and he told me that the seeds of M. falcata germinate to the amount of 5% only. In case this should be so, we probably would have to treat them with an acid or with hot water. Mr. Sokoloff will try to collect a few poods for us during this and next year. [illegible]

Today I went out several werst from here to some apple orchards where native Siberian crab apples and Russian varieties are grown. Well, the last are an absolute failure here, but the native sorts do well, although last winter several hundred trees that had been planted on south exposed slopes were absolutely killed and many others that stood on wind exposed places were also badly damaged by the frost. Wladimir cherries were also all badly frozen back, but the Kurgan cherries (Prunus chamaecerasus) had shown themselves to be perfectly hardy. The fruits that looked best, however, were the raspberries. They were wonderfully vigorous. These small Siberian apples are not eaten raw, but they are used stewed in compotes and today I ate a dish of these stewed apples with raspberries and pieces of melon mixed in between and I must say it was a very "tasty" compote. [illegible]

We have had here for the last three days remarkably warm weather and it ought to be good for the ripening of seeds on the road. It was reported to me that seeds of M. falcata [illegible]

LATE.

were pretty green yet, some just-started to mature,

Today I managed with a carrots take me yet, [illegible] for

about 80 weeks to the Tokaturion stages where much of this

affight is said to grow and then there is still very

further until I begins to disappointment.

Well and this is about all. I trust you are in

the best of health and that everything goes along finely

in the Capital. I remain Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

[illegible] Samajiadhyak, Gilberts,

[illegible] Island.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday afternoon I received here in this town and have been busy ever since installing out all about the [illegible] [illegible] Mill, [illegible] of yet-

thing my large [illegible]. The problems we [illegible] is

collect seeds for us is not in the country and has left no

instructions about this matter, [illegible] Government

has also no seeds received yet. In a letter from Jack I will

write you more details. The weather has been very bad here all

these last weeks, rain and wind, but today it is clear at last.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK X. MILLER.

1428. Sminogorsk, Siberia,

September 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Registered Russian Sample Post 3 small packages containing rhizomes of a hardy aquatic perennial, probably Nardosmia laevigata, which seems to hold out promises as an ornamental plant for the water garden. In one package I enclosed the inventory number, No. 988, but in the other two I didn't put in anything as the rhizomes are all from the same spot and I am sending only one shipment. I suggest to send a certain portion of these rhizomes to a specialist nurseryman like Dreer for instance. The plant may have some weedy tendencies like the Lotus but it won't be hard to exterminate it where not wanted as it confines itself only to the borders of small streams. I haven't got my regular inventory notebooks with me and as such I am enclosing a provisionary one which I suggest to destroy when I send another one from Omsk.

You are no doubt very anxious to know how matters stand with the collection of those great quantities of seeds of various Medicagos. Well, we are picking up small quantities only. This country here is only sparsely populated and worse yet, the people are not a bit willing to collect such wild seeds and we alone cannot get such masses together. I offer them from one to two roubles per pound for clean or fairly clean seed, but they won't go in for it. Here and there they become even suspicious and in one place we had to go to the

Dear Mr. Faircloth:

Herewith I am sending you my Englishwood Dendron Sample Pod & small package containing specimens of a fairly exotic perennial, [illegible] to hold out promises as an ornamental. [illegible] perhaps. In one package I enclosed the inventory number, No. 888, but in the other two I didn't put in anything as the phenomena are all from the same plant and I am sending only one shipment. I suggest to need a certain condition of these rhizomes to a specialist nurseryman like Moser for instance. The plant may have some woody tendrils like the Lotus but it won't be hard to determine it when not dried as it confines itself only to the lowlands of small streams. I haven't got my regular inventory notebook with me and as much I am enclosing a provisionary one which I suggest to history when I send another one from Oahu.

You are so lovely very anxious to have the National stand with the collection of these great contribution of seeds of various Melinaceae. Well, we are doing my small contribution only. This country here is only generally populated and worse yet, the people are not a bit willing to collect such seeds and we have [illegible] yet such seeds [illegible]. I write them from one to two months [illegible] close or fully close and, but they don't pay to do it. Then all there [illegible] become very expensive [illegible] to do so in the

police to show ourselves and our passports, for we were taken to be spies! A photographic apparatus and a field glass are such objects of awe and curiosity here that it is a matter of diplomacy to hide them as much as possible. And to make matters worse there is an appalling amount of drunkenness among the people. In one village we were informed plainly that we ought to congratulate ourselves that we hadn't been plundered as yet, as it was quite a common affair there to rob and beat ordinary travellers. In another hole of a place, Kalmukski Meesi is its ill-sounding name, there were so many vicious drunken fellows that we were in daily fear of our room being broken into and all our baggage looted. My interpreter had already an encounter with them and we had our revolvers ready night and day. And the so-called police there were drunk already in the early morning. Truly fearful conditions! And all this drunkenness and resulting evils is caused by every village having its Governmental Vodka shop where thousands of small and large bottles of the devilish stuff are being sold to everybody over 18 years of age!

We are having very much rain again these last days, and it makes travel and collecting very difficult too. In spring and early summer they didn't have a drop of water here and the little wheat that has survived is sprouting again now on account of the daily rains. Siberia is not an ideal land altogether!

police to show ourselves and our passports, for we were taken to be spies! A photographic apparatus and a full glass are such objects of awe and curiosity here that it is a matter of diplomacy to make them as much as possible. And to make matters worse there is an appalling amount of drunkenness among the people. In one village we were informed plainly that we ought to congratulate ourselves that we didn't been plundered as yet, as it was quite a common affair there to rob and beat ordinary travellers. In another mile of a place, Kalmakeh about is the ill-smelling one, there was so many vicious Russian fellows that we were in daily fear of our room being broken into and all our baggage looted. My interpreter had already an encounter with them and we had our revolvers ready night and day. And the so-called police there were drunk already in the early morning. Truly fearful conditions! And all this drunkenness and scoundrelling evils is caused by poor village vodka, the poison sold by government where thousands of small and large bottles of the devilish stuff are being sold to everybody over 18 years of age!

We are having very much rain again these last days, and it makes travel and sketching very difficult too. In spite and early summer they didn't have a drop of water here and the little wheat that has survived is growing again now on account of the daily rains. Odessa is not so bad at all altogether!

My intentions are to go from here to Ust-Kamenogorsk, on the Irtish River where some rare and promising Leguminosae are occurring, like Hedysarum splendens and H. polymorphum, which may be fodder plants of promise for cold and semi-arid regions. I have also been collecting seeds of the genuine wild Macarsette (Onobrychis sativa) which form seems even more vigorous than the cultivated one. I also found an Astragalus which is eagerly eaten by horses and cattle and which possesses far more foliage than this Medicago falcata. It dawns upon me that we may find among the various Leguminosae that occur in Siberia some that are of much greater value than this yellow alfalfa. By the way this M. falcata is being called here in these regions, viseel, sholty viseel and sholteek, the first two names are more in use near Barnaoul but the last appears to be more prominent as we approach Semipalatinsk.

Well, I will close for this time.

With best of wishes and regards to everybody, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

My immediate aim is to go from here to Ust-Kamenogorsk, on the Irtish River where some rare and promising Lepidoptera are occurring, like Euchloe ausonides and E. ausonides, which may be further plants of morels for cold and semi-arid regions. I have also been collecting seeds of the genetic wild lettuces (Dendroseris spicata) which have seen well were viscous than the cultivated ones. I also found a Lactucella which is hardy when by brown and white and which produces far more foliage than this Dendroseris species. It seems that we may find among the native Lepidoptera that prove to flowers some that are of much greater value than our pollen flies. By the way this E. ausonides is being studied here in Russia, visual, study plant and medicine, the first two means are more in use and considered but the last appears to be more prominent as we approach Semipalatinsk.

Well, I will close for this time.

With best of wishes and regards to everybody, I remain, Mr. Petrunkevitch,

Yours respectfully,

Mark E. Evans,

1431.

Ust-Kamenogorsk, Siberia,

October 2, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by Russian Registered Sample Post 5 packages containing roots of two leguminous plants of some promise as forage crops. 3 packages are numbered 988 and hold the roots of Hedysarum sibiricum, while the 2 other ones bear the number of 990 and contain roots of Astragalus sp. They are not of suprema value for forage purposes being rather small, but still on stony lands in semi-arid regions they may supply food for domestic animals where other plants might perish. I suggest to plant part of these roots in pots in a soil that easily drains and to keep the plants in the greenhouse during the winter, treating them more or less like succulents, that is, giving them plenty of light and air and not allowing temperatures to become too high. Of the Hedysarum sibiricum, I also obtained a very small quantity of seeds but of the Astragalus utterly no seeds were to be found. Of Hedysarum polymorphum which is much more promising as a forage plant than H. splendens, being much larger and more vigorous, I obtained a small amount of seeds near Sminogorsk but I hope to collect more here, if I can discover its haunts. I got enough, however, to raise a few hundred plants.

[illegible] Utah-Nevada, [illegible]

[illegible] October 9, 1931.

Dear Mr. Tulgofski:

[illegible] Everyone I am sending you to Jackie Lumsden [illegible] Uncle Tom's [illegible] conditions there of the Tonopah [illegible] in it some photos on Friday evening. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Near Sminogorsk I found also small quantities of Esparsette, of Vicia megalotropis and other Vicias, of Medicago falcata, of M. platycarpa and of a hybrid Trifolium. From Omsk I hope to send all these things.

What interferes with my work seriously is the weather. We have rain about every day and sometimes the whole day long, making it an absolute impossibility to do any collecting work. In Sminogorsk we had a good snowfall already, the climate there being a regular mountain climate.

The weather is in fact so bad that crops are rotting and the church bells in some villages are being tolled to induce Jupiter Pluvius to abstain from pouring down any more. It seems to have very little effect, however, and the people fear a winter with very dear bread.

I found it an impossibility in the regions I traversed to find people willing to cooperate with us in the collection of seeds of wild plants. The decent people spent every dry moment in mowing wheat and oats and they couldn't be had for love nor money. The drunks and the vicious, of which there are more here in Siberia than the world at large thinks of, offered themselves once in awhile, but my experiences with them were such so as to give them as wide a berth as possible; lazy, dirty, vicious specimens they were, which for the major part ought to be removed from the surface of this fair planet of ours. About filthy conditions in the houses we were forced

Near Omingorek I found also small specimens of Lactucella, of Viola epipsilonia and other Violets, of Sedum Rhodiola, of H. platyscapa and of a hybrid Tanfolium. From Omsk I hope to send all these things.

What interferes with my work seriously is the weather. We have rain about every day and sometimes the whole day long, making it an absolute impossibility to do any well-lasting work. In Omingorek we had a good snowfall already, the climate there being a regular Canadian climate.

The weather is in fact so bad that crops are rotting and the church bells in some villages are being tolled to induce Jupiter Pluvius to abstain from pouring down any more. It seems to have very little effect, however, and the people fear a winter with very lean meal.

I found it an impossibility in the regions I traversed to find people willing to cooperate with us in the collection of seeds of wild plants. The decent people count every dry moment in spring which they could spare for love nor money. The drunks and the vicious, of which there are more here in Siberia than the world at large brings of, other Canadians are in reality, but my experience with them were such as to give them as wide a berth as possible. Any, dirty, vicious creatures they were, which for the main part ought to be removed from the surface of this fair planet of ours. About filthy conditions in the houses we were forced

to stay in, I will not speak. My thoughts were mostly,"Who is going to lift this Russian people out of the mire they are sunken in." Disgust and pity, mingled together, that is what one feels in one's heart.

My plans are now to go as soon as possible to Semipalatinsk, where I hope people have been collecting some M. falcata seeds for us as I was promised and then on to Omsk to ship seeds off and attend to correspondence which is piling up there. If the weather became only somewhat better I could succeed so much better than now, but what is one going to do against it? Today we had a raw day, a regular storm howling through the trees and tearing the last leaves off while showers of icy rain and hail were blown with such force in one's face when out for a moment that one found it necessary to hurry for shelter. The neighboring mountains were draped with black, ill-foreboding clouds and news came to us this evening that a fearful snowstorm was raging in the Altai.

I am sadly out of news these last times and really will be glad to come in Omsk again where I hope to find much mail and tidings from relatives and friends.

Some time ago I came across the advertisements of some new books published in England and I enclose the clipping herewith. That book "Agriculture in the Tropics" ought to interest you especially. "Yunnan, the Link Between India and the Yangtze" may contain notes on useful plants; it might pay Mr. Stuntz to peruse it.

to stay long I will not [illegible]. My thoughts were [illegible] to going to Sirt, this Arab-Berber people, and of his sister [illegible] Muslim law." Significantly, Alexis [illegible], that it was her fault in [illegible].

My sisters are now [illegible] to politics, in Sunni-politics, where I hope people have been collecting [illegible] Al-Ghazali needs for us in [illegible] and [illegible] to stay [illegible] off and refused to correspondence with [illegible] in [illegible]. If [illegible] Sunnism only [illegible] I could succeed so much better than [illegible], but what is one going to [illegible] [illegible]. Today [illegible] a regular [illegible] through the [illegible] and leaving the last leaves off [illegible] of my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I also enclose provisionary inventory cards for the numbers 989 and 990, later on the proper ones will follow.

Well, trusting the aforementioned material reabbes you in good condition and that all is well with you and our co-workers, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 13, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed 13 small films numbered 739, 740, 742, 744, 747, 748, 749, 752, 753, 756, 761, 762 and 768. Also one photo numbered 768. In another registered letter I am sending the remaining 23 films.

Trusting these things will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I also enclose preliminary inventory with the numbers 389 and 390, later on the proper one will follow.

Well, trusting the aforementioned material reaches you in good condition and that all is well with you and your family, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. MOTON.

Omak, Alberta,

October 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed 13 small films numbered 739, 740, 743, 744, 747, 746, 749, 748, 750, 752, 751, 752 and 753, also one photo numbered 738. In another registered letter I am sending the remaining 30 films.

Trusting these things will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. MOTON.

1435.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 13, 1911.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package of large films, 23 pieces all told, bearing the numbers 679, 680, 681, 683, 691, 699, 705, 706, 707, 708, 710, 711, 712, 715, 717, 719, 724, 725, 729, 738, 745, 751 and 757. I hope they will arrive in good condition like the other package I am sending off simultaneously.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my accounts for the quarter July, August and September, 1911; also a small bundle of bills relating to these accounts.

Trusting this will reach you in good condition, I remain

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

1934.

Omaha, Nebraska.

October 16, 1934.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package of large films, 74 pieces all told, bearing the numbers 679, 680, 681, 682, 691, 699, 706, 708, 707, 708, 710, 711, 714, 715, 717, 719, 724, 726, 729, 728, 746, 761 and 767. I hope they will arrive in good condition like the other package I am sending off simultaneously.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omaha, Nebraska.

October 16, 1934.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my accounts for job number July, August and September, 1934, also a small bundle of bills relating to these accounts.

Trusting this will reach you in good condition, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you my Itinerary Report for the past quarter, July, August and September, 1911. I hope it shows sufficiently how I employed the time put at my disposal.

Trusting it reaches you in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 24, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via the American Consul, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2 parcels containing valuable seeds, bearing the numbers 1631a-1703a, excepting No. 1634a which follows in a large box with some more bulky material.

I am also enclosing a set of Inventory cards relating to this shipment which will give you full information about each number, but I find I also have to make a few remarks yet which would be out of place when put on an inventory note.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 16, 1921.

Dear Mr. Dairnbill,

Herewith I am sending you my library report for the past quarter, July, August and September, 1921. I hope it does satisfactorily for I enjoyed the time put in my disposal.

Trusting it reaches you in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. ROTHE.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 26, 1921.

Dear Mr. Dairnbill,

Herewith I am sending you the Siberian Journal, Z. Fabrykant, Jurnal, I pertain containing valuable work, bearing the numbers 1022-1026, everything the Siberian which follows in a large box with some more valuable material.

I am also sending a set of Bucharest weekly trials-ing to this department which will give you full information about each number, but I find I also have to make a few remarks yet which would be out of place when put on an inventory note.

Nos. 1631a and 1632a are samples of very large wheats of which I tried in vain to get larger quantities. I would be much pleased to hear if they are known already in the United States. No. 1635a is a valuable variety of Medicago falcata which I left as I collected it so as to enable our specialists to have a look at the seedpods before cleaning it and the same applies to No. 1637a, another form of M. falcata. You also will see that I have adopted the name "Shoiteek" for this Medicago falcata. I do not know whether this name will stick, but since it is known under that name to tens of thousands of people here in this part of the world and since the most valuable forms have been collected here, I think this name has some claim of right.

No. 1639a is the genuine Medicago platycarpos and now I see that No. 979 and 1614a were only short, flat-podded varieties of M. falcata; I hope you will be able to change the name for these two numbers. I also may say that this M. platycarpos as seen in its native haunts doesn't look by far as promising as when seen in the herbaria. The scent of the plnat is not agreeable even and I suspect the food value will not be found very great when analyzed. Of course, I do not know how it will behave under cultivation, but it seems to be more or less of a sylvan plant.

The wild Siberian Esparsette, No. 1640a, is very promising as a forage crop and it deserves a very careful trial.

Nos. 1031a and 1033a are samples of very juicy stems of which I tried in vain to get larger quantities. I could be much pleased to hear if they are known already in the United States. No. 1835a is a valuable variety of Medicago falcata which I left as I collected it so as to enable our specialists to have a look at the examples before cleaning it and the same applies to No. 1837a, another form of M. falcata. You also will see that I have adopted the name "Medicago" for this Medicago falcata. I do not know whether this name will stick, but since it is known under that name to tens of thousands of people here in this part of the world and since the most valuable forms have been collected here, I think this name has some claim of right.

No. 1838a is the genuine Medicago platycarpa and now I see that No. 979 and 1614a were only short, flat-podded varieties of M. falcata; I hope you will be able to change the name for these two numbers. I also may say that this M. platycarpa as seen in its native haunts doesn't look by far as promising as when seen in the herbaria. The scent of the plant is not agreeable even and I suspect the food value will not be found very great when analyzed. Of course, I do not know how it will behave under cultivation, but it seems to be more or less of a sylvan plant.

The vile Siberian Impertrix, No. 1916, is very promising as a forage crop and it deserves a very careful trial.

1642a, an almost glabrous Astragalus, seems also very valuable, while 1643a and 1644a, both also Astragali, are of lesser importance. The three Hedysarums, Nos. 1645a, 1646a and 1647a, appear to me to be of unusual value; not only as promising forage plants themselves, but also as possible hybridization material to assist us in creating hybrids with H. coronarium as basis and making this valuable Sulla clover available to the American farmer also. (I believe the see you introduced from Sicily never gave very satisfactory results in California, did it?)

1648a is Orobus lutens var. Orientalis of which promising fodder plant I advised you in previous letters. I collected lots of seed pods around Tomsk, but--they were all so badly weevil eaten that I got less than 10% sound seed.

Lathyrus pisiformis goes under No. 1650a and is also of great promise for forage purposes. The various Vicias were nearly all badly weevil eaten and altogether I got but little good seed. No. 1657a, Vicia megalotropis is unusually interesting on account of its extreme vigor. It seems to me that these vetches ought to be tested at some Western Station and ought to be furnished with stakes, like one does with green peas.

Trifolium lupinaster, of which I also wrote you in a former letter deserves to be tested in dry pasture grounds; I am sending a small quantity of seed under No. 1652a; it was a couple of days' work to get it out of the hulls and pods. Nos. 1674a-1679a are various grasses, fit for dry-land regions, something good may be among them. And it is the same with the

1438a, an almost glabrous Astragalus, seems also very valuable, while 1862a and 1864a, both also Astragali, are of lesser importance. The three Hedysarum, Nos. 1415, 1508 and 1547, appear to me to be of unusual value; not only as promising forage plants themselves, but also as possible hybridization material to assist us in creating hybrids with H. coronarium as basis and making this valuable Italian clover available to the American farmer also. (I believe you have introduced from Sicily never gave very satisfactory results in California, did it?)

1448a is Cordus latana var. Orientalis of which promising fodder plant I advised you in previous letters. I noticed lots of seed pods around Tamal, but--they were all so badly weevil eaten that I got less than 10% sound seed.

Lathyrus pisiformis goes under No. 1590a and is also of great promise for forage purposes. The various Vicias were nearly all badly weevil eaten and altogether I got but little good seed. No. 1587a, Vicia megalotropis is unusually interesting on account of its extreme vigor. It seems to me that these vetches ought to be tested at some Eastern stations and might be furnished with stakes, like one does with green peas.

Trifolium lupinaster, of which I also wrote you in a former letter deserves to be tested in dry pasture grounds; I am sending a small quantity of seed under No. 1082a; it was a couple of days' work to get it out of the husks and pods. Nos. 1576a-1577a are various grasses, fit for Mediterranean regions, something good may be among them. And it is the same with the

clovers, Nos. 1669a-1673a and 1680a. Most of them were obtained by my interpreter who was not an expert, but possibly something interesting may be among the lot; I suggest to test them in some semi-arid region and see what there is in them.

1681a is a hardy small apple. I have arranged for more seed and paid even money in advance, but as yet no answer has been received from Barnaoul.

The Kurgan cherries, Nos. 1682a, 1683a and 1684a, are of great value and especially the two last numbers, which deserve extra care. In No. 1682a there are possibly several weevils yet, although I tried to get them all out. I suggest to give this number a good fumigation, but not to destroy it, for you will find it no easy matter to duplicate it.

The Nokutsk currants, 1685a and 1686a are, of course, of peculiar value. I trust you will see that they fall in the hands of the right sort of people. The Rubus, 1689a, from Finland may be known already, if so, I would like to get its scientific name. Solanum dulcamara var. persicum, No. 1690a, is an extremely hardy vine, native to Siberia; Prof. Kastchenko had employed it in his garden to make it run upon some dead tree trunks, which they had covered entirely and had formed huge pyramids of attractive greenery. I took some photos of these objects and hope they will turn out all right.

Of No. 1693a, Berberis sibirica, I wish you would send Professor Sargent a few seeds unless of course he has enough of it already. The Artemisia, No. 1695a, appears to be suited as a

clover, Nos. 1424-1427 and 1428. One of them was shelled by my interpreter who was not an expert, but possibly something interesting may be among the lot; I suggest to Lt. Chm. in some semi-arid region and see what there is in them.

1681a is a hardy small apple. I have arranged for more seed and paid even money in advance, but as yet no answer has been received from Saranovi.

The Kurgan shrubs, Nos. 1885a, 1886a and 1887a, are of great value and especially the two last numbers, which deserve extra care. In No. 1886a there are possibly several seedlings yet, although I tried to get them all out. I suggest to give this number a good fertilization, but not to destroy it, for you will find it no easy matter to duplicate it.

The Kiatek currants, 1888a and 1889a are, of course, of peculiar value. I trust you will see that they fall in the hands of the right sort of people. The lupins, 1889a, from Finland may be known already, if so, I would like to get its scientific name. Solanum Dulcamara var. pratense, No. 1890a, is an extremely hardy vine, native in Siberia; Prof. Kastolanko had employed it in his garden to make it run upon some dead tree trunks, which they had covered entirely and had formed large pyramids of aforesaid greenery. I took some photos of these objects and hope they will turn out all right.

Of No. 1893a, Berberis sibirica, I saw you small and fragrant twigs; I've seen quite values of varies so has enough of it already. The Irgedzia, No. 1894a, appears to be called as a

lining material for gardens in the cool, semi-arid sections of the United States. 1696a is a Siberian variety of the ancient Hyssop which was used already in Biblical times. This form is undoubtedly much hardier than the one in cultivation and appears to me to be a promising bee-plant. Clematis integrifolia, No. 1697a, is a very interesting herbaceous clematis and deserves a trial as a little known ornamental garden flower and to be experimented with in hybridization trials, vide note. No. 1700a, Guldenstadtia monophylla, is one of the rarest plants of this globe of ours and a few seeds may be appreciated by some Botanical Garden, making a specialty of Leguminosae. Well, this is about all about the numbered seeds.

I also enclosed in these 2 parcels some samples; some Pathological, Entomological and Herbarium material, for some of which I am herewith enclosing separate notes; I also added some voucher books which I do not need any more and which I thought too good to throw away. I retained a few yet for reserve.

And herewith I will close; later on I will write some more about my plans and prospects.

Trusting all of this aforementioned material reaches you in the best of condition, I remain with best of regards to all of yours,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

living material for gardens in the cool, semi-arid sections of the United States. ICFTA is a Chinese variety of the annual Gynoxy which was used already in similar class. This case is undoubtedly much better than the one in multiflora and appears to be to be a yielding bee-plant. Glossata Scabrifolia, No. 1276, is a very interesting herbaceous class and deserves a trial as a little known ornamental garden flower and is experimented with in hybridization trials, they says. No. 1700, Guidenaechia scoparilis, is one of the rarest plants of this globe of ours and a few seeds may be appreciated by some Botanical Gardens, making a specialty of Leguminosae. Well, this is about all about the tendered seeds.

I also received in these 2 parcels some samples; some Pathological,Entomological and Herbarium material, for some of which I am barely multiplying expects today; I also added some Yunnan Seeds which I do not know any more and which I thought too good to throw away. I retained a few pcs for reserve.

And hereafter I will always later on I will write some more about my plans and projects.

Trusting all of this aforementioned material reaches you in the best of condition, I remain with best of regards to all of yours.

Yours respectfully,

Ernest E. Sutton.

1441.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 25, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed a set of duplicate Inventory notes numbering 1631a-1633a inclusive and 1635a-1703a inclusive, also Nos. 988, 989 and 990, of which numbers I only had sent provisionary notes.

I am also sending you by registered Russian sample post one package of Medicago falcata seed, No. 1636a, which I received today from Tomsk and for which I had arranged with Mr. Floss, the head gardener from the Botanical Garden in Tomsk.

This afternoon I hope to send off a large crate with herbarium material and seeds.

I remain, with kinds of regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Dear Albert,

October 23, 1911.

Dear Dr. Valentiner,

Please find enclosed a set of duplicate lantern notes numbering 1211-1215a inclusive and 1224-1226a inclusive, also Nos. 928, 929 and 930, of which no more I only had most preliminary notes.

I am also sending you by registered postal single pack one package of pelicano fabrica sent to, John, since I recently lost two tubes and for which I had arranged with Dr. Fiske, the head purchaser from Y's operations during in Tomsk.

This afternoon I hope to send off a long note with particulars material and goals.

I remain, with kind of regards,

Yours respectfully,

FRED H. ROTH.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 26, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you another registered sample of Medicago falcata, No. 1636a, of which one part is among the contents of the 2 parcels I sent via the American Consul, St. Petersburg, and another portion went yesterday of which I notified you also. When I was in Tomsk during the latter part of August the bulk of this yellow alfalfa wasn't ripe yet and Mr. Floss, the head gardener, has been so kind to collect it for me and send it up here in Omsk.

Then, I was able yesterday afternoon to ship one large crate with herbarium material and bulky seeds. From here it will go by rail to our Consul in Riga whom I am writing asking to forward it to Mr. Roosa in New York and I trust it will be in Washington, D. C. before the old year has expired.

The most important part of the contents are 2 sacks of "Sholteek" seeds, No. 1634a. They are only partly cleaned although we have spent many days on it, getting most of the bulky rubbish out. It is a most difficult job to clean this alfalfa. Many of the ripe pods shatter their seeds while the unripe ones shrivel up and are very difficult to open, unless one crushes them with ones' fingers or in some mortar. To obtain large quantities of real clean seed will prove to be a very difficult matter and I suggest to sow out all of this seed in some experimental gardens and to allow the plants to

Dear Sherry:

October 24, 1911.

Dear Dr. Talpadilli,

Herewith I am sending you another neglected sample of Bohemian Oriental, No. 1004, of which you spoke in your letter of the 2 prevalent in Bohemia. In the interstices, and another purple and yellowish or white I notified you also. When I was in Paris during the latter part of August the bulk of this yellow slightly resembling the Ex. Flora, the best cultivator, had been at work to collect it for me and send it by mail to Paris.

Then, I was able yesterday afternoon to ship one large crate with herbarium material and bulky seeds. Late it will go by rail to our Consul in Riga when I am writing asking to forward it to Mr. Moore in New York and I trust it will be in Washington, D. C. before the old year has expired.

The most important part of the consignment are 2 seeds of "Shoitool" seeds, No. 1004. They are only partly closed although we have spent many days on it, getting most of the bulky rubbish out. It is a most difficult job to clean this article. Many of the pips pass another their seeds while the surge cases arrived up and are very difficult to open, unless one crushes them with some' fingers or in some vertex. To obtain large quantities of real clean seed will prove to be a very difficult matter and I request to sow out all of this seed in some experimental gardens and to allow the plants to

bear many crops of seeds before beginning these naturalization experiments. Half an acre of it also ought to be sown out in Chico, you will probably get more seed from it there than in some northern experiment fields. And please see to it that in the cleaning process great care is taken in getting out all of the seed and in case the work of opening the pods proves to be too troublesome, to sow them out simply as they are! But you will find it much more advantageous to give several acres to the permanent occupation of this "Shelteck" and harvest the seeds, every year, than to send out men into Siberia collecting it from the wild plants. You will also be able to detect variation much easier and isolate promising forms much more readily than a man travelling could do in the wilds of Siberia, where there are all sorts of drawbacks lurking around.

The Durum wheat, No. 1630a, called "Bjela-Turka" may be an old acquaintance already to Mr. Carleton and his associates, but out here in semi-arid Western Siberia it is considered one of their best wheats and I really thought it worth while to send a whole pood of it.

No. 1629a is a grass said to be native to Siberia and being much in favor with the farmers here on account of its good habits. My interpreter obtained it and praised it very highly, so I hope it will be something out of the ordinary.

The bulk of this large crate consists of Herbarium material; it represents a very great amount of painstaking work and I trust it will be treated with all care due.

bear many years of seeds before beginning these substantiation experiments. Half an acre of it also ought to be seen not in Ohio, you will probably get more seed from it than you can use in western experiment fields. And please see to it that in the cleaning process great care is taken in getting out all of the weed and in case the work of opening the pods proves to be too troublesome, to sow them out simply as they are! But you will find it much more advantageous to give several acres to the permanent acquisition of this "Shoftsek" and harvest the seeds every year, then to send out men into Siberia collecting it from the wild plants. You will also be able to detect variation with easier and larger yielding from such more readily than a man travelling could do in the wilds of Siberia, where there are all sorts of drawbacks lurking around.

The Durum wheat, No. 1830, called "Black-Turks" may be an old acquaintance already to Mr. Carleton and his associates, but out here in semi-arid western Siberia it is considered one of their best wheats and I really thought it worth while to send a whole pood of it.

No. 1829a is a grass said to be native to Siberia and being much in favor with the farmers here on account of its good habits. My interpreter obtained it and yielded it very liberally, as I hope it will be something out of the ordinary.

The bags of this large grain consists of burlap material; it represents a very great amount of patchwork and I trust it will be treated with all care.

I am adding a list of this material as an appendix to this letter and will only make a few remarks about some important items.

Medicago falcata and M. platycarpa I would like to see brought before the eyes of those gentlemen in Washington who are most deeply interested in them. The same with Trifolium lupinaster, Trifolium hybridum, the various Vicias, Lathyrus pisiformis, Orobus lutens var. Orientalis, Astragalus, Nos. 1642a and 1643a, Medysarum polymorphum, M. splendens, Nitraria Schoberi, Trigonella striata, Onobrychis sativa and Astragalus sp., No. 990.

Of the woody material I would like to see Professor Sargent be supplied with a goodly portion of everything. Of the cones of the conifers especially he ought to have a share, as some of his associates are working with them. Among the wild Ribes and willows there may be some novelties even, although I see that Professor Krylov describes them pretty well in this "Flora Altaia."

Who will be interested in the genuine wild onion? There are a few specimens of them in this lot.

Well, I trust everything will reach you O.K. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I am adding a list of this material as an appendix to this letter and will only make a few remarks about some important items.

Medieval Colonia and Il. Plattenberg I would like to see brought before the eyes of those gentlemen in Washington who are most deeply interested in them. The same with Petitions Lighthouse, Britishe Bretten, the various Tiefen, Lutzenow Plattenwiek, Groene Jaeger nur, Ostwinkel, Lauenburg, Das Tiefe und Jahde, Wilhelms Polderkoog, Il. Spiekeroog, Ostpreis Fahrwasser, Brigonalle strecke, Oberpreis Weiss und Barkenfelder Ee. etc.

Of the woody material I would like to see Everhard Bargmann be supplied with a goodly portion of everything. Of his corps of the conifers especially he might be now a more, as some of his assumptions are working with them. Among the alder pines and willows there may be some novelties also, although I am that Professor Engler describes them pretty well in his "Flora Africa."

Mr will be interested in the grasses all mainly. There are a few specimens of them in this lot.

Well, I hope everything will reach you safe. I remain

Yours sincerely(Sd)H.

Dr. H. Grim

Omsk, Siberia,

October 27, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild;

A great many letter s from you have come into my possession these last times and I am herewith going to answer them.

Letter of July 18, 1911, re thin paper sent through the diplomatic pouch of the State Department. Yes, I received that package in good condition and have been using the contents already as you probably have noticed. Many thanks!

About the visit of Dr. C. W. Janssen; well, I suppose you overlooked a few words in my letter about him in which I stated "a cousin of Dr. Janssen." Well, I just received a letter from Dr. Janssen a few days ago and he states that his cousin, a Mr. P. A. Bullrich, a young, wealthy land owner, from near Cologne, Germany, has the intention to visit America for a tour of 6 or 7 months, arriving in early June, 1912, having the object in mind of studying the most up-to-date methods as regards the growing of fodder crops; cattle and horse breeding; fishery and forestry. I have mentioned to Dr. Janssen your willingness of bringing him in contact with the specialists of our Department and I suppose he will go straight away to you.

Letter of July 21, 1911, in which you state the doleful news that the roots of Medicago sp. and of Rheum sp, Nos. 905 and 986 were dead upon arrival. Very strange, for this d. Russian post office to keep a thing that long on the road! It could

Dual, Gilbert.

October 27, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A great many letters from you have come into my possession there last times and I am towards going to answer them.

Letter of July 18, 1911, in this paper went through the diplomatic pouch of the State Department. Yes, I received that package in good condition and have been using the contents already as you probably have noticed. Many thanks!

About the visit of Dr. G. W. Janssen; well, I suppose you overlooked a few words in my letter about him in which I stated "a cousin of Dr. Janssen." Well, I just received a letter from Dr. Janssen a few days ago and he states that his cousin, a Mr. P. A. Bullrich, a young, wealthy land owner, from near Cologne, Germany, has the intention to visit America for a tour of 6 or 7 months, arriving in early June, 1912, having the object in mind of studying the most up-to-date methods as regards the growing of fodder crops; cattle and horse breeding; dairy and forestry. I have mentioned to Dr. Janssen your willingness of bringing him in contact with the specialists of our Department and I suppose he will go straight away to you.

Letter of July 22, 1911, in which you state the doleful news that the roots of Indiana and of Rhum ag. Yes, 300 and 700 were dead upon arrival. Very strange, for this G. Tunisia post arrive in Jap a thing that long on the road. It would

have been delivered within four weeks from Bakti to Washington, D. C., for it takes a passenger from 12 to 15 days to go from Chugutchak to St. Petersburg. That alfalfa was probably a form of M. falcata or perhaps a hybrid; I am very sorry, indeed, for its loss.

Letter of July 27, 1911, about the arrival of four parcels with seeds sent by Mr. V. A. Palletsky to our Consul in Batoum and from there forwarded to you. I am glad you received them. This alfalfa, S.P.I. 31333 is the famous Khiva alfalfa, said to be the best of all Central Asian alfalfas, I wrote about it in my letters from Russian Turkestan. I also paid Mr. Paletsky 10 roubles in advance in June, 1910, and requested him in a letter from Kashgar to send me a bill for the total expenses of getting this seed, but--he never answers any mail apparently. I will enter this item now at the end of this quarter in my accounts.

Letter of July 29, 1911, re the wild red currants dead, No. 987. Yes, I expected that more or less, as midsummer is really not the time to ship cuttings of deciduous shrubs. Under No. 1688a I sent a few seeds of such a wild fruit, Siberian currant, it is however, not a large fruited variety. This year has been a very disastrous year to the wild fruits all through Western Siberia. In early summer they had some severe frosts yet, causing most of the small fruits to drop andlater on they experienced a drought of over two months. I tried hard in Sminogorsk to obtain dried currants, but there was nothing to

have been delivered within four weeks from Dodd to Bearing-
ton, D. C., for it takes a passenger from 14 to 15 days to
go from Bangkok to St. Petersburg. This alfalfa was prob-
ably a form of M. falcata or perhaps a hybrid; I am very
sorry, indeed, for its loss.

Letter of July 31, 1941, stated the arrival of four
parcels with seeds sent by Dr. W. A. Pelletary to our friend
in Bangkok and from there forwarded to you. I am glad you
received them. This alfalfa, S.P.I. 81253 is the famous
Kiev alfalfa, said to be the best of all Central Asian
alfalfas. I wrote about it in my letters from Russian Turkestan.
I also paid Dr. Pelletary 10 rubles in advance in June, 1941,
and requested him in a letter from Bangkok to send me a bill
for the total expenses of getting this seed. Unknown were
matters any bill apparently. I will order this item now as
the end of this account in my accounts.

Letter of July 31, 1941, re the wild red currants
and, Dr. Hyt. Yes, I expected that more or less, as midsummer
is really not the time to ship cuttings of deciduous shrubs.
Under Dr. Hitch I had a few seeds of such a wild fruit, Ribes
aureum. It is however, not a large fruited variety. This year
has been a very disastrous year to the wild fruits all among
Western Siberia. In early summer they had some severe frosts
yet, killing most of the small fruits in my collection as they
experienced a drought of over two months. I tried hard to
Bolsoyarsk to obtain dried currants, but there are nothing to

be had. I see your remark that Professor Hanson is so very much interested in these currants. Well, are the forms they are growing already in the northwest not satisfactory? Like for instance, the cherry currant, "Perfection" and "London Market." These seem to do well in Minnesota.

Your remarks as applied to the Medicago falcata situation I will take up in a separate letter.

Letter postmarked August 3, 1911, in which you state you paid the premium on my bond, amounting to six dollars. I herewith enclose my check for this amount and thank you for your kindness in settling this matter.

Letter of September 9, 1911. This is a solid one; 14 pages. And you made a trip in a wagon of 258 miles! Good Heavens, I am going to have some competition in this business! Well, I suppose your wagon had some springs; the carts mostly in use in the Siberian back country do without these luxuries; it is too much trouble, don't you know, for these easy-go-lucky Siberian carters.

About the Russian Year Book and Dr. Howard F. Kennard, no, I have not the pleasure to know either. And whether I have any suggestions to make. Yes, many; restrict the sale of Vodka, especially in the country districts. Build more schools, make education compulsory. Try to teach the Russian people greater cleanliness, more honesty, more economy and try to stamp out this damnable "Don't care" (Nichewo) spirit. Abolish the pass-

So bad. I see your remark that Professor Hanson is so very much interested in these currants. Well, are the terms they are trying already in the northwest not satisfactory? Like for instance, the cherry currant, "Perfection" and "London Market." These seem to do well in Minnesota.

Your remarks as applied to the Medicago Falcata situation I will take up in a separate letter.

Letter postmarked August 5, 1911, in which you state you paid the premium on my bond, amounting to six dollars. I herewith enclose my check for this amount and thank you for your kindness in settling this matter.

Letter of September 9, 1911. This is a solid map 14 pages. And you made a trip in a wagon of 352 miles! Good heavens, I am going to have some competition in this business! Well, I suppose your wagon had some antique, the sorts usually in use in the Siberian back country do without these luxuries; it is too much trouble, don't you know, for these easy-going Siberian farmers.

About the Russian Ear Rot and Dr. Hansen's, Hansen, no, I have not the pleasure to know either. And whether I have any suggestions to make. Yes, many; restrict the sale of Yoke, especially in the country districts. Build more schools, make education compulsory. Try to teach the Russian people greater cleanliness, more honesty, more economy and try to stamp out this damnable "Don't care" (Russian) spirit. Abolish the pass-

port nuisance; select better men for the police and pay them better; make bribe-taking a penal offence and enforce that law. Well, these are the main suggestions I have to offer; after these have been carried out, a new Russia may arise out of her present mediaeval condition. There is nothing in this statement that is of any offense to Russia and Dr. Kennard may use it in his book.

About Daphne altaica being scentless, as you say is written in Robinson's English Flower Garden. Well, that gentleman probably got hold of the wrong species or maybe he smelled the flowers after it had been raining for many days in succession. I see this promising little shrub is listed in the catalogue of Regel and Kesselring inSt. Petersburg. I was not able to obtain seeds or roots of it on this recent trip. I got, however, herbarium material, which is now enroute to you.

About blue berries not being mentioned. Well, I only noticed one, Vaccinium myrtillus and as this species is common all over the Northern hemisphere and as there were no fruits on them, giving me any idea of their size, I didn't say much about them. I believe, however, I mentioned it in a list of fruits found in the Altai. I also noticed the mountain cranberry (V. vitis-idaea) and a bog cranberry (V. Oxycoccus). The last, however, I only saw once or twice in bogs in high elevations. I notice your remark

about Mr. Kennan mentioning the blueberries of Kamschatka being a different species perhaps. Well, Prof. Komaroff of St. Petersburg, the author of "Flora Manchurica" spent two years investigating the flora of Kamschatka. I believe he is now working upon a book describing his finds. I personally believe that there are several distinct forms of some of our well-known shrubs and trees in both Kamschatka and Sachalin; I saw some of such things in both St. Petersburg and Khabarowsk, while studying the herbaria.

About Larix sibirica and getting seeds in large quantities. Yes, I am busy already upon this thing and may get several pounds.

Yes, the Russians and Chinese are the only two races that I have come in contact with that consume immense quantities of sunflower seeds. They eat them nearly always slightly roasted and they sell at 1 kopeck per little cup or glass here in Siberia. In autumn, however, when they are ripe, one can buy a large head for 3 kopecks and then one eats them fresh. I like them in both stages, but I admit one mustn't be in a hurry or be hungry, for the cracking of them between one's teeth is a time-taking process, that is, for us who were not brought up with them. Sunflower oil in Russia is the commonest culinary oil, but it is not a cheap oil.

about Dr. Kanno mentioning the biodynamics of Kamchatka being a different species perhaps. Well, Prof. Kanno of St. Petersburg, the author of "Flora Kamchatka" spent two years investigating the flora of Kamchatka. I believe he is now working upon a book describing his finds. I personally believe that there are several distinct forms of some of our well-known shrubs and trees in both Kamchatka and Sakhalin; I saw some of such things in both St. Petersburg and Ekaterinburg, while studying the herbaria.

About Lavin activies and getting seeds in large quantities. Yes, I am busy already upon this study and my set several pounds.

Yes, the Russians and Chinese are the only two races that I have come in contact with that possess immense quantities of sunflower seeds. They eat them nearly always slightly roasted and they sell at 1 kopeck per little cup or glass here in Siberia. In autumn, however, when they are ripe, one can buy a large head for 5 kopecks and then one eats them fresh. I like them in both stages, but I admit one mustn't be in a hurry or be nervy, for the cracking of them between one's teeth is a time-taking process, that is, for us who were not brought up with them. Sunflower oil is basis in Siberia as most culinary oil, but it is not a clear oil.

I am very glad to see you are so much interested in these various poplars from Central Asia. That Populus alba Bolleana is called short-lived by Bailey I cannot very well understand. I wish I could show him some specimens in Chinese Turkestan that are over the 2 century mark. Of course, when you plant them in a soil that doesn't drain well, or has a hardpan underneath, then this tree may be short-lived. In the West, however, and especially in the far West, I expect this poplar to thrive wonderfully well.

To get more material of Populus diversifolia and P. pruinosa. Well, that will be a hard job. The last one is a rare tree, even in Chinese Turkestan, and it isn't found any longer in the vicinity of large towns. Mr. Paletsky in Chartchui is the only man I know of who could send you some material and he actually promised me to send you a package of young seedlings of P. pruinosa. He also stated that both these poplars cannot be grown from cuttings in his region. They have to grub up the little seedlings that spring up on the moist sandy flats of the Amu daria River and then transplant them to their permanent locations. I suppose they could be grafted perhaps upon some slow growing poplar stock or slipped with the assistance of frames or bell glasses like we have to do with so many of our shrubs and trees.

About getting more forms of the Karagatch tree and of which my former interpreter promised me to inform me and also to send me more wild almonds. Well, that man hasn't

I am very glad to see you are so much interested in these various poplars from Central Asia. The Populus alba bolleana is called short-lived by Bailey I cannot very well understand. I wish I could show him some specimens in Chinese Turkestan that are over the 2 century mark. Of course, when you plant them in a soil that doesn't drain well, or has a hardpan underneath, then this tree may be short-lived. In the West, however, and especially in the far West, I expect this poplar to thrive wonderfully well.

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About getting more forms of the Mongolian tree and of which my former interpreter promised me to bring me and also to send me more wild almonds. Well, that man hasn't

written me a line as yet, although I gave him a nice present at parting. Heavens knows where he is now. His passports were not altogether right and perhaps they didn't allow him to proceed to Tashkent.

Whether the Karagatch reproduces itself from seeds? No, only a certain percentage comes true, just like Thuya orientalis var. nana compacta aurea does; 20% perhaps may come up to the standard and the other 80% consists of all sorts of intermediate forms.

And the Ames garden going to be transformed into anArboretum; well, that is very pleasing news. Professor Sargent will also be glad to hear this.

About this package ofphotographs and plates sent from Tiflis and which the Russian authorities made away with, well, the receipt I sent was the original receipt for this package and not for another one, no matter how they are trying to make us believe it was not. I check all my postal receipts here immediately as I know too well the intense slovenliness, not to use a stronger word, that prevails in the Russian postal service. You say you will ask Miss Cramer to explain this matter to me a special letter; well, this letter is perhaps still enroute. I also have some duplicates yet of some of these photos and will try to hunt them out and put some descriptions on them. As that package of plates was registered and was rather heavy, I suppose somebody thought there must have been something more valuable in it than mere

written on a line or two, although I gave him a nice present at parting. Heavens knows where he is now. His passports were not altogether right and perhaps they didn't allow him to proceed to Lashkent.

Whether the Turkestan expedition result from Sahib Ed, only a certain proportion come here, just like Thore antiquitis yet, some congress matter here; TOK perhaps may come up to the standard and the other SOK contains of all sorts of interesting items.

And the Amos garden going to be transformed into entertainment well, that is very pleasing news. Professor Sargent will also be glad to hear this.

About this package orphotographs and plates sent from UFFIA and which the Russian authorities made away with, well, the receipt I sent was the original receipt for this package and not for another one, no matter how they are trying to make us believe it was not. I check all my postal receipts here immediately as I know too well the intense slovenliness, not to use a stronger word, that prevails in the Russian postal service. You say you will ask Miss Ginner to explain this matter to me a special letter; well, this letter is perhaps still negotiate. I also have some duplicates yet of some of these photos and will try to hunt them out and put some descriptions on them. As that package of plates was registered and was rather heavy, I suppose somebody thought there must have been something more valuable in it than mere

photographic plates, or--the secret service branch of the police wanted to see what pictures were taken and appropriated it and as Tiflis is a center of intrigue and political dissatisfaction and was still under martial law when I was there, I suppose there are few chances now ever to recover it.

And the nine cases with seeds I shipped from Kashgar have been received at last. I hope they are considered worth the time and outlay.

The Medicago matter and the propose trip to China I will treat in a special letter.

Letter of September 11, 1911. I see you got my photos and films and that they are appreciated. You state, however, that one package containing 15 films is missing but on a post card dated August 17, 1911, it is stated that it was received. Please inquire into this matter and let me know at your earliest convenience. I enclose herewith this post card.

About getting apples from the Altai, I will write in another letter.

Letter of September 12, 1911, re Pyrus ussuriensis. I suppose some controversy has arisen about this since I didn't mention it in any former letters.

Letter of September 13, 1911, about Professor Kastchenko's wishes in regard to American hardy fruits. Yes, he is much interested in them and although he didn't ask straight out for some, he told me he would like very much to experiment with some of our hardiest grapes. So I suggest that you will

photographic plates, or—the court martial records issued of the police—would be see what pictures were taken and appropriated it and so FILIP is a center of intrigue and political dis-
ruptification and was still under martial law when I was there.
I suppose there are few chances now ever to recover it.

And the nice boxes with peels I shipped from Kanhyer have been received at last. I hope they are considered worth the time and outlay.

The Dachsies matter and the pyrenes only to Cuba I will break in a special letter.

Letter of September 11, 1911. I am yes put up photos and films are that they are appreciated. You state, however, that one package containing 18 films is missing but on a post card dated August 17, 1911, it is stated that it was received. Please inquire into this matter and let me know at your earliest convenience. I enclose herewith title page card.

About getting supplies from the Alvat, I will write in another letter.

Letter of September 12, 1911, re Lyons negatives. I suppose some arrangement can arise about this since I didn't mention it in my former letters.

Letter of September 12, 1911, about Professor Kaempfer's wishes in regard to Mexican-Indy trails. You in is much interested in them and although in fact's age attempt out for sure, he told me he would like very much to experiment with some of our native grapes, so I suggest that you will

be so kind and send him some "Beta" grapes, some hardy native plums and perhaps a "Compas cherry." He gave me a few seeds of the rare Ribes diausha var. appendiculata and some kernels of a large fruited "Kurgan cherry" so I suppose these are worth a few of our things.

Then, Mr. Sterrett of the Forest Service wanting much Larch seed. Well, I suggest to this gentleman to write to Regel and Kesselring's Nursery in St. Petersburg. They have listed it in their catalogue at prices ranging from 25 Kopecks to 3 Roubles per piece, while 100 selected specimens of 10 feet in height cost 50 roubles. It seems strange to hear that this Larix should be a failure in England on account of the cool summers; I hardly think that that could have been the reason, for surely the specimens that I encountered in the higher altitudes never could complain of hot summers. The days may be warm occasionally but the nights are always cold. To get seeds of Siberian conifers in any quantity one would have to make a regular campaign for it. If the Bureau of Forestry has the means, it will pay them to organize some agency here through which they could order things. I personally could never hope to gather more than a few pounds myself; one needs to organize some sort of a buying agency, with agents scattered all over the territory.

I also see that Professor Hansen collected some of the vetches that I mentioned. I am only afried that Professor Hansen or somebody else dropped the T. from the word Omsk,

So we kind and said the same "Bob" people, and hardly notice them and perhaps a "Cigar merry." So pure as a fan waste of the rare lilac dissolve var. equestrialis and some portrait of a large footed "Cigar Merry" or I believe that are worth a few of our things.

Then, Mr. Sherrell of the Forest Service working hard hard, well, I regret to this Jackman to write to Engel and Hamelinger's Nursery in St. Petersburg. They have listed it in their catalogue at prices ranging from 25 kopeks to 2 Roubles per plant, only 100 assorted seedlings of 10 feet in height cost 50 roubles. It seems strange to have this bulb worth should be a failure in England on account of the cool summers; I hardly think that would have been the reason, for surely the specimens that I encountered in the Upper altitudes were could complain of hot summers. The days may be warm occasionally but the nights are always cold. To get seeds of Siberian corylus in any quantity one would have to make a regular campaign for it. If the Bureau of Forestry has the means, it will pay them to organize some expedition. Where things which they could bring things. I personally would never like to gather more than a few pounds myself; one needs to organize some sort of a hunting expedition with agents scattered all over the territory.

I also saw that Professor Sargent mentioned some of the varieties that I mentioned. I am only afraid that Professor Sargent or somebody else dropped the I. from the word Ussuri.

S.P.I. 20766, Orobus lutens, for according to Professor Krilov, from the University of Tomsk, this plant doesn't occur near Omsk. I am enclosing herewith the map upon which Professor Krilov marked the regions where Orobus lutens var. Orientalis occurs. O. lutens itself does not occur in Asia.

That Mitraria Schoberi produces in Australia a fruit the size of an olive is remarkable! That must be a real distinct variety! In Central Asia the berries are about the size and shape of those of Solanum dulcamara, but of course they are of blackish color.

Letter of September 22, 1911, with enclosure of Mr. Scofield's letter re wild rice. Yes, I will try to get this Zizania, if I get into its home regions.

Letter of October 3, 1911, re Medicago falcata upon which matter I will come back in a separate letter. I would like to receive such a new tag made from prepared cloth, for instance, the one about the Tamopan persimmon and see what it looks like.

Yes, Mr. Schroeder I know well, I didn't know he was a Doctor. I suppose he will visit Professor Hansen and get some money back that he advanced to Hansen's interpreter who seems to be a rascal (Dr. Dsirne is the fellow's name.)

And the Yarrow Garden is in full glory! Yes, I hope to inspect that place and see if it comes up to my expectations. This Dr. H. C. Gore is a genius! What sorts of things hasn't he experimented with already to keep these persimmons in. How

S.V.L. Motes, Cyrus Lasse, for something to Frederic Krilov, from the University of Tomsk, this plant doesn't cover much ground. I am enclosing herewith the map upon which Professor Krilov marked the regions where Urdus Lukane war, Oriontalis occurs. O. Lutoma itself does not occur in Asia.

That Milaria Cobbori produces in Lartania a fruit the size of an olive is remarkable! That must be a real distinct variety! In General Ash the berries are about the size and shape of those of Solanum dulcamara, but of course they are of bluish color.

Letter of September 23, 1911, with enclosure of Mr. Sucklin's letter to will rice. Yes, I will try to get this Kisanie, if I get into its home regions.

Letter of October 3, 1911, re Sudlaire Falcia upon which matter I will come back in a separate letter. I would like to receive such a map made from present stock, for instance, like one about the Langon plantation and see what it looks like.

Yes, Mr. Schroeder I know well, I didn't know he was a Doctor. I suppose he will visit Professor Carson and get some money back that he advanced to Hanson's interpreter who seems to be a friend (Dr. Tatro is the fellow's name.) and the Lavoro Jordan is in full glory! Yes, I hope to inspect that place and see if it seems to my suggestion. This Dr. H. O. Corr is a genial man with wife of Mary Barry's sweetheart and already so long down yonder in. The

did he come upon this idea of carbon dioxide? It is somewhat removed from alcoholic vapors or cold storage, although I admit it may have a similar action upon that peculiar quality that man calls pungency.

And Brooksville going to become almost more known for its dasheens than for its bamboos. Well, we will see!

Uncle Sam becoming a date vender! Ye Gods! Wouldn't that have scared the venerable signers of the Constitution to death? I suppose, however, that in case I was back in America I wouldn't mind buying several pounds of these famous Deglet Noors; I do not know that I ever tasted them.

I hope your Udo forcing will be a howling success. Maybe it is going to compete with celery as a winter vegetable.

Letter of October 4, 1911, with enclosures from Messrs. Davis and Zappone, re settling my accounts. I see that the total expenses for the past fiscal year have been $5737.99. So there was only a surplus of $262.01 and not $300 as I wired to the Secretary. I hope you are not experiencing difficulties about that; the rates of exchange and some mistakes perhaps in counting that I made account for this difference. I never heard that my telegram reached the Department and I am herewith enclosing the receipt. Also the one from last year, sent from Samarkand which also never was acknowledged.

did in come upon this idea of serious studies? It is accurately measured from atmospheric vapors in cold country, although I admit it may have a similar action upon that peculiar quality that was only present.

And Brookeville going to become almost more known for its dashoens than for its bamboos. Well, we will see!

Uncle Sam becoming a duke vendor! Ye Gods! Wouldn't that have scared the venerable ulymps of the Revolution to death? I suppose, however, that in case I was back in America I wouldn't mind buying several pounds of those famous Beglet Moors; I do not know that I ever tasted them.

I hope your Wo Corsley will be a bumper crop. Maybe it is going to compete with celery as a winter vegetable.

Letter of October 4, 1911, with enclosures from Greece, India and Japan, re matting my accounts. I see that the total expenses for the past fiscal year have been $4767.22. So there was only a surplus of $233.78 and not $300 as I wired to the Secretary. I hope you are not experiencing difficulties about that; the rates of exchange and some relative perhaps is counting that I made account for this difference. I never heard that my telegram reached the Department and I am currently assuming the receipt. Like the one from last year, sent from Sambalpur which also never was acknowledged.

My healthy has been quite well these last times, only somewhat tired from all this indoor work. We have very unpleasant weather here all these last times. The skies are almost every day of a dull, gloomy gray. Sometimes it freezes quite hard, but then again thaw sets in or it snows lightly. The rivers, however, are beginning to set and navigation has been stopped for the last eight days.

My interpreter is still with me. He is not the sort of a fellow to do any work unless he is told and with the cleaning of seeds I had to look at it every minute, otherwise nothing was accomplished. I begin to think that it is only one man in 10,000 who could be a real successful interpreter in my work and where is one going to pick up such a fellow?

Very strange rumors are reaching us from China these last times and it may be I will have to give up that country for awhile. I wonder if the foreigners are really leaving Peking as some Russian papers reported.

Well, in another letter some more. Trusting you and your associates are all hearty and well, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

My health has been quite well since last time, only somewhat tired from all this indoor work. We have very unpleasant weather here all these last times. The skies are almost every day of a dull, gloomy gray. Sometimes it freezes quite hard, but then again thaw sets in or it snows lightly. The rivers, however, are beginning to set and navigation has been stopped for the last eight days.

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Very strange rumors are reaching us from China since last times and it may be I will have to give up that country for awhile. I wonder if the foreigners are really leaving Peking as some Russian papers reported.

Well, in another letter some more. Trusting you and your associates are all hearty and well, I remain, Mr. Patrenild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. CHIVER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 28, 1911.

Dear Mr.Dorsett:

I am in receipt of many letters from you and have been putting off the acknowledgment of them on account of the cleanding of seeds and the shipping of them, which I wanted to get off first. Well, I am now through with that and also labelled all the herbarium material properly and I feel somewhat more at east now. And now your letters.

One of July 5, 1911, in which you state the progress that you all are making in various parts of the United States with these many new introductions. I am always very glad to hear news of this kind as it keeps me posted how things move along.

That this Amygdalus Davidiana does so well in Indio and is the earliest stock there is most interesting! I hope some strains may be found that prove resistant to crown gall. When cowpeas, cottons and tobaccos furnish wilt-resistant strains, why should not stone fruits be able to develop crown-gall resistant forms? Here is a piece of new work again, isn't it?

About the many photos you took while on the swing around the circle, yes, I certainly would like to see them. I suppose I will have to wait, however, until I return.

Letter of August 7, 1911, re photos received and appreciative remarks thereon. Yes, in the photographic line it goes as in the whole of life, plenty at one time, little some other time. And about lessening the chance of losing some of my films by sending them undeveloped outside of Russia; well, Mr. Dorsett, that is almost like going from the drop out in the rain. The chances that they are opened somewhere are infinitely greater than by sending them to St. Petersburg. Even if I send them through our Consuls in St. Petersburg or in Moscow the very suspiciously-minded authorities might first inspect them. Now I am sending them to a big photographic company in St. Petersburg, the "Kodak Company" and I herewith give the secret service people a chance to exert control over them. I always found out in my fairly adventurous life that the "best way to escape a danger is--to face it!!" It may sound contradictionary, but it is a fact, just the same.

And several of my Chinese fruits fruiting already atChico. Very glad to hear it; I suppose some of the lies the Chinese told me about them will now crop out too. Yes, I will have some work ahead of me when coming back in looking up the various gardens; I suppose I will be surprised at many a thing.

You say you doubt very much whether those Tamppan persimmons will be hardy as far North as Washington, D. C. Well, I do not think it is the cold that will kill them, no it is the moist, changeable character of the Washington winter. In Southern Utah and all through the milder sections of the

Letter of August 7, 1911, to photographer Overland and appreciative remarks thereon. Yes, in the photographic line it goes as in the whole of life, plenty at one time, little some other time. And about learning the chance of having some of my films by sending them undeveloped outside of Russia; well, Mr. Norwood, that is almost like going from the drop out in the rain. The chances that they are opened somewhere are infinitely greater than by sending them in St. Petersburg. Even if I send them through our Consul in St. Petersburg or in Odessa the very suspicious-minded mailer-like edge first imagine that I am sending them in a big photographic company in St. Petersburg, the "Sochi Company" and I herewith give the secret service people a chance to search contrived over them. I always found out in my fairly adventurous life that the "best way to escape a danger is—to face it!" It may sound unorthodoxmary, but it is a fact. Just the same. And several of my Chinese friends travelling already studios. Very glad to hear it. I suppose some of the like the Chinese told me about them will now crop out soon. Yes, I will have some work ahead of me when coming back in looking up the various gardens; I suppose I will be surprised at many a thing.

You say you doubt very much whether those Doppel parlaments will be half as dark as Dantzigs. Well, I do not think it is the said that will kill them, as it is the solar, changeable character of the Dublinsche climate. In Dublin's that and all through the milder sections of the

West I suppose they will do better than in the East.

Letter of August 14, 1911, re receipt of both accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1911 and Itinerary Report for the same period and a balance due me of $246.06. OK, especially the last!

Letter of August 16, 1911, in which you acknowledge a stack of letters of mine to Mr. Fairchild. I am very glad to hear they have been able to raise so many seedlings of these almonds and apricots from Turkestan. Among the wild almonds there may be even decided novelties, valuable for breeding experiments and for stocks in very dry regions! Perhaps crown gall resistant varieties may turn up among them. This budding experiment in putting A. Davidiana against the Muir peach interests me extremely. Which of the two will win?

Letter of August 16, 1911, with enclosures of letter from the Ice Trade Journal, your answer to them and a newspaper clipping. Would you be so kind and inform these people that I have nothing new to mention in this line and would you mind sending them a copy of that Bulletin of mine, referring to pages 50-51 where I mention this cold storage matter. I am enclosing again the two copies of letters saving you the labor of looking them up again in the files.

Letters of August 21, 1911, I., with enclosures of Messrs. Davis and Zappone's letters re settlement of accounts for the quarter ending March 31, 1911. Taken notice of.

that I suppose they will do better than in the East.

Letter of August 14, 1911, to people of both accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1911 and Itinerary Report for the same period and a balance due me of $156.06. Of, especially the last!

Letter of August 16, 1911, in which you acknowledge a stack of letters of mine to Mr. Fairchild. I am very glad they have been able to raise so many months of these funds and services from Tuskegee. Among the mill alumni there may be some doubtful cases, but both the Dwelling operations and the school in every-day technique. Perhaps some pull westward variables may turn up among them. This letting experiment is getting I. Davidson against the Fair people introduce no antagonism. Which of the two will what.

Letter of August 16, 1911, with enclosure of letter from the Industrial Journal, your answer to mine and a newspaper clipping. Could you be so kind as to inform those people that I have nothing now to mention in this line and would you send back them a copy of that bulletin of mine, referring to the paper 20-21 where I mention this well storage matter. I mentioned again the 2nd copies of letters making you the gift of looking them up again in the files.

Letters of August 21, 1911, I., with enclosures of Mr. Davis, Chris and Jacquelyn letters re matrimonies of students for the quarter ending June 21, 1911. Same mains 47, 19 of the matter.

Do Tuskegee and all other institutions in the country

II. Announcing that the last batch of films and photos have been received and are appreciated. All right!

Letter of August 22, 1911, with enclosure of letter from Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick (a curious name!) re curly grained woods, etc. And then I see that Mr. Husbands wasn't able to preserve life in these Persea linqua seeds after all, notwithstanding the moss he hauled up to the tops of the Andes, allowing these seeds to fall easy. The sample of white linseed you stated was being sent to me hasn't shown up yet and the note on it you promised me may also be inroute still.

Letter of August 23, 1911, stating that letters of July 14, 25 and 28 have been received, also the alfalfa seed SPI 31687, and numbers 1618a-1628a. Glad to take note of it.

Letter of September 5, 1911, in which you announce you are sending me a copy of my! publication on plant names. Well, I didn't receive any such publication and never wrote one, so I suppose it is a slip of the pen. I just wonder, however, whether Mr. Swingle perhaps got up something and gave my name to it?

Letter of September 18, 1911, with enclosures of 2 photos, newspaper clippings and letter from Mr. Paul D. Borgen. Very kind of you to send me these 2 pictures of that shipment of seeds from Kashgar. Those sacks with seeds look like a small agricultural exhibition; the photo is so clear that I imagine I recognize even my old sacks, uponwhich I scratched various numbers and names. You state, that the case with seeds

II. Concerning that the last batch of films and photos have been received and appreciated, all right!

Letter of March 17, 1911, with enclosure of letter from Mr. G. H. Fitzpatrick in matters concerning [illegible] models, etc. And then I see that Mr. Hasbrouck wasn't able to preserve life in those "green lizards" after all, notwithstanding the care he bestowed on the boys of the Lodge, allowing them moss to fall away. The sample of white flower you showed was being sent to me lest's show up yet and the note on it you provided in my plan for Lorenzo still.

Letter of March 18, 1911, stating that letters of July 14, 28 and 29 have been received, also the affairs been [illegible], and wanting bills-billed. Glad to take note of it.

Letter of September 2, 1911, in which you acknowledge you are sending me a copy of my publication on plant names. Well, I didn't receive any such publication and never saw one, so I suppose it is a slip of the pen. I just wonder, however, whether Mr. Swingle perhaps got up something and gave my name to it?

Letter of September 18, 1911, with enclosures of 2 photos, newspaper clippings and letter from Mr. Carl S. Hodge, very kind of you to send me these 2 photos of that specimen of weeds from Quebec. Those weeds will never look like a small apple-tree, notwithstanding the photo is so clear that I imagine I recognize even my old mate, considerable I searched various numbers and months. So you think, that the tree with weeds

I sent off from Kuldja hasn't turned up as yet (containing Nos. 1583a-1587a inclusive.) Well, I have been in correspondence about this shipment with our Consul in Batoum and several days ago I got a letter dated Batoum, September 6, 1911, stating that this case has been shipped per S.S. Taygetos of the German Levant Line on the 2nd of September, 1911, and that Mr. I. P. Roosa has been notified. I suppose it must have reached Washington by this time. Please let me hear about it.

I am also very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me such a whole stack of newspapers and so many clippings about Dr. Wiley's troubles. The saying which the greatShakespeare puts in the mouth of Hamlet, "There is something rotten in the Stateof Denmark!" certainly applies to this whole affair also.

I also found a statement among those papers you sent re Dr. Galloway's farm and which you possibly might have overlooked; I am enclosing it herewith.

As you answered several letters of mineoriginally addressed to Mr. Fairchild during his temporary absence from the office and as I refer on these pages again to some of these messages, I suggest that Mr. Fairchild be given an opportunity to look at this letter before filing it.

Well, wishing you abundance of strength to keep on doing this good work of Plant Introduction, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

I sent off from Kuldja hasn't turned up as yet (something Nos. 1888a-1887a Inclusive.) Well, I have been in correspondence about this affair with Colonel Du Bussom and several days ago I got a letter dated Moscow, September 4, 1911, stating that this case has been shipped per S.S. Tayebo of the German Royal Line on the 2nd of September, 1911, and that Mr. I. P. Koons has been notified. I suppose it must have reached Washington by this time. Please let me know about it.

We also very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending us such a whole ream of newspapers and so many clippings about Dr. Riley's troubles. The saying which the giant Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Hamlet, "There is something rotten in the State of Denmark" certainly applies to this whole affair also.

I also found a statement among those papers you sent me by Gallaway's Press and which you certainly might have conveniently omitted to forward.

As you answered several letters of miscoriginally addressed to Dr. Fairchild during his temporary absence from the station and as I value on these points to some of these matters, I suggest that Mr. Fairchild be given an opportunity to look at this letter before filing it.

Well, wishing you abundance of strength to keep on doing this good work of Plant Acclimatization, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Omsk, Siberia,

October 28, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your important letter of July 19, 1911 with its enclosures of copies of Professor Hansen's letters lies before me. They are most highly interesting, indeed, and I must compliment you on the ingenius and masterly way you have gotten up the answers for Professor Hansen. He certainly must have opened up his eyes when he found out we were using his very suggestions, not for himself, but for somebody else, whom he wanted to go through the Gobi desert and to Thibet as quickly as possible.

Well, now the obtaining of large quantities of this "Sholtesk", Medicago falcata, is a most difficult problem, as you have noticed already from the letters I have sent in from time to time and Professor Hansen's statement in his letter to Dr. Galloway dated July 13, 1911, that this seed will have to be gathered by the ton in certain parts of Siberia certainly is sensational! The collection of it is slow work and it actually will mean the establishment of a buying agency in Siberia with agents going around in the country, telling the farmers that such and such a price is going to be paid for it and even then, what I have seen of these Siberian farmers, I can assure you that a great deal of time will have to be expended before they will take it up.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Your important letter of July 12, 1911 with its enclosures of copies of Professor Hanson's letters lies before me. They are most highly interesting, indeed, and I must compliment you on the ingenious and masterly way you have gotten up the answers for Professor Hanson. He certainly must have opened up his eyes when he found out we were using his very suggestions, not for himself, but for somebody else, whom he wanted to go through the Gobi desert and to Tibet as quickly as possible.

Well, now the obtaining of large quantities of this "Shoftsek", Medicago falcata, is a most difficult problem, as you have noticed already from the letters I have sent in from time to time and Professor Hanson's statement in his letter to Dr. G. Lilowy dated July 13, 1911, that this seed will have to be gathered by the ton in certain parts of Siberia certainly is sensational! The collection of it is slow work and it actually will mean the establishment of a trying money in Siberia with sports going around in the country, telling the farmers that such and such a price is going to be paid for it and even then, what I have seen of these Siberian farmers, I can assure you that a great deal of time will have to be expended before they will take it up.

The whole thing means the establishment of a market for a so-called wild plant and as you yourself have encountered a good deal of passive resistance to some of your new introductions, even in a progressive country like the United States, you may have some idea what it means in such an intensively backward country as Russia is and her domains. Several times we heard degrading remarks from those dense Siberians who told one another, "Oh, they collect weeds, ha! ha! And when we asked them to assist us even the very poorest said, "No, we don't want to gather weeds. We have to harvest our grains first." Or they said,"Don't take all this sholteek, leave some for the horses and cows!"

I see your remark concerning Medicago glutinosa and your request to write to Mr. Rolloff at Tiflis. Well, as you wrote him already, I suppose he has attended to this matter and maybe he has sent in already some seeds. I cannot quite understand this matter about the roots I sent in under No. 781; how could this species turn out to be M. glutinosa when the plants died while in quarantine? I see you wrote Mr. Rolloff even that these plants developed hairy calyxes and pods! I suppose they were kept too dark and were not given air enough, just like Mr. Oliver made these Bamboos from Chili go to the dogs by keeping them in a hot house all the time.

About giving up the trip through Urga & Kalgan to Peking. Yes, I wrote you already about that several months

The whole thing means the establishment of a market for a so-called wild plant and as you yourself have encountered a good deal of passive resistance to some of your new introductions, even in a progressive country like the United States, you may have some idea what it means in such an intensively backward country as Russia is and her domains. Several times we heard degrading remarks from those dense Siberians who told one another, "Oh, they collect weeds, ha! ha! And when we asked them to assist us even the very poorest said, "No, we don't want to gather weeds. We have to harvest our grain first." Or they said, "Don't take all this stuff, leave some for the horses and cows!"

I see your remark concerning Dahurian Primrose and your request to write to Mr. Roloff at Tiflis. Well, as you wrote him already, I suppose he has attended to this matter and maybe he has sent in already some seeds. I cannot quite understand this matter about the roots I sent in under No. 7011 for could this species turn out to be R. Pulchrum when the plants that still is variation? I see you wrote Mr. Roloff even that these plants developed hairy calyxes and pods! I suppose they were kept too dark and were not given air enough, just like Mr. Oliver made them Bamboo from Chili go to the dogs by keeping them in a hot house all the time.

About giving up the trip through Urga & Kalgan to Peking. Yes, I wrote you already about that several months

ago and now especially it seems that China is in a state of revolution and I may not be able to do any work there at all this winter. I do not quite know what I will do now.

About my expenses, you ask me on page 4 of letter of July 19, 1911. Well, you will have seen from my accounts that my total expenses for the quarter ending September 30, 1911, were roughly $1350, which means that they were not higher than the average and since I have only one interpreter I do not suppose I will use even the full $6000 allotted to me for the present fiscal year. Not all of us are like Hills and Hansen, when it comes to the handling of tax payers' money!

And now about the visit to the Alatau in Semiretchensk Province which you want me to make so badly. Well, firstly, that region is 8 or 10 days away from Semipalatinsk, all the way by carts or horses; then, it is in the Semiretchensk Province which means a special permit from St. Petersburg and from the Governor General at Tashkent; then the people enroute are nearly all Kirghiz which means a competent Kirghiz interpreter; then it is that dreaded border country adjoining that Kudgja region where perhaps there is still trouble brewing and all these things combined made it not feasible for me to include it in this trip. This present interpreter I have I also could not use for that work; he is not hardy, nor energetic enough and doesn't know how to deal with the Mussulman element, as

ago and now especially it seems that China is in a state of revolution and I may not be able to do any work there at all this winter. I do not quite know what I will do now.

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And now about the visit to the Alatau in Semirechenskaya Province which you want me to make so badly. Well, firstly, that region is 8 or 10 days away from Semipalatinsk, all the way by carts or horses; then, it is in the Semirechenskaya Province which means a special permit from St. Petersburg and from the Governor General at Tashkent; then the people around are nearly all Kirghis which means a competent Kirghis interpreter; then it is that dreaded border country adjoining that Kuldja region where perhaps there is still trouble brewing and all these things combined made it not feasible for me to include it in this trip. This present interpreter I have I also could not use for that work; he is not hardy, nor energetic enough and doesn't know how to deal with the Russians element, as

I had occasion to observe. It means, in other words, the getting up of a special program to explore that Alatau and under the present conditions having the collection of Medicago falcata mostly in mind and the winter's work in Northern China, I possibly could not undertake it.

And now I come to my plans for future travel. From here I hope to leave within a few days for the Wolga region, as China seems to be in a state of convulsion. I hope to visit Samara, Syzran where there is an Acclimatisation Garden, Saratov famous for its fine apples and having a rich herbarium in the new University; Sarepta, known for its excellent mustard and the place near which Medicago exerulea and M. Cancellata occurs; perhpas I may run down into the Northern Caucasus in the Kuban Government, where M. glutinosa occurs in especially vigorous forms.

In the meantime I wish you would inquire at the State Department whether the conditions inChina really are of such a nature so as to be prohibitive for my work and please let me know by cable or by letter c/o the American Consul, St. Petersburg, or through the Ambassador.

Should conditions be too dangerous there, then I will try to explore the mountains of Russian Turkestan, the Pakemo, Chotkal and Ablatoume for their wild fruits and come out in the Alatau in spring if possible and then I would be ready either to return or give China another look up. I may need

I had occasion to observe. It means, in other words, the possibility of a special project to explore that plateau and under the present conditions having the collection of Medicago falcata mostly in mind and the winter's work in Northern China, I possibly could not undertake it.

And now I come to my plans for future travel. From here I hope to leave within a few days for the Volga region, as China seems to be in a state of convulsion. I hope to visit Saratov, Syzran where there is an Acclimatization Station, Saratov famous for its fine apples and having a rich repertoire in the new University; Saratov, known for its excellent weather and the place near which Medicago coerulea and M. Sarcoliata occurs; perhaps I may run down into the Northern Caucasus in the Kuban Government, where M. glutinosa occurs in especially vigorous forms.

In the meantime I wish you would inquire at the State Department whether the conditions in China really are or soon a future so as to be prohibitive for my work and please let me know by cable or by letter c/o the American Consul, St. Petersburg, or through the Ambassador.

Should conditions be too dangerous there, then I will try to explore the mountains of Russian Turkestan, the Pamirs, Central and Kintsung for their wild fruits and come out in the plates to spring if possible and then I would be ready either to return or give China another look up. I may send

to go up from the Volga regions to St. Petersburg to arrange there for these special permissions but perhaps our Ambassador could arrange that for me and I proceed via Orenburg to Tashkent.

I intended to ship some of my baggage ahead to Harbin, but since statements appeared in the papers that outlaws and revolutionaries are taking over the reigns in some of the Manchurian towns, I suppose it is better not to do so and either to leave some here or take it along with me. This trouble in China certainly upsets all my plans. I see in the Shensi Province especially just where these persimmons grow, there is great unrest.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a really important letter, and no doubt you will have to think about it for several days. Let me hear, please, at your earliest opportunity.

I remain with best of wishes, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Enclosed please find a map upon which Prof. Krilov of Tomsk marked the distribution of the wild Medicago falcata in Eurasia; do let Mr. Stuntz or somebody else get up maps like this of all our important economic plants! They are of immense value to us explorers!

to go up from the Volga regions to St. Petersburg to arrange there for these special permissions but perhaps our Ambassador could arrange that for me and I proceed via Omsburg to Tashkent.

I intended to ship some of my baggage aboard to Berlin, but since statements appeared in the papers that outlaws and revolutionaries are taking over the reigns in some of the Manchurian towns, I suppose it is better not to do so and either to leave some here or take it along with me. This trouble in China certainly upsets all my plans. I see in the Shensi Province especially just where these persimmons grow, there is great unrest.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is a really important letter, and no doubt you will have to think about it for several days. Let me hear, please, at your earliest opportunity.

I remain with best of wishes, also to all in the office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Enclosed please find a map upon which Prof. Ratin of Tomsk marked the distribution of the wild Medicago falcata in Siberia; do let Mr. Stubts or somebody else get up maps like this of all our important economic plants! They are of immense value to us explorers!

Omsk, Siberia,

October 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing 10 photos numbered 516, 528, 529, 531, 533, 535, 536, 544, 547 and 548. They are duplicates of those that have apprently become lost; should the originals turn up, however, I would be pleased to have these again returned to me. I put new descriptions on them and suppose that they are not quite like those on the originals. For that lost package you are entitled to claim 10 Roubles and if I were you, I would force the Russian post office to make a thorough search for that package. Can't you compare that receipt I sent you with the one for the parcel they claim has been delivered? I suppose some entry has been made of it in the post office in Washington.

In my last letter I made a post script about Mr. Stuntz or somebody else being able perhaps to trace out the localities where certain plants of economic importance occur and herewith I am coming back again upon it. Prof. Krilov of Tomsk has made out on little maps as I herewith enclose a copy, the localities where a certain plant that is native to the Altai occurs. Each plant, in other words, has its own map and now it is most unusually handy to take up this atlas and look over where such and such a thing does occur. A similar map system I noted in the Jessup-wood collection in the Arnold Arboretum and in the wood collection of, I

Omsk, Siberia,

October 30, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing 10 photos numbered 515, 532, 539, 581, 582, 590, 635, 644, 647 and 648. They are duplicates of those that have apparently become lost; should the originals turn up, however, I would be pleased to have these again returned to me. I put new descriptions on them and suppose that they are not quite like those on the originals. For that lost package you are entitled to claim 10 Roubles and if I were you, I would force the Russian post office to make a thorough search for that package. Don't you compare that receipt I sent you with the one for the parcel they claim has been delivered? I suppose some mistake has been made of it in the post office in Washington.

In my last letter I made a post script about Mr. Stuntz or somebody else being able perhaps to trace out the localities where certain plants of economic importance are and herewith I am coming back again upon it. Prof. Krilov of Tomsk has made out on little maps as I herewith enclose a copy, the localities where a certain plant that is native to the Altai occurs. Each plant, in other words, has its own map and now it is most unusually handy to take up this atlas and look over where such and such a thing does occur. A similar map system I noted in the Jersey-wood collection in the Arnold Arboretum and in the wood collection of, I

believe, the New York Museum of Natural History. In lectures especially such maps come very handly; like, for instance, the two I sent you of Orobus lutens var. orientalis and of Medicago falcata.

Now in connection with these maps and with the five volumes of the Flora Altaia which Professor Krilov game me, I would like to know whether we could send him some literature in return. He informed me he needed such literature badly in connection with this map making, that gave the distribution of plants as complete as possible and just about the American flora he possessed very little literature. What do we have in the line of local floras to offer him? His address is Prof. P. N. Krylov, Botanist at the University of Tomsk, Siberia. (This spelling is the way he likes it best!)

I also spoke with him about the curious fact that Stellera altaica apparently occurs also in China and I gave him a copy of photo No. 287. He thought it is the same plant as this Altai one and I am curious to know whether the botanists in Washington will agree with it. There is herbarium material in our collection that I brought with me from China and now some new material that I collected in the Altai is enroute to you. What I would like to have now is one copy of photo No. 286 and one of photo No. 287. I trust you can send these to me after a little while.

believe, the New York Museum of Natural History. In instance, especially such maps are very handy like, for instance, the two I sent you of Cypha lutens var. orientalis and of Medicago falcata.

Now in connection with these maps and with the five volumes of the Flora Altaica which Professor Krilov gave me, I would like to know whether we could send him some literature in return. He informed me he needed such literature badly in connection with this my making, that gave the distribution of plants as complete as possible and just about the American flora he possessed very little literature. What do we have in the line of local floras to offer him? His address is Prof. P. N. Krylov, Botanist at the University of Tomsk, Siberia. (This spelling is the way he likes it best!)

I also spoke with him about the curious fact that Medicago alfalfa apparently occurs also in China and I gave him a copy of photo No. 807. He thought it is the same plant as this Altai one and I am curious to know whether the botanists in Washington will agree with it. There is herbarium material in our collection that I brought with me from China and now some new material that I collected in the Altai is enroute to you. That I would like to have now is one copy of photo No. 800 and one of photo No. 807. I trust you can send these to me after a little while.

Then, I never heard anything of the many samples of soils I sent from Kuldja through the American Consul at St. Petersburg to you. Has Mr. E. C. Free or anybody else received them?

Could you also inform me whether Professor Sargent has published a catalogue of the rich collections of the Arnold Arboretum and if so, could I obtain a copy perhaps?

I also got a personal letter from Mr. J. M. Underwood, President of the Jewell Nursery Company at Lake City, Minnesota, and he asked me whether I could not send him some scions of those wild fruits from ChineseTurkestan. Well, I will refer him to you and trust that he be given some hardy things, like for instance some seeds of this"Kurgan cherry" No. 1682a, which cherry seems to be very little known in the United States. At least I never saw it anywhere.

Mr. Aaron Aaronshon also wrote me a letter asking for information on Russian and Chinese Turkestan as he had in mind paying a visit to Central Asia in search for more wild cereals. I wrote him, however, that he will have immense difficulties on account of his religion and I personally think they will never let him go very far. He also wrote me that he had sent me samples of wild wheat and barley. Well, these samples have been stolen again, probably for the stamps or something else. Some photographs and books that were sent to me from Holland have also been appropriated enroute. And a moneyorder from Batoum for over 36 roubles that was sent by

Then, I never heard anything of the many samples of soils I sent from Kuldja through the American Consul at St. Petersburg to you. Has Mr. E. C. Free or anybody else received them?

Could you also inform me whether Professor Sargent has published a catalogue of the rich collections of the Arnold Arboretum and if so, could I obtain a copy perhaps?

I also got a personal letter from Mr. L. E. Scherwood, President of the Jewell Nursery Company at Lake City, Minnesota, and he asked me whether I could not send him some seeds of those wild fruits from Chinese? theatre. Well, I will refer him to you and trust that he be given some hardy things, like for instance some seeds of this "Kurgan cherry" Mr. Idzik, which cherry seems to be very little known in the United States. At least I never saw it anywhere.

Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn also wrote me a letter asking for information on Russian and Chinese Turkestan as he had in mind paying a visit to Central Asia in search for more wild cereals. I wrote him, however, that he will have immense difficulties on account of his religion and I personally think they will never let him go very far. He also wrote me that he had sent me samples of wild wheat and barley. Well, these samples have been stolen again, probably for the change or something else. Some photographs and books that were sent to me from Italiand have also been appropriated unwise. And a manuscript from Batum for over 30 roubles that was sent by

the acting Consul, is apparently also not delivered. I am investigating this matter!

You probably have had a visit already from Mr. Jacob E. Conner, our Consul at St. Petersburg, who was returning to Washington and expected a new post. Mr. Conner has been very helpful to us in forwarding many parcels of mine and sending me my mail to several out-of-the-way places and I suppose you have given him your best thanks.

I heard that Mr. Wilson has been appointed permanently in the Arnold Arboretum; that is different from what we are in Uncle Sam's service; only for a year at a time!

Then, while in Semipalatinsk, I called upon the Agronomist there, a Mr. I. N. Pachomoff, and this gentleman was willing to assist us in obtaining large quantities of Medicago falcata seeds and will let us hear next year how proppects are. He also would like to hear from us what varieties of corn and of sorghum can stand the greatest cold and a list of these names he would appreciate very much and also the addresses where such hardy varieties could be bought. He stated that if an enterprising American seed firm was willing to do business in Siberia, now was the time to start, as the Russian Government is trying to help the farmers to plant only the best and they are planning several new experimental stations to be started the coming years. Mr. Pachomoff also asked naively where this Sholteek really came from; the

the acting Consul, is apparently also not delivered. I am investigating this matter.

You probably have had a visit already from Mr. Jacob W. Conner, our Consul at St. Petersburg, who was returning to Washington and stopped a few days. Mr. Conner has been very helpful to us in forwarding many parcels of size and sending us by mail to several ex-Ambassador Glass and I suppose you have given him your best thanks.

I heard that Mr. Allison has been appointed permanently in the Argold Arboretum; that is different from what we are in Dalia Can't carried only for a year at a time.

Then, while in Sanpietarburg, I called upon the Agronomist there, Mr. I. M. Sokomoff, and this gentleman was willing to assist us in obtaining large quantities of Madagascar Jelecta seeds and will let us hear next year how prospects are. He also would like to hear from us what varieties of corn and of sorghum can stand the greatest cold and a list of these names he would appreciate very much and also the advantages that every variety could be bought. He stated that if an enterprising American seed firm was willing to do business in Siberia, now was the time to start, as the Russian Government is trying to help the farmers to plant only the best and they are planning several new experimental stations to be started the coming years. Mr. Sokomoff also asked naively where this Station really came from; the

people he had come in contact with had told him an American had been in Siberia several years ago and had scattered its seeds here and there! What do you think of that? He also informed me that the RussianGovernment had bought from Prof. Hansen some of his new alfalfas! Isn't that carrying water to the sea? When I spoke about some of these wild Siberian forage plants that really look very promising he said, well, we will first let you Americans work it out and then we come and buy them again from you! What a lovely way of thinking, isn't it? I was also informed that to the South of Semipalatinsk the Kirghiz are beginning to sow out alfalfa, but--curiously enough the French lucerne gives much more fodder to the acre than the Turkestan alfalfa does. I asked him whether it didn't freeze out. Well, he hadn't heard any complaints as yet.

In a recent letter there was an enclosure of a copy of Mr. Parker's letter, dated Mukden, June 6, 1911, and informing you that he had never seen any vetches cultivated in Manchuria, but that they grow wild in many places. Yes, I also must confirm his statements, I do not think that the Chinese cultivate them anywhere. They never grow grops for fodder alone, it doesn't pay them! Domestic animals have been bred so that they are able to exist upon what is given to them--and that doesn't mean the very best in China. Could Mr. Stuntz look up the Vicias and other economic leguminosae in Komaroff's Flora Manchurica. I would like to receive a

people be bad cook in connect with bad cuisine as Darlian had been in Africa several years ago and had mastered its ways here and there! What do you think of that? He also believed we that the Dualaforeers and people from Dual. Heaven some of his new affiliations! Isn't that carrying water to the sea? Then Lagube also spoke of those with different forces. Guess that really last very probably be said, well, we will first let you Americans work it out and then we come and buy them again from you! That a lovely way of thinking, isn't it? I was also informed that to the death of Bouchpolitic the Africa are replacing to my old pilots, but curiously enough the French Barrue give such more Lobar in the same time the Lorcheu atlatlu done. Indeed the weather is right fewer now. Well, we don't need any complaint at yet.

In a recent letter there was an enclosure of a copy of Dr. Darrur's letter, dated Wuhan, June 4, 1919, and interesting yet that is had never been my wonder cultivated in America, yet that they grow will is very clever. Yes, I also need confirm his assertate, I do not think that the things cultivate than anywhere. They never grow grass for fodder alone, it seems to that Domestic animals have been fed so that they are able to exist upon what is given to them--not that exactly mean the very best in China. Could Dr. Hunts look up the Yields and other economic legumicose in Connoff's Plan Manuries. I would like to receive a

copy of such a list. And could somebody also look up the names and countries where they grow of all the Hedysarums, the Desmodiums, the Lathyrus, the Vicias and thos species of Astragalus that are used for fodder! I also would like to hear some more about this. Since I have stumbled here over Hedysarum albiricum, H. polymorphum and H. spéndens, I am beginning to think there may be more promising species laying about in various countries and the same with several other Leguminosae. And then, we want to round them up and make them available for our experts. There really is no end to this work, Mr. Fairchild! The more you dig, the more you find!

I enclose herewith an advertisement about books; this volume Sikkim and Bhutan looks good to me; I wonder if any trees and fruits from those little visited regions are mentioned!

Well, this message is made up of a number of minor matters. I suppose you will have to do some dissecting.

With best of wishes, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

copy of such a list. And could somebody also look up the names and countries where they grow of all the Hedysarum, the Desmodium, the Astragalus, the Vicias and then species of Astragalus that are used for fodder! I also would like to hear some more about this. Since I have stumbled here over Hedysarum sibiricum, H. polymorphum and H. epsilonense, I am inclining to think there may be more promising species lying about in various countries and the same with several other leguminoses. And then, we want to round them up and make them available for our experts. There really is no end to this work, Mr. Fairchild! The more you dig, the more you find!

I enclose herewith an advertisement about books; this volume Elliott and Hutchen looks good to me; I wonder if any trees and fruits from these little visited regions are mentioned!

Well, this message is made up of a number of minor matters. I suppose you will have to do some dissecting.

With best of wishes, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

ITINERARY REPORT OF FRANK N. MEYER, AGRICULTURAL EXPLORER,

FOR THE QUARTER JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Date	Nature of the work and where performed
July	
1	In Novo-Nikolayefsk, Siberia, going from Hotel to Railroad station; all day enroute for Omsk.
2	Arrival in Omsk. Hunting about for a hotel, to post office and telegraph office.
3	Taking bulky baggage from Railroad station, unpacking seeds, attended to correspondence.
4	Cuttings packed in and sent off. Herbarium material inspected, correspondence attended to.
5	Correspondence attended to; maps bought.
6	Packages sent off. Correspondence attended to.
7	Packages sent off. Correspondence attended to.
8	Mail sent off. Trunks repaired.
10	Maps pasted on cloth, seeds cleaned.
11	Correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.
12	Correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.
13	Correspondence attended to, (Accounts and Itinerary Report)
14	Correspondence attended to, (Photos described, mail sent off)
15	Correspondence attended to, (Photos sent off.) Visit to agricultural expertiment station.
17	Correspondence attended to. New interpreter enters service.

ITINERARY EXCERPT BY FRANK M. RIVERS, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Date Nature of the work and where performed

July

1 In Novo-Nikolayevka, Siberia, going from Samara to Zaikovaya station; all day marche for Omsk.

2 Arrival in Omsk. Waiting about for a hotel, to post office and telegraph office.

3 Taking ship papers from Railroad station, unpacking seeds, attended to correspondence.

4 Getting packed in and sent off. Instructions received, inspected, correspondence attended to.

5 Correspondence attended to; also boxes.

6 Packing sent off. Correspondence attended to.

7 Packages sent off. Correspondence attended to.

8 Mail sent off. Trucks received.

10 Maps pasted on cloth, seeds cleaned.

11 Correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.

12 Correspondence attended to, seeds cleaned.

13 Correspondence attended to, (Accounts and Itinerary Report)

14 Correspondence attended to, (Photos described, mail sent off

15 Correspondence attended to, (Photos sent off.)

Visit to agricultural experiment station.

17 Correspondence attended to. New interpreter enters service.

July

18 Correspondence attended to. Went around inquiring for Medicago falcata seeds.

19 Correspondence attended to. Bought seeds.

20 Correspondence attended to. Unwell.

21 Correspondence attended to. Unwell.

22 Correspondence attended to. Unwell.

24 Seeds cleaned, notes written.

25 Seeds sent off. Correspondence attended to.

26 Correspondence attended to; very sultry, unwell.

27 Correspondence attended to; unwell

28 Correspondence attended to; unwell.

29 Correspondence attended to; unwell.

31 Correspondence attended to; photos shipped off.

August

1 Herbarium material labelled all day, mail sent off.

2 Herbarium material labelled all day, arrangements made for alfalfa seeds.

3 Herbarium material labelled; correspondence attended to.

4 Herbarium material labelled; inquiries made for seeds.

5 Herbarium material labelled and packed in, seeds bought.

7 Herbarium material packed in; seeds cleaned, notes made.

8 Herbarium material packed in; botanical notes made.

July

18 Correspondence attended to. Part crowd insisting for baloney filoria meals.

19 Correspondence attended to. Usual meals.

20 Correspondence attended to. Overall.

21 Correspondence attended to. Overall.

22 Correspondence attended to. Overall.

24 Jungle climate, notes written.

25 Meals sent off. Correspondence attended to.

26 Correspondence attended to very active, overall.

27 Correspondence attended to; overall

28 Correspondence attended to; overall.

29 Correspondence attended to; overall.

30 Correspondence attended to; overall.

31 Barbarian material labelled all day, meal sent off.

August

1 Barbarian material labelled all day, arrangements made for alfalfa meals.

2 Barbarian material labelled correspondence attended to.

3 Barbarian material labelled; involves meals for week.

4 Barbarian material labelled and packed in, meals sent.

5 Barbarian material posted; meals cleared, notes made.

6 Barbarian material posted; notes made.

August

9 Visit to Agricultural Exhibition in Omsk to buy seeds, heavy rains.

10 By cart out in the country trying to obtain alfalfa seeds, heavy rains.

11 Non-wanted baggage packed in. Botanical notes made. heavy rains.

12 Non-wanted baggage packed in. put in storage room. Botanical notes made.

14 Left hotel in Omsk at 4 A.M. Went to railroad station, enroute for Tartarskaia, arrived there 11 A.M. From 1 P.M. until 8 P.M. by cart out in the country trying to make contracts about wild alfalfa seed.

15 Left Tartarskaia at 8 A.M. by train. All day enroute for Tomsk.

16 Arrived in Tomsk at 11 A.M. Inspected market and parks.

17 Botanized in vicinity of Tomsk.

18 Visitied botanic garden in Tomsk and had conference with botanists.

19 Studied in herbarium of botanical garden at Tomsk.

20 Studied in herbarium of botanical garden at Tomsk.

21 Attended to correspondence. Heavy rains all day long.

22 Collected seeds in botanic garden, went to banks.

23 Attended to correspondence, cleaned seeds. Heavy rains all day long.

August

9 Visit to Agricultural Exhibition in Omsk in day by
mode, heavy rains.

10 Up cart out in the country trying to obtain difficult
roads, heavy rains.

11 Non-medical inquiry period in. Botanical notes
made. Heavy rains.

12 Non-medical inquiry period in. Put in storage room.
Botanical notes made.

14 Left hotel in Omsk at 4 A.M. Went to railroad
station, arrived for Tartarskaia, arrived there 11 A.M.
From 1 P.M. until 6 P.M. by cart out in the country trying
to make contracts about will difficult work.

15 Left Tartarskaia at 8 A.M. by train. All day
arrive for Tomsk.

16 Arrived in Tomsk at 11 A.M. Inspected market and
parks.

17 Botanized in vicinity of Tomsk.

18 Visited botanic garden in Tomsk and had conference
with botanist.

19 Studied in herbarium of botanical garden at Tomsk.

20 Studied in herbarium of botanical garden at Tomsk.

21 Attended to correspondence. Heavy rains all day long.

22 Collected seeds in botanic garden, went to train.

23 Attended to correspondence, cleaned seeds. Heavy
rains all day long.

August

24 Negotiations with Russian farmers to collect wild seeds. Took photos and collected alfalfa seeds in vicinity of Tomsk.

25 Conference with botanists, collected seeds near Tomsk.

26 Baggage packed in and transferred to steamer. Left Tomsk at 6 P.M. enroute for Barnaoul, ascending the Ob river.

27 All day enroute. Stopped for the night in Novo-Nikolayefsk.

28 All day enroute.

29 All day enroute. Arrived at 5 P.M. in Barnaoul.

30 Hunted for a new interpreter. Visited park and markets.

31 Inquired for wild alfalfa seeds, engaged new interpreter.

September

1 Visited an agricultural instructor in Barnaoul; collected wild alfalfa seeds.

2 Collected wild alfalfa and vicias all day long.

3 Collected wild alfalfa and took photos.

4 Stripped wild alfalfa seeds; bought supplies for intended journey.

5 Visited fruit orchards near Barnaoul, had negotiations with carters.

August

28 Negotiations with Russian farmers to collect wild greens. Took photos and collected alfalfa seeds in vicinity of Tomsk.

29 Conference with botanists, collected seeds near Tomsk.

30 Baggage packed in and transferred to steamer. Left Tomsk at 6 P.M. enroute for Barnaul, ascending the Ob river.

31 All day enroute. Stopped for the night in Novo-Nikolayevsk.

September

1 All day enroute.

2 All day enroute. Arrived at 5 P.M. in Barnaul.

3 Hunted for a new interpreter. Visited park and markets.

4 Inquired for wild alfalfa seeds, engaged new interpreter.

September

1. Visited an horticultural interpreter in Barnaul, collected wild alfalfa seeds.

2. Collected wild alfalfa and vicia all day long.

3. Collected wild alfalfa and took photos.

4. Bargained with alfalfa seeds bought supplies for intended journey.

5. Visited fruit orchards near Barnaul, and negotiations with orchard.

September

6 Left Barnaoul at 8 A.M. by 2 carts. Changed horses in Shadrina and Kolmonskaia. Arrived 9 P.M. in Chistunka (total distance 84 Wersts)

7 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

8 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

9 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

10 Stripped wild alfalfa seeds so as to reduce bulk.

11 Left Chistunka at 8 A.M. by 2 carts. Changed horses in Besgolosso and Plotow. Arrived in Bjeloeglaza 5 P.M. (total distance 75 Wersts).

12 Collected some alfalfa seeds in morning. Left Bjelo-glaza at 3 P.M., arriving in Kalmukski-Meesi at 6 P.M. (distance 34 wersts).

13 Collected alfalfa seeds on steppe near Meesi, tried to obtain labor to assist us in gathering seeds; nobody willing, however.

14 Collected alfalfa seeds. Arrested and insulted by drunken village police, taken to be spies. After showing our passports released again.

15 Stripped off alfalfa seeds. Heavy rains. Negotiations with carters.

September

6 Left Barnaoul at 8 A.M. by 2 carts. Changed horses in Sibedrina and Kolmyrzkaia. Arrived 8 P.M. in Chistunka (total distance 84 Versts)

7 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

8 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

9 Collected wild alfalfa seeds on Chistunka steppe all day long.

10 Stripped wild alfalfa seeds so as to reduce bulk.

11 Left Chistunka at 8 A.M. by 2 carts. Changed horses in Beegolosso and Plotow. Arrived in Kolmyzkaia, 5 P.M. (total distance 75 Versts).

12 Collected some alfalfa seeds in morning. Left Kolmyzkaia at 2 P.M., arriving in Kalmakit-Kosal at 8 P.M. (distance 84 versts).

13 Collected alfalfa seeds on steppe near Kosal, tried in vain labor to assist us in gathering seeds; nobody willing, however.

14 Collected alfalfa seeds. Arrested and detained by Russian village police, taken to be spies. After showing our passports released again.

15 Stripped off alfalfa seeds. Heavy rains. Negotiations with natives.

September

16 Left Kalmuksi-Meesi at 9 A.M. by 2 carts. Changed horses in Kurioonsko. Arrived at 8:30 P.M. in Sawooska. (Total distance 65 wersts) Cold, drenching rains at intervals.

17 Heavy rains. Negotations with carters, nearly all drunk, however. Left Sawooska at 5 P.M. Arrived at 9 P.M. in Sminogorsk. Roads exceedingly bad and dangerous (distance 22 wersts).

18 Collected seeds near Sminogorsk.

19 Collected seeds near Sminogorsk. Took photos; heavy rains in afternoon.

20 Heavy rains all day long. Attended to correspondence.

21 Collected seeds near Sminogorsk.

22 Cleaned seeds. Rain and high wind all day and night.

23 Cleanded seeds. Rain and high wind all day and night. Roads impassable.

24 Collected some seeds and made notes.

25 First snow has fallen; dried herbarium material, cleaned seeds, took some photos.

26 Negotiated with carters. Men don't want to go as the roads are almost impassable.

27 New overtures with carters. Left at last at 2 P.M. Arrived at 6 P.M. in Ekaterinskaia (distance 30 Wersts.)

Sunshine

10 Left Kalmazi-Nash at 9 A.M. for 8 miles. Passed horses in Kodiak. Arrived at 4:30 P.M. in Seward. (Total distance 65 miles) Cold, drenching rains at intervals.

11 Heavy rain. Negotiated with carters, sand-dill drunk, however. Left Sunshine at 6 PM. Arrived at 8 P.M. in Sunnyside. Roads exceedingly bad and dangerous (distance 22 miles).

12 Collected seeds near Sunnyside.

13 Collected seeds near Sunnyside. Took photos; heavy rains in afternoon.

14 Heavy rain all day long. Attended to correspondence.

15 Collected seeds near Sunnyside.

16 Cleared weeds. High and high wind all day and night.

17 Cleaned seeds. Rain and high wind all day and night. Seeds separable.

18 Collected wheat heads and stale seeds.

19 First snow has fallen; dried herbarium material, claimed seeds, took some photos.

20 Negotiated with carters. Men don't want to go to Kodiak-Kenai-Seward.

21 Snow overtures with carters. Left at last at 8 P.M. Arrived at P.M. in Kalarinskaia (distance 30 miles.)

September

28 A heavy frost had occurred during the night. Negotiations with carters. Left Ekaterinskaia at 10 A.M. Changed horses in Shimonasfskaia, arrived in Widrichta at 6:30 P.M. (Total distance 52 nersts).

29 Difficulties in finding carters. Left by 2 carts at 11 A.M. Arrived in Krasnoyarska on the Irtish river at 4:30 P.M. (Distance 35 Nersts, through a hilly country with swamply places.)

30 Heavy frost. Left Krasnoyarska at 9 A.M. by 2 carts, passed through Glubowka and Proparsika. Arrived in Ust Komenogorsk at 2 P.M. (distance 45 Nersts). Went out botanizing in the afternoon. The Altai mountains loom up in grand splendor covered with glistening coats of snow.

THE END.

1480.

Samara, Russia,

November 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package containing 22 photos, bearing the numbers 781, 782, 783, 784, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805 and 806.

Trusting they will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Samara, Russia,

November 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed one package containing 10 films bearing the following numbers: 779, 780, 785, 786, 792, 793, 807, 808, 809 and 810.

I trust they will reach you in first class condition.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

1481.

Samara, Russia,

November 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed one package, containing 10 photos bearing the following numbers: 769, 780, 785, 790, 792, 793, 807, 808, 809 and 810.

I trust they will reach you in first class condition.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Samara, Russia,

November 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package, containing 22 films, bearing the following numbers: 781, 782, 783, 784, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805 and 806.

Trusting this letter will reach you in good condtion, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Samara, Russia,

November 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by registered Russian sample post one package containing the numbers 1704a, 1705a and 1706a. It are only very small quantities, but--Prof. Tulaikoff who gave them to me has very little of them himself, as the crops this year have been a dismal failure in this part of the world. The sunflower with the "mail-coated" seeds, I mentioned in a letter from Moscow about 2 years ago and I suppose the thing is no longer a novelty. The durum wheat, Amerikanka, is interesting as it is a large kernelled variety and does not seem to have been introduced yet in America, although the name might imply it came from us. It seems to come close to "Afrikanski" (No. 1631a) which I sent from Omsk and about which promises have been made me to send you some larger quantity. The most interesting number of this aforementioned package is No. 1706a, the new Taiskaia winter durum wheat. I wish you would call this number to Mr. Carleton's attention in particular as he asked me especially before I left for this last trip to be on the lookout for hardy winter durum wheats. The people here have only a few pounds of this Teiskaia wheat in their possession and several years will pass before anything like ten pounds will be available to us. Prof. Tulaikoff, however, will let us have some more as soon as they can.

Aberdeen, Idaho,

November 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Talcott:

Herewith I am sending you by registered parcel post one package containing the numbers 1704a, 1705a and 1706a. It are only very small quantities, but Prof. Tulaikoff who gave them to me has very little of them himself, as the crops this year have been almost failure in this part of the world. The sunflower with the "small-oested" seeds, I mentioned in a letter from Moscow about 2 years ago and I suppose the thing is no longer a novelty. The durum wheat, Amorikanka, is interesting as it is a large kernelled variety and does not seem to have been introduced yet in America, although the name might imply it came from us. It seems to come close to "Africanski" (No. 1675a) which I sent from Omsk and about which promises have been made me to send you some larger quantity. The most interesting number of this slow-maturing species is No. 1706a, the Tulaikia winter durum wheat. I wish you would call this number to Mr. Carleton's attention in particular as he asked me especially before I left for this last trip to be on the lookout for hardy winter durum wheats. The people here have only a few pounds of this Tulaikia wheat in their possession and several years will pass before anything like ten pounds will be available to us. Prof. Tulaikoff, however, will let us have some more as soon as they can.

Also a few words about the photos and films I have sent you. There are 32 of each, both films and prints and numbered 769, 780-810 inclusive. The numbers 770-779 I left out as I still have some undeveloped films about Medicago falcata and other forage plants which I had expected to be ready before I sent this lot off. They will come now with the next batch of pictures.

You will find these Medicago falcata pictures not very interesting, but the plant does not lend itself to very artistic reproductions unless one colors the prints. The photos of the Siberian cherries, however, I personally think very nice, the more as one realizes that it is perhaps one of the world's hardiest stone fruits. Did the rhizomes of Nardosmia laevigata, No. 988, arrive alive? If so, the photos about it will be of interest to those who are going to test this aquatic.

On Photo No. 790, Malus sp., I left out the number of the seeds I sent from Omsk, but which I bought in Saisansk, as I stored my inventory notes in Omsk and do not quite remember the exact number. It is in the 1600 and I wrote that it might be a hybrid and that the fruits have a very pleasant sub-acid flavor. I wish you would kindly insert the right number on that photo. I didn't retain any copies of these photos for my own field collection and I wish you would send me a print of 809 which I promised to a fellow traveller.

Also a few words about the photos and films I have sent you. There are 32 of each, both films and prints and numbered 759, 760-810 inclusive. The numbers 770-772 I left out as I still have some undeveloped films about Medicago falcata and other forage plants which I had expected to be ready before I sent this lot off. They will come now with the next batch of photos.

You will find these Medicago falcata pictures not very interesting, but the plant does not look (that) so very artistic reproductions unless one colors the prints. The photos of the Siberian cherries, however, I personally think very nice, the more as one realizes that it is perhaps one of the world's hardiest stone fruits. Did the princess of Ribomia Jacylacia, No. 888, arrive alive? If so, the photos about it will be of interest to those who are going to test this aquatic.

On Photo No. 790, Malus sp., I left out the number of the seeds I sent from Omsk, but which I bought in Saratovsk, as I stored my inventory notes in Omsk and do not quite remember the exact number. It is in the 1800, and I wrote that it might be a hybrid and that the fruits have a very pleasant sub-acid flavor. I wish you would kindly insert the right number on that photo. I didn't retain any copies of these photos for my own field collection and I wish you would send me a print of 809 which I promised to a fellow traveller.

And now about my discussions here with various people. On Sunday evening, November 5, we arrived here and Monday I went before to Mr. Von Arapow's house, only to find out he had left the day before to St. Petersburg, being called there through the sudden illness of his mother. We tried to find his assistant, but that gentleman had taken a holiday apparently. On Tuesday, however, I met him, but he knew little or nothing about Medicages and other things and we were referred to a Mr. Teis, the inspector of Agriculture for the Samara Government. I found this elderly gentleman to be of a pleasant, helpful disposition and in the conversation I had with him and an assistant, I obtained some information about general agricultural matters in Samara Government. For more specific information, however, he advised me to visit Prof. N. M. Tulaikoff, the recently appointed director of the Bezenshook Agricultural Experimental Station.

On Wednesay, November 8, I received a reply on my telegram to Prof. Tulaikoff that he would be home and after a two hours' journey by rail we arrived in Bezenshook. I found that he was an old acquaintance of yours, having met him in Washington in June, 1909. I suppose you may remember him also yet.

As you may imagine we spoke about many things, American as well as Russian and as Prof. Tulaikoff speaks English well, it was a very pleasant day for me.

And now about my discussions here with various people.

On Sunday evening, November 5, we arrived here and Monday I went before to Mr. Von Arpom's house, only to find out he had left the day before to St. Petersburg, being called there through the sudden illness of his mother. We tried to find his assistant, but that gentleman had taken a holiday apparently. On Tuesday, however, I met him, but he knew little or nothing about Medicogos and other things and we were referred to a Mr. Tola, the inspector of Agriculture for the Samara Government. I found this elderly gentleman to be of a pleasant, helpful disposition and in the conversation I had with him and on conclusion, I advised him [illegible] about general agricultural matters in Samara Government. For more specific information, however, he advised me to visit Prof. M. A. Tulaikoff, the recently appointed director of the Bonchenkoff Agricultural Experimental Station.

On Wednesday, November 8, I received a reply on my telegram to Prof. Tulaikoff that he would be home and after a two hours' journey by rail we arrived in Bonchenkoff. I found that he was an old acquaintance of yours, having met him in Washington in June, 1909. I suppose you may remember him also yet.

As you may imagine we spoke about many things, Russian as well as Russian and as Prof. Tulaikoff spoken English well, it was a very pleasant day for us.

Here are a few points: Ordinary alfalfa freezes out very badly in severe snowless winters and they are trying to select hardier varieties.

The alfalfa work has been divided between Prof. Tulaikoff in Bezenshook and Mr. W. S. Bogdan in Krasany Koot, South Samara Governtment; the first experimenting with M. sativa and the last with M. falcata.

Selection of drought and alkali resistant varieties of grains and forage plants is an important item in the program of all of the experimental stations in southeastern Russia.

Professor Tulaikoff has obtained some startling results in raising wheat in cultures that contained as much as 5% alkali. He expects to raise strains of wheat and alfalfa that will stand more saline matter in the soil than any of the varieties now existant.

The severe drought experienced here this year and which has caused famine in large districts, has awakened in all classes of the population a deep desire to prevent such calamities by abandoning the present system of grain growing only and by practicing new methods of cultivation and of agriculture in general.

Irrigation is even thought of, but only as a faraway ideal, as the expenses and labor connected with it may not repay the outlay in an uncongenial climate like the South

These are a few points. Germany alfalfa farmers are very badly in severe snowless winters and they are trying to select hardier varieties.

The alfalfa work has been divided between Prof. Tulaikoff in Bessarabia and Mr. W. H. Rogers in Kansas, North Dakota Experiment Station. First concentrating at M. sativa and the last with M. falcata.

Selection of drought and alkali resistant varieties of grasses and forage plants is an important item in the program of all of the experimental stations in northwestern Russia.

Professor Tulaikoff has obtained some strikingresults in raising wheat in Caucasus that varieties as much as 8% alkali. He expects to raise strains of wheat and alfalfa that will stand more saline matter in the soil than any of the varieties now existent.

The severe drought experienced here this year and which has caused famine in large districts, has awakened in all classes of the population a deep desire to prevent such calamities by conducting the present system of grain growing only and by practicing new methods of cultivation and of agriculture in general.

Irrigation is even thought of, but only as a fantasy ideal, as the expense and labor connected with it may outweigh the value in unsatisfactory climate like the South

Volga regions.

Perrerot wheat, or, as it is wrongly called in America, "Perrerotka," is very variable and many distinct strains exist in Southern Russia.

"Bjela-Turka", a good durum wheat, exists also in several distinct strains; it seems that local conditions influence variation in some of these standard wheats more than is general accepted.

"Dankovska." is a very hardy, soft, winter wheat, doing well in the Samara Government.

"Kanatskaia" is a very good hard winter wheat.

"Enlanskaia" also is a good, hard winter wheat.

"Krassny Donskaia" is a soft, hardy winter wheat.

"Datlerowski" is a fine, soft, winter wheat, but it needs a coat of snow to prevent it from being killed in severe winters.

"Nemarchanka" is a good variety of Perrerot wheat and also "Egypitka".

"Krassnaia Komovoi" is a very good, dense headed variety of Proso (red).

"Krassnaia adnagrevaia" is a fine, red proso with heads hanging over on one side.

"Orenburgskaia" is a very good red proso.

"Kulbash" and "Shilbash" are also large grained red prosos, both very good.

Volga region.

Ferrerot wheat, or, as it is wrongly called in America, "Ferrerotte," is very variable and many distinct strains exist in Southern Russia.

"Bjela-Turka", a good durum wheat, exists also in several distinct strains; it seems that local conditions influence variation in some of these standard wheats more than is general accepted.

"Dankovska." is a very hardy, soft, winter wheat, doing well in the Samara Government.

"Kamatskaia" is a very good hard winter wheat.

"Malamskaia" also is a good, hard winter wheat.

"Krasny Donskoie" is a soft, hardy winter wheat.

"Datlerowski" is a fine, soft, winter wheat, but it needs a coat of snow to prevent it from being killed in severe winters.

"Nassrobinka" is a good variety of Ferrerot wheat and also "Egyptika".

"Krasnaia Kourod" is a very good, dense bearded variety of Proso (red).

"Krasnaia ednogrevaia" is a fine, red proso with heads hanging over on one side.

"Orenburgskoie" is a very good red proso.

"Kolosov" and "Pshenkah" are also large growing red proso, both very good.

"Resurshist" is a fine, pale-yellow variety of proso.

All of these wheats and prosos mentioned are good for semi-arid regions and I wish you would kindly communicate about them with Mr. Carleton who asked me especially to inquire for these things.

I wanted to obtain quantities of seeds of all these things, but this year's crop is a total failure here and at the Experiment Station even they will have to sow seeds that are one and two years old. Prof. Tulaikoff, however, will gladly furnish us with these things when their crops are good again and as he expressed himself of being extremely pleased with the way he was treated everywhere in America I suppose you will get these things in due time and after some correspondence has passed between you and him.

In ornamental things I didn't notice anything new in that experimental station and as it is only 6 years old one couldn't expect much. They will introduce, however, more hardy and ornamental fruits, trees, shrubs, etc., and I suppose we may be able to exchange some of our things for what they have to offer in the line of grains.

The last two days I haven't felt quite well, caught a cold, I suppose and the dark, somewhat damp weather is not conducive to good health, I hope, however, to leave tomorrow for Syzran and then over Penza to Saratoff where there is a plant selection station in connection with the new

Tulsa "Bonanza" is a fine, pale-yellow variety of prune.

All of these wheats and grasses mentioned are good for

medicinal purposes and I wishes people would kindly acquainted

about them with Mr. Burleson who asked me especially to inquire

for these things.

I wanted to obtain quantities of seeds of all these

things, but this year's crop is a total failure here and at

the Experiment Station even they will have to sow seeds that are

one and two years old. Prof. Waldorf, however, will gladly

furnish us with these things when their crops are good again

and as he expressed himself of being extremely pleased with

the way he was treated everywhere in America, I believe you

will get these things in due time and after some correspondence

has passed between you and him.

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hardy and ornamental fruits, trees, shrubs, etc., and I

suppose we may be able to exchange some of our things for

what they have to offer in the line of grains.

The last two days I haven't felt quite well,

caught a cold, I suppose and the dark, somewhat damp weather is

not conducive to good health, I hope, however, to leave

tomorrow for Syracuse and then over Cuba to Sarajeff where

there is a plant acclimation station in connection with the new

University and where there are a few interesting people. From Saratoff I hope to go to Krassny Koot where Mr. Bogdan lives who makes interesting experiments with Medicago falcata and Triticum cristatum. I haven't decided as yet where to receive mail and possibly telegrams, perhaps in Rostof Don, where I may arrive when coming from Sarpta.

It seems that conditions in China are getting to such a point that exploration work of the kind I am doing, cannot be indulged in for Heavens know how long. In a big Russian newspaper today (Ruskoe Slova) appeared a lengthy article about the annexation of Manchuria by Japan and Russia in case the other powers and especially America can be pacified. Nobody knows now what they will do to China. Perhaps it is better that I collect some material yet in the Caucasus and then visit Dr. Trabut in Algiers and then return to Washington. From Batoum there are steamers running to various ports in the Meditteranean and such a trip won't increase the ordinary expenses.

Well, I am closing with best of wishes, also to all in the office.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER.

University and where they are a, [illegible] people. From Harbert Lights to [illegible] Lake Mr. Eugene lives who makes interesting experiments with Medicine Plants and Indian relatives. [illegible] Lake's [illegible] as you alone in [illegible] and possibly [illegible], return in Doctor Sam, where I may arrive coming from Europe.

It seems that conditions in China are getting to such a point that exploration work of the kind I am doing, cannot be indulged in for Heaven know how long. In a big Danish newspaper today (Berlingske Tidende) appeared a lengthy article about the evacuation of Americans [illegible] in case the situation [illegible] seriously involve [illegible] parallel. Nobody knows how [illegible] will be [illegible]. Perhaps it is better that I collect some material yet in the Dungeons and then visit Mr. [illegible] in Kiangsu and then return to Washington. From Nanking there are steamers running to various ports in the Mediterranean and [illegible] Lingnan the railway [illegible].

Well, I am closing with best of thanks, also to all in my office.

Yours respectfully,

PAUL A. BUCK.

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia,

December 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a couple of days I am here in Rostoff and found a few letters from you and a telegram. The important letter, however, has not arrived as yet and I will first write my reports about the various people I saw.

Well, I wrote you about my visit to Professor Tulaikoff at Bezenshook and I hope you received the registered sample with seeds and photos and films I sent off from Samara.

On Monday, November 13, I left Samara by train for navigation on the Volga had become too irregular and after a four hours' ride we arrived in Sysran, where I expected to find Mr. A. D. Woeikov who makes experiments with hardy trees and fruits and about whom you sent me a letter dated Jan. 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Zon's letter dated January 13, 1910.

Well, after much search in the town of Sysran we found the next day a brother of his and then I heard that he lives 40 wersts away from Sysran in a small place called Samakina. As it was, this brother had spend a couple of days in the city and wanted to return also so we together first went by rail from Sysran to Kopteffka and then by carts to Samakina. I left the place again early on Thursday, November 16, and had seen everything and talked and listened for many an hour and here are my observations.

Astrakhan-on-Volga, Russia,

November 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Pelmenshik:

Since a couple of days I am here in Astrakhan and found a few letters from you and a telegram. The important letter, however, has not arrived as yet and I will first write my reports about the various points I did.

Well, I wrote you about my visit to Professor Valishev at Samarkand and I hope you received the medicinal sample with seeds and photos and films I sent off from Bukara.

On Monday, November 13, I left Bukara by train for navigation on the Volga had become too irregular and after a four hours' ride we arrived in Syrzan, where I expected to find Mr. A. D. Woolley who makes appointments with hardy trees and fruits and about whom you sent me a letter dated Jan. 17, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Row's letter dated January 12, 1911.

Well, after much search in the town of Syrzan we found the next day a brother of his and then I heard that he lives 40 versts away from Syrzan in a small place called Samarkino. As it was, this brother had spend a couple of days in the city and wanted to return also so we together first went by rail from Syrzan to Kopyeffka and then by carts to Samarkino. I left the place again early on Thursday, November 16, and was accompanied and called and I reached the city as hard and late as it should.

Mr. A.D. Woeikov is a man of about 55, strongly built and of slightly coarse manners, like so many of the Russians are. He is of a large family who own much land but apparently little cash and for that reasion he is running a commercial nursery; to explain this he says, "Yes, dendrology is my hobby, but--the nursery is my business!" He also conducts a modest school of horticulture for about 20 country lands and for which business he receives a governmental sub sidy. He is especially interested in introducing all sorts of hardy trees and shrubs he can lay his hands on while hardy fruits take the second place. He has a reading knowledge of German and English, but prefers French as a medium of conversation and so we always talked in this one-time-so-widely-used tongue.

His collections of trees and shrubs have been planted out on many spots, as he has been searching for the best all around locality and he decided a few years ago to start a new plantation a few miles away from the old place where he hopes things will do better. The climate in the Simbirsk Government is not congenial to trees. The summers are hot and dry, the winters quite cold, with little snow as a rule, while in spring they experience often very severe night frosts that kill off the young growth. Therefore, the variety of trees and shrubs able to survive this climate is not a great one. On the hills one finds wild: Pinus silvestris,

Mr. A.D. Woskiov is a man of about 35, strongly built and of slightly coarse manners, like so many of the Russians are. He is of a large family who own much land but apparently little cash so that [illegible] is -- ning a commercial necessity to explain once he says, "Ma, theology is my hobby, but--the money is my business!" He also commands a small capital of [illegible] for about 20 country lands and for which business he receives a governmental sub sidy. He is especially interested in introducing all sorts of [illegible] and stocks in our fly-ridden lands on which hardly fruits take the second place. He has a reading knowledge of German and English, but prefers French as a medium of conversation and so we always talked in this one-time-so-widely-used tongue.

His collections of trees and shrubs have been planted out on many acres, as he has been searching for the best all around locality and he decided a few years ago to place a new plantation a few miles away from the old place where he hopes things will do better. The climate in the Simbirsk Government is not congenial to trees. The summers are hot and dry, the winters quite cold, with little snow as a rule, while in spring they experience often very severe night frosts that kill off the young growth. Therefore, the variety of trees are already able to survive this climate is not a great one. On the hills one finds wild Pinus silvestris,

Betula alba, Quercus pedunculata, Tilia parviflora, Ulmus pedunculata, Ulmus pumila, Amygdalus nana, Acer tataricum, Populus pumila, Crataegus sanguinea, Spiraea hypericifolia and a few minor things. On low places various species of willows occur, also Alnus glutinosa, Populus alba, P. nigra and some intermediate forms. On the whole it is not a very rich flora.

As to cultivated plants, Mr. Woeikov's greatest specialty is apples of which he has about 50 different varieties, not all, however, entirely successful. They are nearly all grafted on the Eastern Siberian variety of crab-apple, as this has the hardiest roots and withstands drought the best; the growth, however, is slow and hybrids between Malus prunifolia and M. baccata supply really a better stock but one cannot get them in sufficient quantities.

Pears as a rule do not survive a severe winter and therefore cannot be grown unless stored in cellar every winter. Pyrus ussuriensis, however, is hardy and Mr. Woeikov still hopes to get hardy pears by hybridization and selection.

Of plums about 10 varieties are grown, but they are not all successes. They are grafted on the ordinary slough, Prunus spinosa, which occurs also wild here and there in the Simbirsk Province.

Of cherries there are several varieties and hybrids and strange to say, some English varieties like Kent, Queen

Betula alba, *Quercus robur*, *Salix caprea*, *Ulmus montana*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Ulmus vulg.*, *Amygdalus nana*, *Acer tataricum*, *Fraxinus pumila*, *Berberis amurensis*, *Rubus idaeus*, *R. fruticosus* and a few minor things. On low places various species of willows occur, also *Alnus glutinosa*, *Fraxinus alba*, *F. excelsior* and some intermediate forms. On the whole it is not a very rich flora.

As to cultivated plants, Mr. Woeller's greatest speciality is apples of which he has about 80 different varieties, not all, however, entirely successful. They are nearly all grafted on the Eastern Siberian variety of crab-apple, as this has the hardiest roots and withstands drought the best; the growth, however, is slow and infirmis between *Malus prunifolia* and *M. baccata* supply really a better stock but one cannot get them in sufficient quantities.

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Of plums about 10 varieties are grown, but they are not all successes. They are grafted on the ordinary *Prunus spinosa*, which occurs also wild here and there in the Simbirsk Province.

Of cherries there are several varieties and hybrids and always in any, some English varieties like Kent, Tower

Hortense and Early Black are quite hardy there. Of all of the things Mr. Woeikov has his cherries are of the greatest value to us. There are forms of Prunus avium, P. cerasus and P. chamaecrasus and hybrids between these three species and they are all exceptionally hardy. I saw hybrids between Wladimir cherry and P. chamaecerasus that looked of very great promise as fruit trees for the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. I spoke about the fact that in Ames all the Wladimir cherries had been frozen back to the ground last winter, but Mr. W. stated that the same thing happens every so many years here in Russia also and--that there are at least 5 distinct strains of Wladimir cherries, which all differ in looks and degree of resistancy to drought and cold !! One very hardy variety is cultivated near Nishni-Novgorod and of which he also has a few plants; this variety is called "Rostinia."

I also saw various species of wild Prunus like P. padus in a few varieties; P. glandulosa, P. Maachu, P. pumila, P. japonica, P. pensylvanica, the last looks like a stock for stone fruits although some specimens sucker badly. Mr. Woeikov thought that hybrids between P. Pensylvanicum and P. mahaleb would make ideal stock for cherries and plums.

Of the Siberian cherry, Prunus chamaecerasus, I saw a block of old bushes, which were remarkable for their various habits. Some were 2-3 feet in height and of slender twigs,

Lorenzos and Early Black are quite heavy bearers. Of all of the Lodeys Co. Hedley has this cherries are of the greatest value to us. There are four of Prunus mirsky, P. cerasus and P. cerasus-avium and I prefer between these three species and they are all exceptionally heavy. I saw in Florida between Miami cherry and P. cerasus-avium that looked of very great promise as fruit trees for the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. I spoke about the fact that in Asia all the Miami cherries had been frozen back to the ground last winter, but Mr. W. stated that the same thing happens every so many years here in Russia also and—that there are at least 3 distinct strains of Miami cherries, which all differ in looks and degree of resistancy to drought and cold !! One very early variety is cultivated near Miami-Sorochi and of which is also has a few plants; this variety is called "Moskinin."

I also saw various species of wild Prunus like P. padus in a few varieties; P. divaricata, P. cerasus fr. mollis, P. lanuginosa, P. maximowiczii, one that looks like a weak for whose fruits although some resembling [illegible], Mr. Hedley thought that which is between P. divaricata and P. padus would make a good stock for cherries and plums.

Of the Siberian cherry, Prunus [illegible], I saw a block of old trees, which seem perfectly for this region habits. Some were 8-9 feet in height and of slender growth,

while others were 6-8 feet tall of heavy wood. Mr. Woeikov stated that he had a few shrubs which he suspected were hybrids between P. sammaecerasus and plums! In case this is so this Siberian cherry will be of still greater value to us in the Northern states for endless crossings can be made then and practically all sorts of stone fruits created!!!

I also was shown a hybrid between the ordinary peach and the steppe almond, Amygdalus nana, made by a Mr. Midjurin, a nurseryman at Kozlov, Tambov Government, who wants to make a race of peaches fit to stand the uncongenial climate of the greater part of Russia. The plants were grafted on Prunus spinosa roots and they looked most remarkably like young specimens of Amygdalus davidiana. The few twigs of herbarium material that Mr. Woeikov showed me afterwards seemed to show however, a difference between the two as flowers and small leaves were developed simultaneously while A. davidiana develops leaves after the flowers have passed. We must wait, however, a little while before accepting this creation as a genuine hybrid, for Mr. Midjurin is said to work slipshod, a la Burbank.

Looking over the ornamental trees, I was struck with the fact that North America has more to offer to Russia in the line of hardy trees than Russia to us. Some North American trees have become a feature of Russian parks and streets, like Robina pseud-acacia, Fraxinus americana, but especially the

box elder, Acer negundo, which is one of the hardiest trees here in Russia and is seen in almost all parks in company with lilacs and Caragana arborescens.

I noticed, however, at Mr. Woeikov's place some specimens of Ulmus turkestanica which came originally from Djarkent at the Chinese Turkestan border and which trees are apparently very drought and cold resistant.

Salix alba in varieties is of promise as an ornamental tree on slightly moist places in the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. Alnus glutinosa, well fit to border water courses in cold regions; loves a sandy soil.

Populus trista from Kamshatka, a medium-sized tree, very cold resistant. Populus Wobsti with very large leaves coming from Central Russia. Populus nigra, P. alba and P. tremula are hybridizing among one another and Mr. Woeikov's place and the variation seen among the seedlings is most interesting. Some new types will evolve and we may expect perhaps forms of dense growing habits of which the so-called Berlin poplar (P. laurifolia x P. suaveolens) is an example.

In shrubs I saw very little that is new. Hippophae rhamnoides exists in a few distinct varieties of which the one's from Central Asia are the hardiest and quickest growing. Mr. Woeikov states that plants from elevated Central Asia seem to be especially hardy in Southern Russia such plants having been used to long periods of dryness and heat and not coming quickly into leaf after a few hot days in spring; plants from

ice cider, *Acer saccharum*, which is one of the northern trees here in Canada and is seen in almost all parks in company with *Ulmus* and *Fraxinus americana*.

I noticed, however, at Mr. Woolcott's place some specimens of *Ulmus americana* with some orginally from Dierkent at the Chinese Turkestan border and which trees are apparently very drought and cold resistant.

Salix alba in varieties is of premise as an ornamental tree on slightly moist places in the Upper Mississippi Valley regions. *Alnus glutinosa* will fit to border water courses in cold regions; loves a sandy soil.

Populus trichocarpa from Kamchatka, a saline-dried tree, very cold resistant. *Populus Wobsii* with very large leaves coming from Central Asia. *Populus alpina*, *P. alba* and *P. tremula* are hybridizing among one another and Mr. Woolcott's place and the variation seen among the seedlings is most interesting. Some are trees with styles and an very unusual pendulous form of dense growing habits of which the so-called *Salix vogler* (*Salix alba v. pendula*) is an example.

In shrubs I saw very little that is new. *Hibanchis chamaedaphne* native in a few Alaskan varieties of which the one's from Central Asia are the hardest and most prolific. Mr. Woolcott planted just plants from already hardy bulb seed to be especially sure in Chestnut Hill and seed plants have had to long periods of degrees and just not sell but dealing suddenly into leaf after a few hot days in spring plants from

Manchuria, however, though prfectly hardy in the wood, suffered severely from the heavy night frosts in late spring and many things from the Eastern United States were hurt on the same account. These observations I consider of immense value to us, as it gives us a clue where to obtain our material from for the Western sections of the United States. The great pity is that elevated Central Asia is so poor in promising plants. Still there are the mountains of Northern Kansu yet, which Mr. Woeikov considers an unexplored mine of new shrubs and trees. He stated there are the following very promising plants there. Populus alashanica, Berberis diaphana, Ribes stenocarpa, Rubus in several species, Sorbus microphylla, Amygdalus stipulata, Hippophae in two species, one forming trees 30 feet in height and probably a host of minor things.

I also spoke about getting up to 100 pounds of seeds of the genuine Larix sibirica and I obtained an address of a forester in Viatka Government to whom we have written already.

While talking about hardy fruits Mr. Woeikov remarked that the variety of apple called "Groosaffka" stands the Irkutsk climate; that in Armenia between Kars and Erivan, there is a high elevated region, with hot summers and cold winters, an arid plain intersected by ravines and that there are several promising varieties of fruits cultivated there which are hardy. That there are a few places in Samara Government near Razan, for instance, where big groves of wild apples occur. That there

Manchuria, however, though prettily leafy in the wood, suffered severely from the heavy night frosts in late spring and many things from the Eastern United States were hurt on the same account. These observations I consider of immense value to us, as it gives us a clue where to obtain our material from for the Western sections of the United States. The great pity is that elevated Central Asia is so poor in promising plants. Still there are the mountains of Northern Kansu yet, which Mr. Woolley considers an unexplored mine of new shrubs and trees. He stated there are the following very promising plants there. Fraxinus sinensis, Berberis diaboma, Ulmus stenocarpa, Rubus in several species, Populus mikrocarpa, Amygdalus sinensis, Hippophae in two species, one forming trees 30 feet in height and probably a best of other things.

I also spoke about getting up to 100 pounds of seeds of the genuine Lagerstroemia indica and I refrained on account of a forwarder in Vienna overreached to whom we have written already.

While talking about hardy fruits Mr. Meiklejohn remarked that the variety of apple called "crossaline" stands the climate; that in Quebec between Lake and Ottawa, there is a high elevated region, 1,1h, but summers and hail miserly, as only plants interested by ravines and that there are several promising varieties of fruits cultivated there which are hardy. That there are a few places in Canada Government near Kenora, for instance, where big groves of wild apples occur. That there

are groves of a wild apricot like plum (Prunus or Armeniaca sibirica) in the mountains near Nertchensk and on a few other spots in Northern Manchuria. He just had received a package of stones from a collector near Nertchensk; I wanted to buy half of them, but he was not willing to sell them; he would exchange with us and here are his propositions.

He states that he is willing to be commissioned by us to collect anything we want within the Russian domains; that his expenses will be very moderate, for he himself is as much interested in seeing some of the wild plants grow as we are interested in getting them. That his knowledge of Russian and Russian conditions and his acquaintanceship with the Russian flora make it almost sure that he gets the things he is after, especially all things in the dendrological line. That he likes to hear from you what you think of this proposal.

As a test, I gave him an order for 500 lbs. of clean Medicago falcata seed at the rate of 2 Roubles per lb. Let us see how much he will get and in how long a time.

Then he wants to exchange his cherry hybrids and varieties for seeds and budwood of the Compass cherry; Prunus americana and P. maritima; also imported sand cherries, P. Besseyi.

He also likes to get seeds of Celtis occidentalis, Gymnocladus canadensis, Juglans nigra, Pinus resinifera and Juniperus scopulorum, all collected from the Northern limits

are forms of a wild spinach like plant (Kochia or Immature shrubs) in the mountains near Turkmenia and in a few other spots in Northern Manchuria. He just had received a package of seeds from a collector near Turkmenia; I traded to buy half of them, but he was not willing to sell them; he would exchange with us and here are his propositions.

He states that he is willing to be commissioned by us to collect anything we want within the Russian zone; that his expenses will be very moderate, for he himself is as much interested in seeing some of the wild plants grow as we are interested in getting them. That his knowledge of Mongolian and Russian conditions and his sympathetic with the Russian flora make it almost sure that he gets the things he is after, especially all things in the dendrological line. That he likes to hear from you what you think of this proposal.

As a test, I gave him an order for 500 lbs. of Glass Medicago Falcata seed at the rate of 1 roubles per lb. Let us see how much he will get and in how long a time.

Then he wants to exchange his observ hybrids and varieties for seeds and hardwood of the Tomples observ Russian apricots and P. mandshuricus also Japanese and Korean P. Sargent.

He also likes to get seeds of native medicinals, Commodious candidals, Chinese edges, Chine evidence and Japanese economics, all obtainable from the Northern Utility

where these trees occur. He further is willing to make up lists and receive lists of exchangeable material. His address is A. D. Woeikov, Sta. Novospasko, Sysran-Riazan, R.R. Simbirsk Govt., Russia.

Mr. Woeikov also sends you his catalogue and for the many mistakes in it he asks for our clemency as printers in Sysran are not among the brightest of Russian workers.

I hope this report will give you some idea as what we may expect from this Mr. Woeikov and I hope you will be able to effect a profitable exchange.

This letter I have written in installments as I have not been well of late. I also got some important mail from you and will answer in a next letter.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

where these trees occur. Mr Further is willing to make up lists and receive lists of ornamentals material. His address is A. R. Woolson, Jr. Brookfield, Connecticut, U.S. District Nurs, Boston.

Mr. Woolsey also sends you his catalogue and for the many mistakes in it he asks for our clemency as printers in Syrian are not among the brightest of Russian workers.

I hope this report will give you some idea as what we may expect from this Mr. Woolsey and I hope you will be able to effect a profitable exchange.

This letter I have written in instalments and I have not been well of late. I also got some important mail from you and will answer in a next letter.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office,

I remain, Yr. faithfully,

Importantly yours,

HEN E. MOTE.

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia,

December 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter dated December 6 I stated that I left Mr. Wosikov's place early in the morning of November 16, 1911; Well, I arrived at 8 A.M. in Sysran again, packed up baggage nad left in the evening for Penza where we didn't arrive until early next morning as the interpreter had allowed the fast train to slip out and we were forced to take a local train, stopping everywhere. Well, we visited on November 17, the School of Gardening which is situated near Penza and which is considered one of the best schools of the sort in Russia. It was a dark, misty day and not quite fit to walk over half-frozen earth roads and glide from one mudhole into the other, but--weather in Russia is a topic one leaves at rest, for it gets too monotonous. So we saw at that school a very interesting old, neglected Arboretum with large specimens of Pinus strobus, Picea sibirica, Hippophae rhamnoides, Malus baccata, M. prunifolia, Juglans cinerea and other trees. We also saw a newly laid out Arboretum with small specimens of most of the everyday trees and shrubs and along the roads there were various hardy herbaceous perennials.

Then we saw the fruit plantations. Mr. Sokoloff who is in charge of the outdoor plantings, took us around through thick and through thin; they have about 60 varieties of apples in cultivation, but the 2 leading sorts are Antoneffka and Anees, but of both there are some sub-varieties. They have

Beaulieu-sur-Loire, France,

December 8, 1931.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter dated December 6 I stated that I left Mr. Hoellcor's place early in the morning of December 16, 1931; well, I arrived at 8 A.M. in Syzran again, packed up baggage and left in the evening for Penza where we didn't arrive until early next morning as the interpreter had allowed the fast train to slip out and we were forced to take a local train, stopping everywhere. Well, we visited on November 17, the School of Gardening which is situated near Penza and which is considered one of the best schools of the sort in Russia. It was a dark, misty day and not quite fit to walk over half-frozen earth roads and glide from one mudhole into the other, but--weather in Russia is a topic one leaves at rest, for it gets too monotonous. So we saw at that school a very interesting old, neglected arboretum with large specimens of Pinus strobus, Picea abietina, Hippophae rhamnoides, Malus baccata, M. prunifolia, Lycium chinense and other trees. We also saw a newly laid out Arboretum with small specimens of most of the everyday trees and shrubs and along the roads there were various hardy herbaceous perennials.

Then we saw the fruit plantations. Mr. Nekolaff who is in charge of the outdoor plantings, took us around through mud and snowy sleet they have about 20 varieties of apples in cultivation, but the 2 leading sorts are Antonovka and Ameer, but of both there are some sub-varieties. They have

experimented with various stocks and have come to the conclusion, that Malus prunifolia is the best all-around stock for the black soil around Penza. They find it difficult, however, to obtain pure prunifolia seed, as this apple readily hybridises with M. communis and M. baccata. --They also found that the Antoneffka apple is better able to grow on low places, than any other variety. As a contribution to the uncongeniality of the East-Central Russian climate, I was told that this year they experienced a frost of 8° Reaumur in May (14° Fahr) and that while everything commenced to bloom they lost of course a whole lot of fruit. Many years ago they also started a collection of dwarf fruits, but such things are apparently not fitted for climates like around Penza, at least they almost produce no fruit at all, as the blossoms freeze nearly every spring. There are also many greenhouses in the schoolgrounds and I saw some pretty flowers, which are sold for revenue. The heating of greenhouses thro-out Russia is still with flues, so one cannot expect cut flowers like one sees in America. Plants, however, coming originally from countries with fairly dry air, like Cyclamen persicum, Cineraria hybrida (fr. Canary Islands) Cape of Good Hope plants, these all do better in flue-heated houses than in steam or hot-water warmed conservatories and I noticed some very fine flowers on the Cyclamens. --Well, the people were very kind to us, we were all sorry for the bad weather and for the condition of the roads, but-- that could not be helped. --I got a catalogue of theirs, which I will send you, may be we haven't some of their apples yet, and they were willing to exchange with us, especially late-blooming winter apples.

experimented with various stocks and have come to the conclusion, that Malus prunifolia is the best all-around stock for the black soil around Yuma. They find it difficult, however, to obtain pure prunifolia seed, as this apple readily hybridizes with M. coronaria and M. baccata. --They also found that the Jatomerline apple is better able to grow on low places, than any other variety. As a contribution to the unsuitability of the Dual-Central Russian climate, I was told that this year they experienced a frost of 8° Reaumur in May (14° Fahr) and that while everything commenced to bloom they lost of course a whole lot of fruit. Many years ago they also started a collection of dwarf fruits, but such things are generally not fitted for climates like around Yuma, at least they almost produce no fruit at all, as the blossoms freeze nearly every spring. There are also many greenhouses in the schoolgrounds and I saw some pretty flowers, which are sold for revenue. The heating of greenhouses thro-out Russia is still with flues, so one cannot export cut flowers like can even in America. Plants, however, coming originally from countries with fairly dry air, like Cyclamen persicum, Cineraria hybrida (fr. Canary Islands) Cow of Cost Rica plants, these all do better in flue-heated houses than in steam or hot-water warmed conservatories and I noticed some very fine flowers on the Cyclamens. --Well, the people were very kind to us, we were all sorry for the bad weather and for the condition of the roads, but-- that could not be helped. --I got a catalogue of theirs, which I will send you, may be we haven't some of their apples yet, and they were willing to exchange with us, especially late-blooming winter apples.

In the evening of the same day we left Penza again, took the train to Saratoff, where we arrived after a night's ride. A few hours later, Sat. Nov. 18, I was at the recently established university where I saw Prof. Gariachin and his assistant Mr. D. Janischewsky. We spoke of course about the Medicagos, but to my sorrow neither of the two was a specialist in Leguminosae, altho the last gentleman told me he had seen much M. cancellata at Burzulook, on the river Samara between the cities Samara and Orenburg. --The University hadn't begun yet to start a herbarium and the material that Mr. J. had collected was all left with the University in Kazan, which herbarium is very rich in Wolga plants. Of sweet-kernelled Amygdalus nana they had never heard, altho they were much interested in such a thing when I told them, why we shouldn't have a race of perfectly hardy, thinshelled, sweet-kernelled steppe-almonds.

Prof. Gariachin would like very much to exchange grasses with Mr. Hitchcock; he wants especially the Geni Sporobolus and Diplachne, which possesses peculiar properties. --The most important thing I came to know is, that M. cancellata occurs much further north than we thought and in a region colder and drier perhaps than around Sarepta. Also that it might pay to study in the herbarium of the University of Kazan, in view of some promising dry land forage plants that occur in the Wolga regions.

In the afternoon of Sat. Nov. 18, we tried to locate a Mr. Stebut, who is the head of a newly founded selection sta., but it became dark before we got his whereabouts, so I decided to see him on my return from Mr. Bogdon at Krasny Koot. About this important trip I'll write you in another letter. Remaining, yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburgen Russia

In the evening of the same day we left Poona again, took the train to Karachi, where we arrived after a nightly ride. A few hours later, on Nov. 18, I was at the recently established university where I saw Prof. Mahadkin and his assistant Dr. K. Chakravarty. Dr Ryde of course after the lecture, but in no matter author of the two was a specialist in Lepidoptera, altho the last gentleman told me he had seen much L. magellica at Dharwlook, on the river Sumra between the cities Dhamra and Dwipung. --The University hadn't begun yet to start a herbarium and the material that Mr. J. had collected was all left with the University in Lahore, which herbarium is very rich in Tolyo plants. Of sweet-smelling Lagerstlia rosa they had never found, altho they were much interested in such a thing when I told them, for we usually have a rest of perfectly hardy, individual, sweet-smelling single-stems.

Prof. Mahadkin was like very much to exchange grasses with Mr. Kitchener, he specially the good Cyperoiea and Hyalcoma, which possess peculiar properties. --The most important thing I came to know is, that L. magellica occurs most further north than we thought and in a region colder and drier perhaps than around Karachi. Also that it might pay to study in the herbarium of the University of Lahore, in view of some growing dry land forage plants that occur in the Tolyo region.

In the afternoon of Nov. 19, we tried to locate a Mr. Lightt, who is the head of a newly formed education etc., but it became dark before we got his address, so I decided to see him on my return from Mr. Tolyo at Lerwy Bun. Meet this important trip I'll write you in another letter. Remaining, yours respectfully,

PLATE X. ETCH
of Lactuca tenuis
in Northern Canada

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia
Dec. 10, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I will describe my visit to Mr. W. S. Bogdan, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Krassny Koot, Samara Govt. On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1911, we boarded a train at the R. R. Sta. in Saratoff and after a tedious journey we arrived after midnight at the R. R. Sta. of Krassny Koot. There we found a house to sleep in and left Monday morning early by cart, driving 8 versts before reaching the Expt. Sta. The roads were frozen hard, thank heavens, so we didn't stick; in rainy weather, however, it must be a laborious trip.

I had written Mr. Bogdan of my coming, so we could start off right away on the problems of Medicago falcata.

Well, there are some facts.-- Mr. Bogdan has now at Krassny Koot about 5 desertinen in M. falcata, one block of 4 des. sown broad-cast and the rest in smaller parcels, among which there are blocks where the selected plants are given extra care. --Of these selected types he has about 400 specimens, all differing from one another, for this M. falcata is wonderfully variable; among these 400, however, there are about 12 types which possess all factors that make them good fodder plants, viz., of strong, upright growth, plenty of foliage, good seed-producers and the pods not easily springing open or dropping off. Several of these types are hybrids between M. sativa and M. falcata. It seems also, however, that M. falcata gradually passes over into M. sativa, for there are forms of the first with bluish flowers and somewhat spiralled pods. (This is app. the form Medicago coerulea!)

Bristol-on-Sea, Florida
Dec. 10, 1921.

Dear Mr. Swinging:

This time I will describe my visit to Mr. G. Hogden, Director of the Spiritualistic Experiment Station at Dreamy Rest, Sweetcove. On Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921, we boarded a train at the R. R. Sta. in Bristol and after a tedious journey we arrived after midnight at the R. R. Sta. of Dreamy Rest. There we found a house to sleep in and left Sunday morning early to rest, driving a remote being resembling the post. The whole are Dream Land. Much however, as we didn't stay in order sunday, however, it was by a different way.

I had written Mr. Hogden of my coming, so we could start all right away on the problem of medium finding.

Well, there was some trouble. Mr. Hogden had our at Dreamy Land along a diversion in St. Pilgrim. Our block of 4 hr. was broken - left and the rest in another private. Among which there are blocks where the selected plants are live under cover. Of these selected types in the about 400 specimens, all differing from one another, for this St. Pilgrim is very artfully varied among these 400. However, there are about 12 type with possible all factors that make them good feeder plants. Viz., of giving healthy growth, power of living, good and productive and the best for medium intelligence or inspiration etc. Several of these type are specific between a medium and St. Pilgrim. It seems also, however, that St. Pilgrim is mostly power type into M. medium. For then the force of the first with little flower and accordingly potential medium. (This is age, the fare Sunday morning.)

Mr. Bogdan shares my opinion, that M. falcata lends itself to the development of many types, some of which are of value on various sorts of pasture grounds, some for various sorts of hay lands, and some fit to be grown for fodder exclusively; various localities will have to develop varieties best suited to local conditions.

Mr. B. showed me several hybrids of M. f. x M. sat. that were perfectly sterile, though of good habits otherwise. His experiences with sowing were that the seed possesses from 30 - 80% germinating powers. -- Some plants become good-sized plants in one season, bearing seeds even, while others grow very slow and do not bear until the third year. --Some plants stand cutting twice, while others make no growth after having been cut once. --The finest quality of M. falcata is that it stops growing when the hot and dry weather arrives, therewith saving itself, while M. sativa tried to push-out and weakens itself, so that the plants die out after 3 years. Mr. B. found out that a thin stand suits M. falcata much better than being sown thickly, and to accomplish such a thin stand, he mixes the seeds thoroughly with old millet seed (Proso, Panicum milleaceum) that doesn't germinate any longer and gets his plants right distances. Next year he hopes to have 30 desertinen in M. falcata, so as to begin to supply the farmers with seed. --The climate there in Krassny Koot is a real Steppe climate. In July, 1911, it was 108° Fahr. in the shade and in Januari it gets down to 35° Gels. (-31° Fahr.). The average rainfall for 33 years is 282 m.m.

Mr. Bogdan's opinion of this M. falcata is, that it will become an important forage plant in all such sections of Russia where the summers are hot and dry and the winters cold and with little or no snow.

Mr. Hogden shares my opinion, that M. Falcata lends itself to the development of many types, some of which are of value on various parts of pasture grounds, some for various parts of dry lands, and some fit to be grown for fodder exclusively; various localities will have to develop varieties best suited to local conditions.

Mr. H. showed me several hybrids of M. f. x M. sat. that were perfectly sterile, though of good habits otherwise. His experience with sowing were that the seed possesses from 30 - 80% germinating powers. --Some plants become good-sized plants in one season, having stems [illegible], while others grow very slow and do not bear until the third year. --Some plants stand cutting twice, while others make no growth after having been cut once. --The finest quality of M. Falcata is that it stays green [illegible] the hot and dry weather prevails. Growth is having itself, while M. sativa [illegible] to pick-out and [illegible] itself, so that the plants die out after 3 years. Mr. H. found out that a thin stand with M. Falcata much better than being more thickly, and to accomplish such a thin stand, he mixes the seeds thoroughly with six times seed (??sa, [illegible] millesseed) that doesn't germinate any longer and gets his plants right distance. That year he hopes to have 40 [illegible] in M. Falcata, so as to begin to supply the farmers with seed. --The climate there in Tremont Park is a real tropic climate. In July, 1911, it was 108° F.; in the shade and in August it gets down to 32° Cels. (-32° Fahr.). The average rainfall for 30 years is 55 m.m.

Mr. Hogden's opinion of the M. Falcata is, that it will become an important forage plant in all such sections of Canada where the winters are not too dry and the climate cold and with little or no snow.

A second specialty of Mr. B. is the selection of Triticum cristatum and in this he has been almost more successful even than with M. falcata. He has about 15 distinct strains, some tall, some low, some fit for very dry places, others for moister places and he is still getting better types. --This grass has been proved such a success in South Russia that the farmers prefer it to the ordinary alfalfa, for it is far more drouth resistant, does n't freeze out and gives an early crop of fine hay. The subspecies, T. desertorum, can be sown in early June. The commercial part of the growing has been turned over to the local Zemtsvo Agr. Society who has 70 desertines in this grass and they have an order on hand for 1000 pood from the Kharkoff Agr. Socy. It sells at Krasny Koot for 8 Rbls. p. pood and Mr. B. stated that he could obtain perhaps 20 poods yet of this year's seed. This seed is of course composed of all strains and perhaps some few other grasses in between, but it is all right for general purposes.

Besides these two main crops, Mr. B. works with Triticum repens and T. ramosum. Of the first he had selected some types that give a wonderfully good stand on low places, which are inundated in the spring and of the latter some very strong-growing forms he has, fit for stony lands. Mr. B. is very enthusiastic about Triticum repens, which he says exists in as many subraces as T. cristatum does. Then he also keeps his eyes open for promising wild plants and has a number of various things under observation, which, however, I could not see, as everything was cleaned off by winds and frost. He also thinks that among the many species of Astragalus, there are some fit to be grown as forage plants. He invited me to come back toward the end of June as everything is at its best then in the South Wolga regions.

A second specialty of Mr. X. is the mimicry of [illegible] orchestras and in this he has been almost more successful even than with M. Falcoda. He has about 15 classical stories, some tall, some low, some fit for very dry humor, others for military plans and he is still another better type. --This group has been proved such a success in South Africa that the figures prefer it to the ordinary sketches, for it is far more dramatic, does not freeze out and gives an early end of the day. The mimicry, I. description, can be seen in early June. The commercial part of the growing the [illegible] was in the local Bankers Association also has 70 members in this town and they have an order on hand for 1000 pens from the Kimberley Ass. Soon. It adds an Literary Text for 9 Mbis, p. good and Mr. X. stated that we shall obtain publication of some of this people's work. This work is of course confined of all matters and perhaps some few other persons in-between, but it is all right for general purposes.

Besides those two main corps, Mr. X. with his [illegible] and I. [illegible] of the first be had [illegible] was light but give a very fairly good stand on his places, which was [illegible] in the spring and of the latter were very strengthening form he has, fit for stony lands. Mr. X. is very enthusiastic about [illegible], which he says exists in as many manners as I. [illegible] see. Then he also keeps his eyes open for producing [illegible] plants for [illegible] number of various things were observations, which, however, I could not see, as everything was covered by rain and frost. He also thinks that among the many species of [illegible], there are some fit to be grown as forage plants. He intends to come back [illegible] and if [illegible] so everything is at its best then in the South Polar regions

Mr. B. also found the genuine Medicago media Litv. which is quite distinct fr. M. media of cultivation; it occurs in the southern part of the Astrakhan Territory near the salty lakes of Kamish-Samarski in Turgaisky and Uralsky counties. --He donated me a herbarium specimen, but the few seeds he collected had been sown already; later on perhaps he could send us some. The plant is of slender growth and has by no means the promise of a successful forage plant, like M. falcata, M. coerulea, and M. glutinosa have.

Medicago ruthenica is not much of a success at Krassny Koot. It remains too low and is of semi-prostrate habits.

Medicago cancellata had been received this spring fr. Mt. von Arapon, but only one plant had come up and that fellow looked suspiciously like Cytisus biflorus, which is very common throughout the South Volga regions.

Mr. Bogdan has recently gotten a wheat specialist as assistant and from the last I heard the climate around Krassny Koot is suited to a small number of wheats only. The short-grained durum wheats, with the bracts close together, thrive best of all. --The famous Select Svalof's wheats were hopeless failures, but some varieties from hot and dry Turkestan did well, like for instance a biscuit wheat from Khiva, Triticum vulgare graecum, Khivinka, of which I obtained a small sample. Bjela Turka wheat, one of the standard durum wheats of south Russia, is not altogether fixed; it breaks up into 7-8 different strains there in Krassny Koot.

This assistant said that for localities like Krassny Koot, people had to breed their own races of wheat and to be very careful in importing seed from other localities, as the imported wheats nearly

Mr. Mr. also found the genuine Mulgoon media Cabr, which is quite distinct fr. M. media of cultivation; it occurs in the western part of the Australian Territory near the salty lakes of Lake-Amurah in Tungabby and Tinkey counties. --Mr Gordon as a Mulgoon specimen, but the few apple be collected had been eaten already later on perhaps it could need be some. The plant is of slender growth and has by no means the gradus of a successful forage plant, like M. falcata, M. sativa, and M. platinum have.

Bulbous cultivation is not much of a success at Kenny Roof. It resists its lay and is of semi-prostrate habit.

Bulbous specialists had been received this spring fr. M. was known, but only one plant had come up and that fellow looked suspicious like Bulbus illicrus, which is very common throughout the Bush Belge region.

Mr. Hogden has recently gotten a wheat specialist as assistant and from the just I heard the climate around Kenny Roof is suited to a small number of wheats only. The short-jointed Aero wheats, with the straits close together, thrive best of all. --The Bunna Baint Tyrlet's wheats were hopeless failures, but some varieties from Ind and Cy Turkestan did well, like for instance a Bloomil wheat from Tabis. Tyllium velvere growers. Cultivation, of which I obtained a small supply, Tiale Turn Plant, are of the similar nature wheats of south Bonnie, is not altogether fixed; it breaks up into 7-8 different strains there in Kenny Roof.

This assistant said that for localities like Kenny Roof, people had to bread their own seeds of wheat and to be very careful in importing seed from other localities, as the imported wheats were

always degenerated the first year already, and that now especially the whole of S. E. Russia was in a sorry plight, because the crops had been hopeless failures this year and on many places there was not even seed grain left, so the farmers were importing already wheats that are not suited to local conditions.

What they are trying to obtain especially in S. E. Russia are races of perfectly hardy winter wheats and next to it varieties that need less moisture or less time to ripen. The selection work was too recently started to show any results, but the first indications are very promising; one wheat of which the type produced 13 poods to the desertine gave 41 poods this summer.

And now as to propositions: As I told Mr. Bogdan, whatever good is created in Russia, is also good for America, and whatever is of value in America is also valuable for Russia, as the problems in both countries are in some ways remarkably alike.

Now Mr. Bogdan gave me as a sign of good will 10 lbs. of clean Medicago falcata seed and a small amount of seed of one of his best hybrid Medicagos, No. 158, a form with strong upright stems and much foliage and he is willing to supply us with more of his things and keep us informed as to the progress he is making. This 10 lbs. of seed is worth at least a 25 Roubles, and he consented, in parting with it, that Ishould try to get him the following publications:

That he be put on the list of those receiving the Experimental Station Record.

Johnson Grass. Bull. 11.

North American species of Agrostis. Bull. 68.

C. V. Piper. Grasslands of the South Alaska Coast. Bull. 82.

always degenerated the first year already, and that now especially the whole of S. W. Russia was in a sorry plight, because the crops had been hopeless failures this year and on many places there was not even seed grain left, so the farmers were importing already wheat that are not suited to local conditions.

That they are trying to obtain especially in S. W. Russia are areas of particularly hardy winter wheats and next to it varieties that need less moisture or less time to ripen. The selection work was too recently started to show any results, but the first indications are very promising; one wheat of which the type produced 15 poods to the desyatina gave 41 poods this summer.

And now as to propositions; as I told Mr. Hogan, whatever good is created in Russia, is also good for America, and whatever is of value in America is also valuable for Russia, as the problems in both countries are in some ways remarkably alike.

Now Mr. Hogan gave me as a sign of good will 10 lbs. of Glass Medicago falcata seed and a small amount of seed of one of his best hybrid Medicagos, No. 128, a form with strong growth stems and much foliage and he is willing to supply me with more of his things and keep me informed as to the progress he is making. Mr. Hogan, at cost in with it least a 20 bushels, and he suggested, in writing with it, that I should try to get him the following publications:

That he be put on the list of those receiving the departmental bulletin series.

Science Farm. Nos. 11.

Work in plant breeding of Agrostis. Nos. 8.

O. V. Piper. Breeding of the Soya Bean Glycine Max. Nos. 20.

E. Brown. The Seeds of the Bluegrasses. Bull. 84.

R. A. Oakley. Orchard Grass. Bull. 100.

" " " The Culture and Uses of Bromegrass. Bull. 111.

Th. Shaw. Grasses and how to grow them in N.A. Minnesota, 1903. St. Paul. Webb. Publ. Co.

Th. F. Hunt. The improvement of Timothy. Am. Breeders Assn.

C. G. Hopkins. Alfalfa on Illinois soil. Urbanam Ill. Bul.76.

J. M. Westgate. Variegated Alfalfa. Bull. 169.

C. J. Brand & J. M. Westgate. Alfalfa in cultivated rows for seed-production. Circular 24.

J. M. Westgate. Alfalfa. Farmers Bulletin 339.

N. E. Hansen. The wild Alfalfas and Clovers of Siberia. Bull. 50.

C. V. Piper. Alfalfa and its Improvement by Breeding. Am. Breeders Ass. Vol. V, p. 94.

C. Fruwirth. How to meet the difficulties in clover breeding. Am. Breeders Ass. Vol. IV, p. 294.

and especially such sort of publications like Bull. No. 59, Pasture, Meadow and Forage Crops in Nebraska, which bulletin is already one of his treasured possessions.

He wants to exchange for his selected M. falcata and Triticum cristatum some samples of very hardy varieties of maize; some promising native American grasses, some seeds of Prunus besseyi, some seeds of Shepherdia argentea. Mr. Bogdan made a favorable impression upon me, he is one of the more serious sorts of men, who feel they have some duty to do to the community.

E. Ayres. The Pests of the Meadows. Bull. 94.

E. A. Dailey. Orchard Grass. Bull. 100.

" " " The Culture and Uses of Brome grass. Bull. 111.

W. Kunz. Grasses and how to grow them in N.A. Minnesota. 1902

H. Ford. Feds. Bull. Co.

W. F. Hunt. The Improvement of Timothy. Am. Breeders Assn.

C. G. Hopkins. Alfalfa on Illinois soil. Bulletin 111. Bul. 76.

J. M. Westgate. Varieguated Alfalfa. Bull. 129.

C. A. Trend & J. M. Westgate. Alfalfa is cultivated seed for seed-production. Circular 24.

J. M. Westgate. Alfalfa. Farmers Bulletin 320.

M. M. Hanson. The wild Alfalfas and Clovers of Siberia. Bull. 80.

C. V. Piper. Alfalfa and its Improvement by Breeding. Am. Breeders Ass. Vol. V, p. 94.

C. Fruwirth. How to meet the difficulties in clover breeding. Am. Breeders Ass. Vol. IV, p. 324.

and especially such work of publications like Bull. No. 89, Pasture, Meadow and Forage Crops in Nebraska, which bulletin is already one of his treasured possessions.

He wants to exchange for his selected M. Falcata and Trifolium orientalis some samples of very hardy varieties of maize; some growing native American grasses, some seeds of Prairie Spinach, some seeds of Bouchetia rosenbe. Mr. Bogdan made a favorable impression upon me, he is one of the more earnest young of men, who feel they have duty to do to the community.

At first he was somewhat cool about exchanging things, for he told me he had given Mr. Hansen some selected strains of watermelon seeds while he was in Valcuskaia and these same things had recently been brought back again to Russia as American products and he had never received even a bulletin from Mr. Hansen for thanks! --Well, one hears so many things here in Russia about Mr. Hansen that I have to tell them, yes, we are a different sort of people.

I spoke to Mr. B. of we being willing to buy Medicago falcata seed in large quantities and whether he could assist us in it. Well, he asked the price and I stated 2 Roubles per lb. for clean seeds; he told me that a few years ago they had offered the farmers in ten different localities 1 Rouble p. lb. for seeds and that not an ounce was brought in! He thought however that perhaps next year he might have a 25 lbs. to spare, but after 3 years he surely might have a hundred or more pounds. --I trust you will take up correspondence with him about this before Hansen gets wind of it, otherwise the last will get it!

I almost felt ashamed, when seeing all that work Mr. Bogdan had been doing for years with only very small allowances, and here we have a Prof. Hansen who blares all over the world and allowed Mr. Chrystovovitch to publish in the Russian papers that he was willing to supervise for the Russian Government the collecting of great quantities of M. falcata in cold Siberia! Prof. Tulaikoff, who told me this interesting news, thought it would be a disgrace to Russian scientists if the proposal was accepted.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is an important letter. I hope you can make use of all this information, and please see that Mr. Bogdan retains his good opinion about us! Respectfully yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

At first he was somewhat cool about exchanging things, for he told me he had given Mr. Hansen some educational pictures of mulcomales which while he was in Valparaiso was there when things had recently been brought back myself to Manila as American products and he had never received even a bulletin from Mr. Hansen for thanks! --Well, one hears so many things here in Manila about Mr. Hansen that I have to tell them, yes, we are a different sort of people.

I spoke to Mr. X. of we being willing to buy Madrono falcata seed in large quantities and whether he could assist us in it. Well, he asked the price and I stated 3 Dollars per lb. for clean seeds; he told me that a few years ago they had offered the farmers in ten different local-ities 1 Dollar p. lb. for seeds and that not an ounce was brought in! He thought however that perhaps next year he might have a 30 lbs. to spare, but after 3 years he surely might have a hundred or more pounds. --I trust you will take up correspondence with him about this before Hansen gets wind of it, otherwise the last will get it!

I almost felt ashamed, when seeing all that work Mr. Hogden had been doing for years with only very small allowance, and here we have a Prof. Hansen who slurps all over the world and allowed Mr. Copperowitch to publish in the Journal papers that he was willing to supply for the Russian Government the collecting of great quantities of E. falcata in coil filedat Prof. Tulaikoff, who told me this interesting news, thought it would be a Service to Russian entsphis if the request was accepted.

Well, Mr. Pratt!! this is an important letter. I hope you can make use of all this information,and please see that Mr. Hogden receives his post explain about me! Sincerely yours,

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia

Dec. 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter of yesterday I described my visit to Mr. Bogdan at Krassny Koot and in this message I'll continue the progress of my journey.

Well, on Tuesd. Nov. 21, I came back again in Saratoff and the frosty weather had given away to a cold drizzling rain that prevented us from going to the selection station some distance away from Saratoff.

On Nov. 22 it was cold and damp, but the roads were passable again so I took a carriage and went to the newly established Selection Station, where I saw Mr. A. J. Stebut, who is in charge. --This station was started only some months ago, so the buildings even were not finished and the grounds were not laid out. Mr. Stebut told me of theirplans. And here are his main remarks. --Southern Russia derives her greatest income from the Durum wheats, therefore this Selection Station will devote the major part of both time and money to the study of these wheats.. The aim being, to select types better suited to drouth than the present varieties; to create good winter durum wheats, if possible; to hybridise Durum wheats with other wheats, so as to develop new races; to study "Poltavka," a soft wheat; to try to develop strains of sunflowers resistant to the ravages of Orobanches, which are great pests in So. Russia; one var. of sunflower called "Selenka" seems much more resistant than other varieties and will be taken as a starting point; to study all the local varieties of wheats, as there are several existent, which are grown in limited localities only and have

At Stratton on Dunsfold-on-Sea, Surrey

Dec. 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Whimsicldy,

In my letter of yesterday I described my visit to Mr. Hogben at Kingsley Knoll and in this message I'll continue the progress of my journey.

Well, on Tuesd. Nov. 21, I came back again to Saratoff and the frosty morning had given way to a cold drizzling rain that prevented me from going to the Delopitian station some distance away from Saratoff.

On Nov. 22 it was cold and damp, but the roads were passable again so I took a carriage and went to the newly established Selection Station, where I saw Mr. A.-J. Stabyt, who is in charge. --This station was started only some months ago, as the buildings even were not finished and the grounds were not laid out. Mr. Stabyt told me of Thorlisma. And here are his main remarks. --Thorlisma Lands derives her greatest income from the Durma wheats, therefore this Selection Station will devote the major part of both time and money to the study of these wheats. The old being, to select type heliar which is found than the present variety is crete good winter-Durma wheats. If possible, to hybridize Durma wheats with other wheats, as to develop new types; to study "Polisvka", a soft wheat; to try to develop strains of wheat-rye resistant to the ravages of Grasshoppers, which are great pests in Th. Thorlisma; one var. of wheat-rye called "Glomka" grows much more resistant than other varieties and will be taken as a starting point; to study all the local varieties of wheats, as there are several wheats, which are grown in limited localities only and have

escaped the attenion of describers; to investigate the reasons why Durum wheat degenerates so seriously, when sown on soil which grew wheat before; to create new races of forage plants, better suited to local conditions than Alfalfa or red clover, cooperating in this line with Mr. W. S. Bogdan at Krassny Koot. --Later on they would also start the investigations of fruits and develop varieties better suited to the South Russian climate. Mr. Stebut stated that altho' the Svalof wheats are absolute failures in So. Russia, his oats are successes, especially Whiteling and Ligowa; that the name Kherson oats is an American nomenclature; that a such-named variety is not known in Russia, but that these same oats, reimported from America, are proving a great success in Saratoff Government; that Russia is realizing at last that Agriculture is the basis of all prosperity and that they are today spending more than ten times the amount of money upon agricultural investigations, from what they did four or five years ago; that America is taken as model for all this new work; that the Russian people appreciate their own products better, after they have been re-imported from America, than picking them out themselves; that Mr. Bogdan at Krassny Koot is doing a noble work; that he has given to the world two new fodderplants , Triticum cristatum and Medicago falcata, both true Russian products; that Russia has long been dormant, but that the world may expect yet many new things from her in the agricultural line.

Mr. Stebut is much interested in obtaining from us samples of various wheats and literature on wheats and cereals in general. Then he wants to exchange with us later on local wheats for American

engaged the services of Lancifolia; to investigate the reason why these plants degenerated so serious, when sown on soil which grew wheat before; to create new races of forage plants, better suited to local conditions than Alfalfa or red clover, corresponding in this line with Mr. W. S. Hughes as Forestry Work. --Later on they would also start the investigations of fruits and develop varieties better suited to this South Dwelan climate. Mr. Dwelan stated that altho' the Swiss chards are absolute failures in Sa. Arabia, the quid are successes, especially Whatsing and Lipowa; that the same Hungarian oats is no Australian success; that a sugar-cane variety is not known in Dwelan, but that these same oats, reimported from America, are proving a great success in Australian investment; that Dwelan is realizing at last that Australians is the hands of all concerned and that they are being spending more than ten times the amount of money upon experimental investigations, than what they did four or five years ago; that America is taken as model for all this new work that the Russian people appreciate their own products better, after that they have re-imported from America, than having been not convinced; that Mr. Hughes of Forestry Dept is doing a noble work; that he has given to the world two new Dwelanfruits - Dwelan-nus relations and Dwelanny Filberts, both from Dwelan primarily that Dwelan has long been dreamed, but that the world may expect not some any things from her in the agricultural line.

Mr. Dwelan is much interested in establishing from an complete of various plants and literature on plants and animals in general. Then he wants to exchange with an Inter ma local plants for Australian

wheats. Mr. S. has studied in Vienna and at various places in Germany; has visited Messrs. Svalof in Sweden and Johansen in Denmark and is of good scientific training in Denmark. He also told me, as an example, what a moretary loss it may cause when the wrong sorts of grain are imported, that several years ago the beer of Samara was famous for its good qualities. Now, however, it has become quite bad, simply on account of a serious drouth, which ruined the barley crops and which made the farmers import barleys from the Caucasus, which were absolutely unfit for beer production. The results are that the breweries of Samara are being closed one after the other and beer is imported from such places where there is apparently still good brewing barley to be had. --I also heard that the mills in Russia pay extra salaries to these men, who thoroughly understand how to mix the largest quantities of flour from soft wheats with durum wheat flour, as the last flour is the more expensive in Russia. In American durum wheat is cheaper than soft wheat, isn't it? If so, wouldn't it pay the durum wheat farmers to import some expert mixers, so as to get better prices for their grains?

On Nov. 23 and 24 we went out in the hills near Saratoff, where I collected some cuttings of wild apples and pears which I hope you received already. I suppose these wild apples are able to stand more drouth than those from Chinese Turkestan, as the country is much drier apparently than these mountains near Kuldja. --There are several plantations of apples and pears in the vicinity of Saratoff and generally they have been started right in those ravines and valleys, where one also finds the wild types. I collected some seeds and sent you some

wheats. Mr. S. has studied in Vienna and at various places in Germany; has visited Moscow, Svalof in Sweden and Johnsen in Denmark and is of good scientific training in Denmark. He also told me, as an example, that a monetary loss in any case when the very acts of could be imported, that several years ago the best of Russian rye flour for its good qualities. Now, however, it has become quite badly, simply on account of a serious drouth, which ruined the barley crops and which made the farmers insert barley from the Dakotas, which were absolutely useless for beer production. The results are that the breweries of Saxony are being closed one after the other and beer is imported from such places where there is apparently still good brewing barley to be had. --I also heard that the mills in Russia pay extra salaries to those men, who thoroughly understand how to mix the largest quantities of flour from soft wheats with durum wheat flour, as the last flour is the more expensive in Russia. In American durum wheat is cheaper than soft wheat, isn't it? If so, wouldn't it pay the durum wheat farmers to import some expert miners, so as to get better prices for their grains?

On Nov. 23 and 24 we went out in the Milk near Sarepta, where I collected some cuttings of milk apples and pears which I hope you received already. I suppose these wild apples are able to stand more drouth than those from Chinese Dahurian, as the country is much drier apparently than those mountains near Irkutsk. --There are several plantations of apples and pears in the vicinity of Saratoff and generally they have been started right in their nurseries and yellow, white and pies finis the wild types. I collected very ripe and red and yellow

roots of a Medicago which may turn out to be M. gossypina, which occurs near Saratoff.

On Sund. Nov. 26, I left by S. S. for Tzartzyn. It was freezing hard and the S. S. company sold tickets only upon the condition that in case the steamer was prevented from going any further, passengers would be landed somewhere and would have to proceed further on their own accounts. Well, we had a cool trip, and the scenery was not cheerful, but we landed in Tzaritsyn after a 30 hours run. (I since heard that 3 days later navigation on the South Volga had been closed on account of the ice forming.) We left Tzaritsyn the same evening we arrived (Nov. 27) for Sarepta, only an hour's ride by train from that city and we found lodging in a German caravansary, where I found for the first time a bed without bugs. Praise to these German immigrants, who are living now for more than a hundred years in the Volga regions, but have still retained their original cleanliness!

The next morning, Tues. Nov. 28, I went to see Mr. Chrystoff, the druggist (Provisor, in Russian) of Sarepta, and found to my dismay that he was a man without botanical knowledge and didn't know anybody who could point out the places where Medicago coerulea and M. cancellata grew. We also spoke about the fact that the seeds he had sent were Ortinus biflorus. He knew of it and said that an old gentleman had gotten them for him. --I enquired about the mustard industry, for which Sarepta is famous throughout the length of Russia and heard thatthe seed is all locally grown and ground up in several local factories. --We then went out to find the two wild alfalfas and I collected some seeds of various

roots of a Mahayana which may then not be _A. [illegible]_, which we
must make decision.

On Sun. Nov. 26, I left by S. S. for Surabaya. It was
raining hard and the S. S. company was already upset the schedules
that in case the steamer was prevented from going any further, passengers
were could be lodged somewhere and would have to proceed further on
their own accounts. Well, we had a cool trip, and the scenery was not
cheerful, but we landed in Surabaya after a 36 hours run. (I alone
heard that 2 days later navigation on the South Seas had been closed
on account of the ice formed.) We left Surabaya the same evening we
arrived (Nov. 27) for Sarapin, only to repeat a run by train two and
only and we found lodging in a Chinese caravansary, where I spent for
the first time a not without bugs. Tribe is three German industrials,
who are living now for more than a hundred years in the Malay regions,
but have still retained their original characteristics.

The next morning, Tues. Nov. 28, I went to see Dr. Gerdesz,
the director (Director, in medical) of Buitzgor, and took to my sleep
that he was a man without official hospitality and didn't have anybody who
could point out the places where _Buitzgor Zorgfrie_ and _A. Annelieke_ were.
We also spoke about the fact that the Dutch in Java have _Dutch_
Dutchmen. To have of it and said this in old positions and points from
for him. --I enquired about the working laboratory, for which Dutch is
famous throughout the Jungle of Malaka and found that its head is all
locally grown and proud of its Dutch local industries. --He then sent
me to Dr. van Ardelle and I delivered two kinds of tubes

plants. The leaves had all come off, so I really could not know whether it were not various forms of M. falcata. When they are sown in America I suppose the truth will come out. I tried to dig out some roots, but the ground was frozen so hard that one would have had to use a crowbar and even then they would have broken off.

The country around Sarepta is very interesting. The level land stretching down to the Volga suddenly rises up in a table-land and this land is cut up by numerous gullies and ravines. Some of these ravines are covered with a dense growth of Acer tataricum, some are full of Ulmus suberosa and others have groves of wild apples as inhabitants, while small scrub of Spiraea hypericifolia is seen on the higher edges. In a broad valley I passed a dense wood of Quercus pedunculata, while on the edges there was a dense growth of wild sloughs (Prunus spinosa), Euonimus verrucosa, Crataegus sanguinea, Rhamnus cathartica and some minor things. --There were also sandy knolls, full of fossil sponges apparently; I collected some sand and a few of the sponges, which I will send shortly. I noticed that Cytisus biflorus is a great sand binder, making roots of truly enormous length; the sheep and goats, which graze in big numbers on the hills, leave it severely alone, so I suppose it must be rather poisonous. There is a good lot of Ephedra vulgaris to be seen of which the Russians make use as a blood purifying remedy. On some hillslopes I noticed clumps of Triticum cristatum, growing in pure sand and it occurs to me that this grass has also a future before it in the drier sections of America.

plants. The leaves had all been old, so I really could not know whether it was not various forms of M. Polanka. When they are seen in America I suppose the truth will come out. I tried to dig one some roots, but the ground was frozen so hard that one would have had to use a crowbar and even then they would have broken off.

The scenery around Sinaia is very interesting. The level that stretching down to the Dniepr suddenly rises up in a tolerable and this land is cut up by numerous valleys and streams. Most of these valleys are covered with a dense growth of fir trees. Some are that of Alnus glutinosa and others have groves of wild cherry or Prunus padus, while small woods of Fraxinus excelsior is seen on the higher slopes. In a local valley I noticed a large mass of Corylus avellana, while on the other there was a dense growth of wild Alnus glutinosa (Prunus spinosa), Prunus virgiana, Lonicera periclymenum, Prunus cerasifera and some other things. --There were also scattered, but of really vigorous growth; I collected some seed and a few of the cuttings, which I will send shortly. I noticed that Prunus padus is a great seed bearer, making posts of small economic length; the cuttings and posts, which grows in dry meadows on the hills, have it scarcely alone, or I anyone is seen in yellow patches. There is a good lot of Sambucus nigra to be seen of which the Rumanian note use as a blood purifying remedy. On some hillslopes I noticed clumps of Viburnum rotundifolium growing in poor soil and it occurs to me that this plant has also a future before it.in the dried sections of medicine.

On Nov. 29 and 30 I had to stay in bed, feeling quite unwell, but on Dec. 1 I made another attempt to find some more seeds. It began to snow, however and an icy wind had started, so one had trouble in keeping one's self warm by running and there was no opportunity of finding much. I went tothe mustard factory of Messrs. Glitch and obtained some seeds of this famous Sarepta mustard, which I will send along with other seeds.

On Dec. 2 we left in the morning and after a 20 hours ride by train we landed Sunday morning Dec. 3, in Rostoff-on-Don. And here I have been ever since and have been quite unwell most of the time. It seems as if I have some malaria, and I suppose I got it from the many bed bugs that have been biting me in Siberia and here in Russia.

Well, in another letter about my plans for the immediate future. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia.

Dec. 12, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been thinking seriously about what I was going to do as regards going to China and do some exploring work there and my well consid-red conclusions are, that it is better for me <u>not</u> to go. My health is of late not too good, it seems to be a reaction of all the

On Nov. 29 and 30 I had to stay in bed, feeling quite unwell, but on Dec. 1 I made another attempt to find some more seeds. It began to snow, however and as my wind had started, we one had trouble in keeping one's self warm by running and there was no opportunity of finding much. I went to the mustard factory of Messrs. Gilbch and obtained some seeds of this Cocos Europa mustard, which I will send along with other seeds.

On Dec. 2 we left in the morning and after a 30 hours ride by train we landed Monday morning Dec. 3, in Rosario-de-Lerma. And here I have been ever since and here been quite unwell most of the time. It seems as if I have some malaria, and I suppose I got it from the many bad bugs that have been bitten me in Atacama and here in Bolivia.

Well, in another letter about my plans for the immediate future.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. SCOTT

Rosario-de-Lerma, Bolivia.

Dec. 11, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since last Nov. I have been thinking seriously about what I was going to do on my return trip to China and to your laboratory and then and so well established conclusions are. That it is better for me not to go. My health is of late not too good, it seems to be a reaction of all the

worries and hardships I went thro' these past two years and I feel I need a rest in somewhat more congenial surroundings than what one encounters generally when on the move. --Then the troubled state China is in now surely won't make it easier for me to obtain men willing to stick to me or to move about the country. That means an extra amount of worry and I don't feel of late to be able to plunge in these things again after that unpleasant Siberian trip. And so my plans are now: to rest here somewhat longer yet and finish my correspondence and shipping off material I have on hand; then to go to Kharkoff where the Exp. Sta. is famous throughout Russia for its good work, they are breeding new wheats there among other things; from there to Kazlov, Tambor Govt., where a Mr. Miljurin resides, who makes experiments in hybridisation of hardy fruits; then to Souchodola, Tula Gov't. where a Mr. Kashgaroff lives, who collects wild Siberian plants and sells and exchanges with various people in Russia and abroad. --Then to Moscow, where there are various people I like to get information from, like Prof. Williams, Messrs. Angel, Meyer and others. --Perhaps I take a run up to Wladimir with the object of getting budwood or seeds of the several varieties of cherries existing in gardens there. After that I will proceed to St. Petersburg, where I want to have talks with Prof. Lipsky and Mr. Fedchenko about several central Asiatic plants; with Prof. Kamaroff about the tree flora of Kamshatka, Sachalin, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, with Prof. Rezel about new cereals, and confer with various other people whom I met two years ago. I also like to study in the rich herbarium , material from North Kansu, from Eastern Siberia

worries and hardships I went thro' these past two years and I feel I need a rest in somewhat more congenial surroundings than that we encounter generally when on the move. --Then the troubled state China is in now surely won't make it easier for me to obtain men willing to stick to me or to care about the country. That means an extra amount of worry and I don't feel of late to be able to plunge in those things again after that unpleasant disaster trip. And as my plans are now I can have renewed larger pay and finish my correspondence and shipping all material I have on hand; then to go to Harbin where the Mg. Sta. is famous throughout Manchuria for its good work, they are breeding new wheats there among other things; from there to Lanlov, Tambor Gov., where a Mr. Mijurin resides, who makes experiments in hybridization of hardy fruits; then to Semipalatinsk, Trans Gov t. where a Mr. Kashgarov lives, who collects wild Siberian plants and sells and exchanges with various people in Russia and abroad. --Then to Moscow, where there are various people I like to get information from, like Prof. Vilkens, Dorofeev, Angel, Kuper and others. --Perhaps I take a run up to Kazanskiy with the object of getting hardwood or seeds of the several varieties of cherries existing in gardens there. After that I will proceed to St. Petersburg, where I want to have talks with Prof. Lipsky and Mr. Yakovlenko about several central Asiatic plants; with Prof. Lamarov about the tree flora of Turkestan, Kashgar, Bucharia and Eastern Siberia, with Prof. Bond about new varieties, and talks with various other people whom I met two years ago. I also like to study in the rich herbaria, material from North Asiatic, from Eastern Siberia

and Kamshatka. --In the nursery of Regel and Vesselring I will try to get some Daphne altaica and a quantity of Larix sibirica seed or young trees, if possible. --Then, I like to take a steamer from Riga and leave for London; in England I like to see especially Dr. Henry and ask him about promising economic material from Szechuan and Kansu, if he has been in the last province. --Then I hope to sail for New York and arrive in Washington when spring opens up. My further intentions are then to stay in America until August, then to leave again via New York to Europe, going to St. Petersburg, where I will take up my stored baggage, then on to Kazan, seeing the herbarium in the University there, with the special object of looking at the Medicagos, Onobrychis, Hedysarums and Astragalus from the Volga regions. Then by boat from Kazan to Samara and a side journey to Burguloek to collect seeds of Medicago cancellata; from Samara to Cheliabinsk, and from there a side trip to Kistinsk, where large fruited forms of Prunus chamaecerasus are said to be cultivated. Then on to Krassnoyarsk, to visit a Governmental nursery there, where promising hybrid apples are grown. From there to Irkytsk, to collect some Medicago ruthenica and get some hardy elms and possibly other material; then to Chita for M. ruthenica and wild grasses. After that, Nertchensk comes and the neighboring mountains, where Prunus sibirica occurs, large-fruited forms of Malus baccata, and distinct varieties of Caragana arborescens, Viburnums, etc. Then along the Amur to Blagowestchensk getting the hardy apples and pears from there, also collecting wild rice (Zizania latifolia). After that I may go across the country to

and Lambda. --In the survey of legal and literature I will try to get some Indian history and a reality of Indian civilization and of prime times, if possible. --Then, I like to take a steamer from Riga and leave for London; in England I like to see especially Dr. Henry and ask him about producing economic material from Swedish and Russian, if he has been in the last province. --Then I hope to mail for New York and arrive in Washington when spring opens up. My further intentions are just to stay in America until August, then to leave again via New York to Europe, going to St. Petersburg, where I will take up my shared company, then on to Kazan, seeing the Bashkirian in the University there, via the special school or leader of the Bashkirs, Ouchyrchin, Tedyrtrans and Astrapsin from the Volga regions. Then by boat from Kazan to Samara and a side journey to Buzuluk to solicit seeds at Bashkiro compilation from Samara to Saratov, and from there a side trip to Pitsack, where large Tartar farms of Tartar characteristics are said to be cultivated. Then on to Tashkent, to visit a Bashkirskaya Sloboda there, where producing Tartar capital are given. From there to Irkutsk, to visit some Tartarian settlers and get some Tartar clay and poetry other material; then to Sibir for Ny. Yakutsk and Vile Tungus. After that, Tartarsk come and the neighboring counties, where Tartar villages occur, large-fruited form of Bajan Tartar, and visiting a station of Tartarian Laboratories, Tiberova, etc. Then along the Amur to Nikolayevsk, visiting the Tartar cedar and pears from there, also collecting wild rice (Tartar Indicia). After that I may go across the country to

Zitzikar or to Chabarowsk. Then on by rail to Mukden, seeing the Expt. Station there, and then to the mountains near Liaoyang where I spotted out several things in the summer of 1906, but which I didn't get afterwards. Then on to Tientsin and Peking, getting my passports in shape and finding suitable men to accompany me on the travels in the interior. In January 1912 I hope to leave Peking and first go as far west as Sianfu, Shensi, to get the fine persimmons there and then back thro' Honan and Shansi to Shantung, getting especially the jujubes, peaches and pears. When spring opens up in 1913, I will be at the coast and be ready to go to central and north Kansu, where many things seem to exist and where I probably could spend the whole summer of 1913 and part of the winter 1913-14 also, in getting cuttings and cions of various things. After that, So. Kansu and Szechuan come in for a share and 1914-15 could probably be profitably spent in that enormous mountainous territory. In spring 1915 I will return to the coast and said for America, arriving there before July 1st, 1915. And then the problem comes of getting our own plant-breeding station in the Rocky Mountains, where I want to develop hardy bush fruits as a specialty.

I see in your letter of Nov. 10, 1911, that you want my assistance in following up many of my introductions. Well, I do not quite know what you mean by that, but I will try and do my best in clearing up doubtful points. --This coming summer I also would like to visit the Arnold Arboretum and talk especially with Mr. Wilson and Prof. Sargent about promising material from Szechuan and Kansu, not introduced as yet by Wilson.

Kiplinger or to Chesterton. Then on by rail to London, making the Kyd, Fielding Grove, and Ding to the countries very flattering since I spoiled and prevent things in the summer of 1922, and which I didn't at Gstaad. Then on to Innsbruck and Zürich, quiting my passports in Munich and finding nothing more to concerning me on the journal in the Jurisdic. In Vienna still I hope to learn Deking and live on the why is Zürich, Ahmad, to get the Zim questionnaire there and then back off. Then one should to Zhmdring, politics essentially the Ty-ldar, pandre and poetre. When writing opens up in 1923, I will be at the ready and so ready to go to Zurich and Paris Zanzo, where that things run to ends and more I probably still spend the whole summer of 1923 and part of the winter-Zirich-Ado, in polishing writing and like or various things. After that, so, Zanzo and Zanzoo can in (or a whole and 1924-25 could probably be profitably spent in that autumn Zurich-Zanzo Zurich). In spring 1926 I will return to the coast and sail for America, arriving there before July 1st, 1926. And then Zurich-Paris across of getting for one plant-breeding station in the Dodge Dominion, where I want to develop hardy vine fruits on a scale.

I see in your letter of Nov. 10, 1921, that you want my assistance in following up many of my introductions. Well, I do not quite know what you mean by that, but I will try and do my best in clear-ing no-nonsense points.—This coming summer I also want to visit the Amazon Interior and hill associatly with Dr. Miller and Prof. Zan-gwill about precious material from Zanzoo-and Zanzo, and introduced on pay by Miller.

In your letter of Nov. 22, you mention Japan as a promising field. Tell, the general opinion is, that she has little new to offer beyond in the line of alpines. Of course you might have gotten trace recently of new varieties of fruits, which you cannot get from the Yokohama Nursery Co. or some other correspondents. I personally rather want to cling to continental Asia. Japan is an ideal field for a young fellow, who wants to make Agricultural Exploration his aim of life. --I hope to have some long conferences with you about this.

I thank you for your telegram to meet McCormick in Moscow and for your thoughts of making this travel somewhat less lonesome for me. Mr. M., however, wants to fly right through the country, and I really would want to collect some enroute, so I suppose, even if I had gone, our journey would have been together for a couple of days only. I wired Mr. McCormick immediately upon receipt of your telegram and suppose he got it in time. He also wrote me a letter, stating, he would like it very much indeed, to have me join him in Omsk.

I see from the papers that things in China are not becoming quieter. Fighting everywhere and much massacre and looting here and there, so that I am really not sure that I could find Chinese willing to risk their necks for my sake. --I do earnestly hope that China soon settles down to business and that not a second Taiping rebellion comes out of this present struggle. In China the unexpected always happens and even the best informed men on China and the Chinese have made statements at times, that afterwards turned out to be pure suppositions only.

In your letter of Nov. 23, you mention Japan as a promising field. Well, the general opinion is, that she has little now to offer beyond in the line of cotton. Of course you might have gotten hold of-- cotton of new varieties of trees, which you cannot get from the Tokohama Nursery Co. or some other correspondents. I personally rather want to allay in continental Asia. There is an Egyt field for a young fellow, who wants to make Agricultural Exploration his aim of life. --I hope to have some long conference with you about this.

I thank you for your telegram to meet McCormick in Moscow and for your thoughts of making this travel somewhat less lonesome for me. Mr. K., however, wants to fly right through the country, and I really would want to collect some curios, so I suppose, even if I had come, our journey would have been together for a couple of days only. I wired Mr. McCormick immediately upon receipt of your telegram and suppose he got it in time. He also wrote me a letter, stating, he would like it very much indeed, to have me join him in Omsk.

I see from the papers that Peking is China are not boiling cauldron. Fighting everywhere and much manoeuvre and footing here and there, so that I am really not sure that I would find Chinese willing to risk their skins for my sake. --I do earnestly hope that China soon settles down to business and that we, a second Taping rebellion come out of this present struggle. In China the unexpected always happens and even the best informed men on China and the Chinese have made statements at times, that afterwards turned out to be pure assumptions only.

This letter will reach you toward the end of this month., and I expect of course a somewhat detailed answer on all this. Before I reach St. Petersburg, a couple of weeks will pass also and I suppose that all mail that leaves Washington up to Januari 20 will still find me in that city, so I won't be able to give another address. Later on, however, after having heard from you, I might take the American Consul in London as mailing address, but-- many changes may happen yet.

I received some apricot trees and varieties of Karagatche from the Oase of Merv, but the things are too big to go by mail and we are having two cases made and the stuff has to go by fast freight via Windau, Hull, New York to Chico - a long journey! --I ordered especially small plants, but the man sent me such bulky stuff, stating that he had no smaller trees.

In another letter I'll answer your mail.

With kindest regards and best of wishes for the coming year, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

This letter will reach you toward the end of this month, and I expect of course a somewhat detailed answer on all this. Before I reach St. Petersburg, a couple of weeks will pass also and I suppose that it will that leaves Nottingham on January 30 will still find me in that city, so I won't be able to give another address. Later on, however, after having heard from you, I might take the American Consul in London as mailing address, but-- many changes may happen yet.

I received some apples trees and varieties of Turgotche from the Dept of Agri, but the things are too big to go by mail and we are having two cases made and the start has to go by fast freight via Wiedau, Hull, New York to Tiflis - a long journey! --I ordered especially small plants, but the man sent me such bulky stuff, stating that he had no smaller trees.

In another letter I'll answer your mail.

With kindest regards and best of wishes for the coming year, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Frank N. Meyer

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia

Dec. 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I forwarded by Russian Parcels Post 3 packages, marked A, B and C, respectively, going first to the American Consul in St. Petersburg and from there to you, via Diplomatic Pouch. These parcels contain seeds numbered 1707-a - 1725-a (incl.) and a few samples.

The wheat "Khivinskaia," No. 1707a, may interest Mr. Carleton; the grasses 1708a and 1709a, Mr. Oakley, and the various Medicagos will probably find their customers. No. 1710a is especially valuable and deserves great care!

I am curious to know whether 1711a turns out to be the true Medicago cancellata and No. 1713a M. coerulea. Was this Sarepta mustard sent in before? I suppose so. --I wish you would show Mr. Taylor these large walnuts and hazelnuts and whether he knows perhaps where this variety of Juglans regia is native of. --You were in Bagdad, isn't it, well, do you remember to have seen such large dates as this No. 1723a is. I never saw them as large as that. Mr. Swingle might be willing to keep a few for his collection.

Yesterday I sent off by Russian Registered Sample Post 3 packages, numbered 1001, 1003 and 1004 and containing apricot cions. I trust they will arrive in good condition.

Then on Dec. 13, 1911, I delivered to the R. R. Sta. here 2 large cases, weighing close upon the 700 lbs. (together) and containing 10 trees of an elm called "Stamboul." No. 997.

Detroit-on-Lou, Bonia

Dec. 16, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I forwarded by Russian Parcels Post 3 packages, marked A, B and C, respectively, going first to the American Consul in St. Petersburg and from there to you, via Diplomatic Pouch. These parcels contain seeds numbered 1707-a - 1728-a (Incl.) and a few samples.

The seed "Chrysanthemum" No. 1707a, my interest Mr. Carleton; the grasses 1708a and 1709a, Mr. Oakley, and the various Medicago will probably find their environment. No. 1710a is especially valuable and deserves great care!

I am curious to know whether 1711a turns out to be the true Medicago compositata and No. 1712a S. corylina. The 1713 Lupine mustard seed is before? I suppose so. --I wish you would move Mr. Taylor these large walnuts and hazelnuts and whether he knows perhaps where this variety of Medicago truncatula is native of. --Yes here is Kaiser, isn't it, well, do you remember to have seen such large dates as this No. 1715a is. I never saw these at large as that. Mr. Swingle might be willing to keep a few for his collection.

Yesterday I sent off by Russian Registered Mail Parcels Post 3 packages, numbered 1001, 1002 and 1004 and containing several items. I trust they will arrive in good condition.

Then on Dec. 13, 1911, I delivered to the R. R. Co. here 3 large cases, weighing close upon the 700 lbs. (Imported) and containing 10 trees of an elm called "Steamboat." No. 907.

10 trees of an elm called "Kitaisky," No. 998.

10 " " " " " "Charavidny" No. 999.

10 " " " apricot "Bjelaia Zuerzda" No. 1000

10 " " " " " "Murgal" No. 1001

10 " " " " " "Bairam-Ali" No. 1002

10 " " " " " "Abutalife" No. 1003

10 " " " " " "Acha-djanowod" No. 1004

also together 80 trees.

I directed these two cases to Messrs. Kniep & Werner, Forwarding Agents in Windau (an ice-free port on the Baltic Sea) and have written them to reforward those two cases at their earliest convenience to Mr. I. P. Roosa, 2 Rector St., New York City. Mr. Roosa I have written again to send these cases as quickly as possible to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California; that, by express, the charges would probably become too high, but that he might try fast freight; when in doubt, however, to wire the Department of Agriculture. I suppose you will hear from him, or-- safer yet, you might let him know first how to send these things.

I packed these trees in as well as I could, with the poor packing material on hand, but-- damages from frost may result on this very long journey across two cold continents. Rostoff is closed by the ice, so I had to send them by R. R. either to Novorossisk or to Odessa, in case I wanted them to go by a warmer route, but then-- they would have gone all through the Mediterranean and lain perhaps for many a day in ports like Trieste, Naples, Genoa, etc., and after that they would have had the trip across America in winter anyway. --

10 trees of an elm called "Kitalabe," No. 998.

10 " " " " "Gorevldee" No. 999.

10 " " " spelled "Bjelnia Tuorrhe" No. 1000

10 " " " " " "Murgal" No. 1001

10 " " " " " "Ratmee-Ali" No. 1002

10 " " " " " "Ahutalle" No. 1003

10 " " " " " "Ahm-Ajmarow" No. 1004

also longer 80 trees.

I directed them to plant in Ishry. Today a Turkey, Vlademarking Jeanie in Tlulmo in low-free port on the Malte Tay and Joyo writing then to ungrowed life's the cage in their writing conclusions to Mr. I. E. Hinds, 3 Spider St., New York City. Mr. Hinds

I have written again to send those seeds as quickly as possible to the F. W. Plant Importation Design, Odor, Californial Ish, Ir- where, the charges would probably become too high, but that be made by fast liability when in doubt, however, in view the Department of Agriculture, I suppose you will hear from him, or-- have yet, you might [illegible] have first for to send these indeed.

I picked three trees in as well as I could, with the par- [illegible] on hand, but-- damage from frost may result on this very land January during the cold-continents. Herself is alert by the too, as I had to wait then by M. M. either in Jerusalem or to Jaffa, in case I would then to go by a nearer route, but then-- they would have gone all through the Mediterranean and Suez perhaps for only a day Jaffa like Tyre, Sidon, Haifa, etc., and after that they would have had the 4th route Jerusalem in short order. —

Apricots and elms are pretty hardy fellows, and with all this packing, I trust they will arrive O. K.

It was a great annoyance for me, to find out, that althe I had ordered small specimens, these people there in Bairam-Ali had sent stuff, some of it was 6 feet tall. I had paid the money, however, and couldn't refuse it any more. It is often a dangerous thing here in Russia, to order by mail, one very often gets cheated!

In case these two cases with their contents reach Chico in good shape, America will have again a few more novelties added to her wealth. The Karagatch, "Charavidny" No. 999, will sell like hot cakes in the warmer sections of the semi-arid belt. Note how the Texas umbrella tree is appreciated and this elm is very much denser and will afford splendid "lover's lanes" in the parks of the S. W. states; besides, all these dense-headed elms stand a goodly portion of alkaline matter in the soil and the water.

The five varieties of Apricots are supposed to be the best native Central Asian kinds and they may bear fruit next year. --I am enclosing the inventory notes covering all this material and trust you will receive everything in good condition.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg

Artichoke and plum are pretty hardy fellows, and with all this packing, I trust they will arrive O. K.

It was a great enjoyment for me, to find out, that of the I had ordered small quantities, these people there in Dalzow-Ill had such stuff, even if it was a few bell. I had paid the money, however, and realize's rather it any more. It is often a dangerous thing here in Mexico, to order by mail, one very often gets cheated.

In case these two cases with their contents reach Ohio in good shape, Martha will have made a few more purchases which so her wealth. The Burnsbob, Minnesville" in, Ill, will call like her order in the warmer sections of the semi-arid belt. Note how the Texas waterfall tree is appreciated and this also is very much danger and will afford plenty "Lover's Lane" in the parks of the S. W. states; Bo-ville, all these Burns-Insler also start a goodly portion of plants under in the soil and the water.

The five varieties of Artichoke are supposed to be the best native Central Aztec Plants and they may bear fruit next year, yet we realizing the inventory notes covering all this material and trust you will receive everything in good condition.

Give best of regards, also to All in the Office.

Yours respectfully,

Walter N. Meyer

c/o American Consul
El. Paso, Texas

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia

Dec. 17, 1911

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Some of your mail I referred to already, but herewith I will go thro it categorically.

Letter of Oct. 20, 1911, with enclosure of copy of Asst. Forester Clapp's letter re Larix sibirica. Yes, I am aware that Larix dahurica occurs in Eastern Siberia and L. sibirica in Western Siberia and apparently also in Europe, at least in the Ural and in Viatka Govt. it occurs. I have written now to three parties, one in Bijsk, one in Ust-Kamenogarsk and one in Viatka, about seeds, but no answers have come in as yet and different people I asked said there was little demand for such seed in Russia, as there were still big forests to draw lumber from and scientific reforesting has not commenced yet here, beyond a few small experiments. As soon as I hear from the people I have written to I will let you know.

About fotos they like to have, about forests, etc. I took while in Asia, yes, they are welcome to it. They might suggest new things to them. --Mr. Meyer works anyway more for others than for himself.

Letter of Oct. 20, 1911, with enclosures of copies of the Secretary's and of Mr. Curtis Guild's letters re the lost package with plates.-- Yes, that becomes a long story. In a matter of this kind many people can make mistakes and who will be able in the end to

Dec. 17, 1921

Dear Mr. Valentine:

Some of your mail I returned to already, but henceforth I will go thru it ourselves.

Letter of Oct. 30, 1921, with enclosure of copy of Lee, Forester Clay's letter to Lucie Stirling. Yes, I am sure that Lucie Stirling's home in Daytona Florida was I. Stirling in Western Florida is probably also in Tampa, at least in the final mail in Florida Cove, if memory. I have replied now to Lucie Stirling, but if not, you in Tri-Counties and she in Fields, above works, but or mention Lucy even in as yet had different people I asked said where was it its demand for such wood in Canada, as there were still big forests to draw lumber from and scientific principles not mentioned yet here, but a few small exceptions, as also as I hear from the people I have written to I will let you know.

About Lois May Ilse as here, deep forest, etc. I took with in Jain, yes, she enjoyed in it. They might request her lodge in time, --Er, hope more money, more for others than for him-self.

Letter of Oct. 30, 1921, with enclosure of copies of the Secretary's and of Mr. Charlie Smith's letters re the lost package with plates.-- Yes, that happens a long story. In a letter of this kind many people can make mistakes and one will be this and to

sift it all out? If this package was really traced by the Postal Department of Dantzig to its proper destination, then I do not know what to think of it.-- I send you herewith enclosed the receipt for a registered letter with fotos, also sent from Tiflis on the same day I sent off these plates. Could not you look this matter up in Washington first? I haven't got my note books here, they are stored in Omsk, but when receiving my baggage again in St. Petersburg, I will let you know whether I sent two or three packages off on April 24, 1910. I believe I sent 3 and if so the slip for No. 3 has been destroyed by me already, as I was notified that these films had been received. --There looms up in me the thought that either my interpreter or the postal clerk have been mixing up these little receipts. --These 10 plates, however, went by parcels post, and I am almost sure that receipt No. 707 was the right one and they have become lost then between Dantzig and your desk.

Letter of Oct. 27, 1911, from Mr. R. A. Young with enclosures of letters of Messrs. A. Zampone and F. H. Davis, all re accounts been found balanced up to June 30, 1911. Glad to take note of it.

Letter of Oct. 28, 1911 (Copy, unsigned, sent by Miss Cramer) stating that films and letters have been received.

Letter of Nov. 2, 1911, about the Medicago falcata situation. A never ending topic!

gift is all out? If this package was really issued by the Postal Department of Danzig to its proper destination, then I do not know what to think of it.— I send you herewith enclosed the receipt for a registered letter with (here, also sent from Pillau on the same day I sent off these plates. Could you look into matter up in Danzig (Lyst)? I haven't got my note books here, they are stored in Omsk, but when receiving my baggage again in St. Petersburg, I will let you know whether I sent two or three packages off on April 24, 1918. I believe I sent 3 and if so the gift for Mr. S has been destroyed by me already, as I was notified that three films had been received. —There leaves us in my opinion but either my interpreter or the postal clerk have been making up these little roughs. —There is plates, however, not for private use, and I am almost sure that already Mr. Hoff was the right one and they have taken just from between Danzig and your hand.

Letter of Oct. 27, 1921, from Dr. T. A. Young with matrix of Infanty of Nuremberg; A. Ingram and T. T. Smith, all in known to have found Jalanund on 19 June 1921. Can we take note of it.

Letter of Oct. 28, 1921 (copy, enclosed, sent by this issue) stating that films and letters have been received.

Letter of Nov. 1, 1921, about the Baltimore Finding (matrix).

A never ending bright!

2d letter of Nov. 2, 1911, re accounts and itinerary reports having been received. The warrant for $243.06 has gone up to Peking, and will be received possibly after several weeks. I will let you hear when it comes into my possession.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1914, about Hedysarum splendens and Astragalus sp. having been received. --Strange, indeed, that both you and I had this idea in thought of hybridising H. coronarium with other species. On my note, No. 1645a, I wrote about it and in a letter from Omsk also; I however thought you had seen it on Cyprus, as the principal fodder crop, and now I see it is on Malta; well, they are both in the Mediterranean, tho I have some idea that Cyprus is the driest of the two.

2d letter of Nov. 10, 1911. Re letter about Nardosmia laevigata having been received; I see you numbered it already before it arrived; I hope it came thru in good shape later on. --About this Rhodes grass, I like to see more, when I return, I suppose Siberia does not hold out things like that; China may, however, altho it is very hard to say there whether a grass is of value or not, as the Chinese do not grow grasses for forage purposes; even Alfalfa there is a fodder for the rich man's horses only.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1911, stating that Mr. Oakley thinks there is something in Astragalus for the Pacific Coast. I personally think there is something in them for the semi-arid sections of the United States at large.

24 letter of Nov. 2, 1911, re accounts and itinerary reports having been received. The warrant for $246.06 has gone up to Peking, and will be received possibly after several weeks. I will let you hear when it comes into my possession.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1914, about Philippine exhibits and International co. having been received. —Strange, indeed, that both you and I had this idea in thought of individing N. conversion with other species. On my note, No. 1688, I wrote about it and in a letter from Omaha also; I however thought you had seen it on Opium, on the prohibitory tax crop, and now I see it in on Indigo; well, they are both in the Mediterranean, the I have some idea that Opium is the direst of the two.

24 letter of Nov. 10, 1911, No letter about Murdenaha Jagirdar having been received; I see you mentioned it already before it arrived; I hope it came then in good shape later on. —About this Hodee grass, I like to see more, when I return, I suppose Siberia does not hold out things like that; China may, however, altho it is very hard to say there whether a grass is of value or not, as the Chinese do not grow grasses for forage purposes; even Al Falfa there is a fodder for the rich man's horses only.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1911, stating that Dr. Dodge thinks there is something in astragalus for the Pacific Coast. I personally think there is something in them for the semi-arid sections of the Dalle & States at large.

Letter of Nov. 22, 1911. About conditions in China at present etc., and about Mr. McCormick and I going together. Well, many thanks for all your good thoughts re this. Previous letters however have told you about my unwellness and present plans. --About sending a full report on the Alfalfa situation; yes, I would almost say, don't I write enough yet? --I wonder what Mr. Hansen would say when he saw all my correspondence; d...f.. perhaps!

Your suggested telegram, "China considered safe to foreigners, explore eastwardly await letters, Hays," and the telegram "McCormick arrives National Hotel Moscow tenth" were both duly received and acted upon.

Then I recd. also 3 postal cards, dated Oct. 28, Nov. 2 and Nov. 20; also one dated Oct. 31, all relating to letters, films and fotos received.

These last days I have been feeling better again, as you prob. noticed by the correspondence I sent off. I swallowed doses of quinine and took Sanatogen and from the last my spirit became very much quickened, so I think I am over the worst. A general feeling of physical tiredness, however, still clings to me, but when this dull, cold weather gives away to somewhat brighter times, I will shake that off also.

As regards this coming back to America via England, do you think I need another letter of authorization?

In case the weather had remained somewhat milder I would have liked to have gone toJekaterinagrad and Wladikovkas, but we have had some very heavy frosts this week and twice snow storms, so all vegetation would be buried anyway and roots certainly could not be dug out in this season.

Letter of Nov. 26, 1911. Good conditions in Cuba as usual, etc., and about Mr. Hotchkiss and I drive together. Well, many thanks for all your good thoughts re Cuba. Previous letters herein have told you about my wonderings and pressure there. --Above reading - full report on the ALLIS situation; yes, I would almost say, don't I write enough yet? --Maybe does Mr. Hughes really try when he uses all my correspondence; d.t.t., probably!

Two discussed volumes, "Cuba" mentioned both to Hughes, explore matters; well I believe, "Here," was the telegram "Hotchkiss gives United Metal Products Co. entire work." Only received and acted upon.

When I read, also 3 postal cards, dated Oct. 23, Nov. 2 and Nov. 30; also one dated Oct. 31, all relating to letters, films and total proofs.

Since last date I have been feeling better again, as you pick, actuated by the correspondence I have off. I mailed boxes of oranges and two bushels and two the last to Uncle Simon very much pleased, as I think I do also the wife. A general feeling of physical freshness, however, still clings to me, but when this dull, cold weather gives way to warmer and fairer times, I will shake that off also.

As regards this coming back to America via England, do you think I need another letter or cable-message?

In case the matter had received somewhat other I would have liked to have gone Lebanon-Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but we have had such very heavy items this week and below mere above, as all mobilization would be buried agency and more probably would not be my not in this season.

There is an experimental Station yet to be seen here, which I may visit tomorrow and after that I'll be off for Charkoff and move up steadily toward the North. In St. Petersburg I hope to receive my next mail.

With kindest regards,

I remain, Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia

Koslov, Tambor Govt., Russia
Dec. 29, 1911.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to the American Consul in St. Petersburg, Russia, 2 parcels, sewn up in cotton cloth and containing valuable cuttings and cions, bearing the numbers 1005-1019 (incl.) I am writing the Consul to reforward these two packages to you at his earliest convenience via Diplomatic Pouch. Enclosed please find a set of Inventory notes covering the aforementioned numbers.

All of this material is extremely valuable and represents years of patient work on the part of Mr. I. V. Mijurin, here in Koslov, who was so kind to allow me to clip off these twigs which I am herewith sending. He stated, however, that he would like to see the source of origin mentioned, when we were distributing this material, as his experiences have often been, that his own creations have been given new names and been

There is an experimental station yet to be seen here, which I may visit however and after that I'll be off for Cherkoff and move up steadily toward the North. In St. Petersburg I hope to receive my mail.

With kind regards,

I remain, Very respectfully,

HUGH C. MUTZ

c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia

Boston, Sunday Nov. 5, Russia,
Oct. 22, 1911.

Dear Mr. Valentin:

Herewith I am forwarding to the American Consul in St. Petersburg, Russia, 2 pamphlets, some of in cotton cloth and containing valuable outlines and plans, bearing the number 1-6-1010 (incl.) I am writing the Consul to acknowledge these two packages in you at his earliest convenience via Mylowitz Prague. National Plane Timl = not of Inventory notes covering the aforementioned numbers.

All of this material is extremely valuable and represents years of patient work on the part of Mr. V. Mikhnik, here in Boston, who was so kind to allow me to take off these pages which I am forwarding enclosed. He stated, however, that he would like to see the results of article mentioned, when we were discussing this material, on his arrival here after Nov. that his own creations have been given our name and been

been sold as the seller's own products. I trust you will kindly remember these wishes of his. Mr. Mijurin has been described as the Luther Burbank of Russia, and I must confess there is much resemblance between the two in their work and methods. Only the first took a Northern locality to pursue his work in and therefore are his products really of more value to the Northern States than those of Burbank, and it gives me particular pleasure that I am rounding up this present exploration trip with a few real hardy things. --I will make a few remarks re these numbers.

No. 1005, a hybrid between Amygdalus davidiana and A. nana, is extremely interesting to us, as this plant may afford us a medium by which to create a perfectly hardy peach. Mr. Soeikoff near Syzran was wrong, when he told me that the plants he had were hybrids between A. persica and A. nana, and I was right in my remarks that they strikingly looked like A. davidiana.

No. 1006, an apricot standing the severe climate of central Russia, is something marvellous! The tree does not seem to be a vigorous grower, but maybe we can develop better strains by selection and hybridisation.

No. 1007 and 1008 are forms of the extremely interesting Siberian cherry, of which I personally think that it will play in the future a much greater role in the northern states than Prunus Besseyi will do. We probably will develop large, sweet-fruited varieties and they will be home fruits par excellence.

No. 1009, a sweet fruited hybrid Sorbus, is said to be much superior to the ordinary sweet fruited rowan (Sorbus aucuparia fructi dulcis). Mr.

been sold as the seller's own products. I trust you will kindly remember these stones of his. Mr. Ellerts has been described in the Lemon Brothers of Toledo, but I want whatever there is such newspaper person the be in their work and methods. Only the first time a northern locality is [illegible] his work is and therefore any his private really of more value to the Portuna states than those of Brazil, and it gives me particular pleasure that I am rounding up this present exploration trip with a few real hardy things.--I will make a few remarks in these numbers.

No. 1824, a hybrid between Amaryllis Belladona and A. Reginae, is extremely interesting to us, as this plant may afford us a method by which to create a perfectly hardy peach. Mr. Wellhoff near Syracuse was wrong, when he told me that the plants he had were hybrids between A. Belladona and A. Reginae, and I was right in my remarks that they strikingly looked like A. Belladona.

No. 1828, an apparent wheatlike the seven climate of Central Asia, is exceedingly marvellous! The seed does not seem to be a vigorous grower, but maybe we can develop better strains by selection and hybridization.

No. 1829 and 1830 are forms of the extremely interesting Eremurus Olgae, of which I personally think that it will play in the future a much greater role in the northern states than Eremurus Bungei will do. To probably will develop large, wax-finished varieties and they will be some finest par excellence.

No. 1832, A sweet frosted Spirit Berries, is said to be most superior to the ordinary sweet frosted berries (Cornus Amomum Frosti Berries). Mr.

Mijurin has much faith in it as a fruit for the far North.

No. 1010, a large fruited edible form of Ribes aureum, is certainly valuable to us, as this species of currant thrives in very sandy soil even and is much more drouth resistant than the red or black currant.

No. 1011, a hybrid rose of unusual hardiness, shows that native, wild forms of various flowering shrubs may be employed with success in hybridization experiments.

4 The Nos. 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015 and 1016 are hybrid plums in which the ordinary wild sloe, Prunus spinosa, has played a big role. Mr. Mijurin stated that it is his firm belief that in the future this wild sloe will be employed very much in hybridisation experiments, and that we may expect some wonderfully fine results thereof. P. spinosa bequeaths to its offspring a host of desirable qualities; firstly, a remarkable spicy flavor in the fruits; 2nd, great keeping and shipping qualities; 3d, great prolificness; 4th, wonderfuly hardiness; 5th, powers of being able to thrive on very poor and dry soils even; 6th, a great freedom from diseases in general; and 8th, not growing too rank or to too large dimensions. What have we done in America with this plum? Are Mr. Mijurin's observations corroborated by our breeders also? What I personally have seen of this wild sloe, I should say that it will not give good results in the Atlantic Coast states, but that out in the Northwest it ought to thrive to perfection. I do not think it will ever be a success in regions where there is a protracted period of moist heat, like we so detrimentally experience in nearly the whole of the eastern United States.

Mijurin has much faith in it as a fruit for the far North.

No. 1010, a large fruited edible form of Ribes nigrum, is certainly valuable to us, as this species of currant thrives in very sandy soil even and is much more disease resistant than the red or black currant.

No. 1011, a hybrid rose of unusual brilliance, alone that native, with forms of various flowering shrubs may be employed with success in hybridization experiments.

The Nos. 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015 and 1016 are hybrid plums in which the ordinary wild sloe, Prunus spinosa, has played a big role. Mr. Mijurin states that it is his firm belief that in the future this wild sloe will be employed very much in hybridization experiments, and that we may expect some wonderfully fine results therefrom. P. spinosa responds to its offspring a host of desirable qualities: Firstly, a remarkable spicy flavor in the fruits; 2d, great hardiness and adaptive qualities; 3d, great productiveness; 4th, wonderfully dwarfness; 5th, power of being able to thrive on very poor and dry soils even; 6th, a great freedom from diseases in general; and 7th, not growing too rank or to too large dimensions. What have we done in America with this plum? Mr. Mijurin's observations corroborated by our breeders alone? That I personally know each of this wild sloe, I should say that it will not give good results in the Pacific Coast states, but some out in the Northwest it ought to thrive to perfection. I do not think it will ever be a success in regions where there is a pretrated belief of mixed bank, like in Massachusetts, or even in nearly the whole of the eastern United States.

No. 1017 is a remarkable variety of cherry, possessing so many good qualities that I suppose it has been introduced already in America, the more, as Mr. Mijurin stated, that many years ago he had sold several things to the Department of Agriculture. It seems to have been 1897 or thereabouts, I could not get the real data from him, for he was displeased with the way he was treated, as they never sent him a report whether the plants survived the journey and whether they were planted. He said that he does not care to sell his things, but instead rather gives them to people who take care of them. It was not the easiest thing to obtain all these cuttings from him and it took some display of diplomacy, as Mr. Mijurin is somewhat curious in his ways.

No. 1018 and 1019 are a round- and an oblong-fruited variety of quince, and most probably some of the hardiest quinces in existence!

I trust you will be able to place all this material in the hands of the most experienced propagators only, and to have it given all possible care, for I doubt it very much whether we could duplicate it, except by sending out a man to Mr. Mijurin, as he is apparently not at all willing to dispose of certain of his creations.

I also send off, by registered Russian Sample Post, direct to you, 1 package with plum stones, Numbered 1726a, and enclose herewith its inventory card.

There were several other interesting things at Mr. Mijurin's place and I think I better treat here all what I saw there.

Mr. 1027 is a remarkable variety of cherry, possessing so many good qualities that I suppose it has been introduced already in America. The cherry, as Mr. Hijuria stated, that many years ago he had sold several trees to the Department of Agriculture. If memory is here than 1027 or thereabouts, I could not get the real date from him, for he was displeased with the way he was treated, as they never sent him a report whether the plants survived the journey and whether they were planted. He said that he does not care to sell his things, but instead rather give them to people who take care of them. If one not the easiest thing to obtain all these qualities from diseased it took some display of diplomacy, as Mr. Hijuria is somewhat curious in his ways.

Mr. 1018 and 1019 are a round- and an oblong-fruited variety of plums, and most probably some of the hardiest quinces in existence.

I hope/you will be able to place all this material in the hands of the most experienced pomologists only, and to have it given all possible care, for I think it very much shame to waste duplicate it, being it evolving and a one in Mr. Hijuria, as he is apparently not at all willing to bring of behalf or his creations.

I also sent off, by registered London Dumpie Post, direct to you, 1 package with plum stones, registered 1/9d., and photos showing his inventory card.

There were several other interesting things at Mr. Hijuria's place and I hope I better have all that I saw later.

Well, Mr. M. told me that in his attempts to create a hardy peach, he had peach kernels sent in from all regions; these he sowed out and had at once time 30,000 young trees, then the Russian winter came and thinned them out, so that after 3 years only 15 specimens had remained. These he took care of and budded off them on Prunus spinosa but some peculiar disease came and killed them one after the other; it was a bark rot he said that formed a black ring right around the little trunk, close to the ground. --Now he is hunting for peaches from the northernmost limits and at the same time has made hybrids between Amygdalus hybrida and Elberta peaches and others. The plants he obtained are 2 years old now and resemble amygdalus nana more than A. persica; the fruits, however, may be different. I was not shown these little trees, for they were covered up, being too valuable to be left unprotected.

This whole problem of creating a perfectly hardy peach reminded my strikingly of Mr. Swingle's work with the citranges and I am convinced that some centuries from now man will prossess forms of fruits that formerly only grew in warmer climes, but which then have been changed so in constitution that a protracted winter, with the mercury freezing, even, will leave them unhurt.

Mr. M. further has hybridized extensively among pears and seems to have obtained some real important forms, able to stand much more cold than the ordinary types.

In apples I also noticed many hybrids, not only Malus communis x M. prunifolia, but also M. communis x M. Niedwetzkiana and with M. baccata. Some seem to be good, but the greater part are of

Well, Mr. M. said we that in his attempts to create a hardy peach, he had really barely sent in from all regions; there he found out and had at once like 60,000 young trees, then the Russian winter came and thinned them out, so that after 2 years only 15 specimens had remained. There he took care of and tended off them on Prince Edwards but some peculiar disease came and killed them one after the other; it was a back yet he said that formed a black ring right around the little trunk, close to the ground. --Now he is hunting for peaches from the overcrowded little and at the same time has made inquiries between Hayphalia Ryhnia and Ribaria peaches and others. The plants he obtained are 2 years old are and resemble apricots more than a peaches; the fruits, however, may be different. I was not above that little issue, for they were covered by, being too valuable to be left unprotected.

This model problem of creating a peaches hardy peach remained by skillingly of Mr. Dwiggin's work with the strangers and I am convinced that new creatures from now on will pressure force of truths that formerly only grew in nature alone, and which then have been changed so in consistion that a practical minds, with the mystery freezing, even, will leave them nature.

Mr. H. further has lectured extensively among plant and seems to have obtained some most important fruit, also he plant such more cold than the ordinary types.

In apples I also melted many varieties, not only making commonly x c. pratilin, but also c. commonly x A. Blackwinkles and with x. Dwiggin. Some seem to be good, but the greater part are of

course valueless. The M. Niedwetzkiana hybrids were interesting, as half of them were red-wooded and half white-wooded and one specimen was half red and half white.

Then there were hybrids between Prunus mosiraia and P. spinosa; between P. insitia and P. cerasifera, between P. domestica and P. spinosa and various crosses between all these species.

I also heard that Amygdalus davidiana freezes in Kozlov and also Prunus sibirica from Nertchensk! This last information came as a shock to me, for who would expect a plant from the Transbaikal territory to be tender in central Russia? Nearly all plants from Manchuria also freeze in Kozlov; it isn't the wood that gets hurt, no, it is the young growth which gets caught by the late spring frosts and from which these Manchurian plants never recover.

Mr. M. stated that Wladimir cherries are in little favor with Russian fruit growers, for they only do well in Wladimir, and when tested in otherregions they decline and in vigour and the fruits become smaller and ultimately the plants succumb. If this is correct, we will have to develop types suited to various localities.

Then Mr. M. has been hybridizing American blackberries with wild Russian forms and obtained some fine forms. And the same with American grapes and Caucasian grapes, and he stated that he possesses a hybrid of Vitis vinifera Kondrelabi x V. vipria that possesses the hardiness of thelast and has very large fruits.

The state in which his garden was showed the observer that more work has been undertaken than prfitably could be disposed of, and in case some sudden accident should befall Mr. M. most of the material would disappear without people knowing what it really was. Mr. M.

course [illegible]. For M. Mandrillaceae hybrids were intermediate, as half of them were red-marked and half albino-modified and the [illegible] was half red and half white.

Then there was hybrid between Pycnos [illegible] and P. [illegible] between F. [illegible] and F. [illegible], between F. [illegible] and F. [illegible] and various crosses between all these species.

I also proved that [illegible] Pycnos in Porlov and also Pycnos albinos from Pariskomb! This last information came as a shock to me, for who would expect a plant from the Pseudo-Dial family to be bright in normal [illegible]. Clearly all albinos from Pycnos like those in Pariskomb is just the sort that gets Dutch, or, it is the young growth which gets caught by the late spring frosts and from which these Immortalis plants never recover.

Mr. M. stated that Gladiator chertiae are in little favor with Russian fruit growers, for they are as well in vitality, and even breed in other regions they action and in where and the fruits become small and ultimately the plants succumb. If this is correct, we will have to breed type suited to various localities.

Then Mr. M. has been experimenting Russian Blackberries with well Russian form and obtained some fine forms. And the same with American grapes and Concord grape, and is clear that he measures a hybrid of this variety evolved a F. plants that preserve the hardiness of Concord and has very large fruit.

The state to which his garden was elevated the discovery that more has been undertaken than practically scarcely discovered of, and is more than modern medical [illegible]. M. need of the medical world disappear science people knowing what is really true. Dr. M.

invited me to come back in summer, as he had several interesting things yet that were covered up now, and I think it almost would pay me to make an extra trip to him.

Well, on work done in Rostoff and Kharkoff I will write you later on. Tonight I hope to leave for Souchedole and after that Moscow and Vladimir are on the program. My health is not too good and when in St. Petersburg I'll see some good physician.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days ago I arrived here in the capital of Russia and found a goodly pile of mail awaiting me. Before going to answer it, I will first finish my accounts and itinerary report. --I am herewith sending you one package horse-radish roots, numbered 1020. They are considered to be the best horse-radish in Russia and even of Europe, as a Russian specialist assured me. Our Ambassador here was so kind as to make up an extra pouch for this package, as the P. O. made all sorts of difficulties in accepting it. --I am sending herewith the inventory notes in duplicate, and at the same time duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1005-1019 (incl.) and for No. 1726a.

Lovejoy Jr. Publishing Co.

Dear Mr. Delmonico:

A few days ago I arrived home in the capital of Nevada and found a goodly pile of mail awaiting me. Before going to deliver it, I will first thank my manuscripts and literary agents. --I am herewith mailing you the package Lorem-Ipsum Press, numbered 1230. They are considered to be the best Lorem-Ipsum in Nevada and even of Europe, in a Tuesday specialist entered me. Our Adjusters have run to bill us to make up an extra penny for this package, as the P. O. said it was of difficulties in weighing it. --I am sending herewith the Lorem-Ipsum Publishing Co. Lorem-Ipsum Publishing Co. Lorem-Ipsum Publishing Co.

I got word from Messrs. Knief & Werner in Windau that the 2 cases with Apricot and Elm trees which I sent from Dostoff arrived safe in Windau on Jan. 11, and were shipped off to New York the next day, via Hamburg, where they have to be unloaded apparently. I trust you have heard re them ere this.

I have much to do here in St. Petersburg and will be busy for a couple of weeks before finding time to make plans for leaving Russia.

With best of wishes, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK T. MEYER

c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Russia
Jan. 24, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing my accounts for the past fiscal quarter (Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1911). I am a few days overdue, but this is on account of my unwellness, which prevented me from doing hardly any intricate writing at all.

I also enclose a bundle of vouchers, among which one for ten roubles, which I gave to Mr. Paletsky and for which he never gave any receipt or acknowledgment. I wonder if it will be accepted that way.

I got word from Sonora, Calif. a farmer in Tuolumne that his 9 cows with dystocia and the horse colic I was from Dorsett Arizona were in Kimbo on Jan. 11, and were shipped off to New York the next day. The Dodge, there they have to be selected especially. I trust you have heard on that one side.

I have made to be here in Ft. Pierce[illegible] but will be busy for a couple of weeks before finding time to make plans for leaving Dorsett.

With best of wishes, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Paul E. Dorsett

M/s Antonia Sound
Ft. Pierce

Ft. Pierce, Florida
Jan. 20, 1960

Dear Dr. Dorsett:

Should I be mentioning my patients for the part timed quarter-[illegible] Rev. and Dec. (1211). I am a few days average, and this is on account of my business, which prevented me from doing hardly any laboratory working at all.

I did notice a bunch of workers, some which are for the rodeo, which I gave to Dr. Fielding not for which he never gave my knight or acknowledgment. I wonder if it will be accepted that my.

I am adding also two sheets, with explanatory notes, relating to a few points upon which more information may be desired.

I am sorry to see that the expenses in general have been rather high, altho relatively little has been bought, but this is due to a number of causes. Firstly, much R. R. travel with excess charges on baggage and then there are a few high bills like the shipping charges on the seeds from Kashgar and the 43.84 Roubles for Apricot and Karagatch trees.

The approximate expenses for the quarter July, Aug., Sept., 1911, were roughly $1345.
and for the quarter Oct., Nov., Dec., 1911 $1520 so we have a total of roughly $2865 for the past half year.

Well, trusting you will receive all this in good state, I am

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

St. Petersburg, Russia

Jan. 25, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to answer a stack of letters that have been coming in these last times; there are only (?) 18 and I will take them chronologically.

I am adding also two charts, with preliminary notes, relating to a few points on which more information may be desired.

I am sorry to say that the economics in general have been rather high, while relatively little has been bought, but this is due to a number of causes. Firstly, much E. E. turned with excess charges on baggage and then there was a few high bills like the airplane charges on the meals from Zanzibar and the Sixty Indians for Aurland and Zarembski trend.

The appropriate expense for the quarter July, Aug., Sept., 1911, were roughly

and for the quarter Oct., Nov., Dec., 1911 about

Total of roughly

year.

Bill, Dunning two will receive all this in good state.

I am

Yours respectfully,

Peter C. Dunning

Mr. Isenberg, Dunia

Jan. 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Friedlich:

Towards I am glad to answer a claim of Indians that have been owing in these last times; there are only (7) 18 and I will have them corresponding.

Letter of Oct. 6, with enclosure about Lathyrus pisiformis and Vicia megalotropis. I am glad to see these plants are new to the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

Letter of Oct. 10, 1911. Re Mr. W. F. Wight's desires to obtain all plum, peach, cherry and apricot material I can secure. Taken notice of.

Letter of Oct. 14, 1911. Re visiting Agric. Expt. Sta. at Mukden. Well, I suppose that's a future matter now.

Letter of Oct. 18, 1911, with enclosure of Mr. A. Zappone's letter of Oct. 10, 1911 and Warrant No. 3453 for $246.06. This letter was sent me again registered from Peking and I received it in good condition. I was just in need of some cash, and with the assistance of our Ambassador here, Hon. Curtis Guild, who is a very genial gentleman. I cashed it at the Credit Lyonais here at St. Petersburg.

Letter of Nov. 2, 1911 A, stating, you received accounts and itinerary reports for the period July, Aug., Sept., 1911.

Letter of Nov. 2, 1911, B. Re poor prospects of getting large quantities of Medicago falcata. Answered before.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1911. A. Informing me that Nardosmia lasvigata SPI 31980, has been received. Also references made to Medicago falcata and Astragalus. Answered before from Rostoff.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1911. B. Re Hedysarum splendens and Astragalus sp. having been received, etc. Answered fr. Rostoff on copy of letter sent by Miss Cramer.

Letter of Nov. 22, 1911. Stating that the tin case with seeds, shipped from Kuldja in early May, 1911, has been received at

Lady, also samples of Salvage sales work received.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1911, A. In sending me the manuscript for 5346.06. Yes, this is early spring. Thank you for your recommendations in connection with this.

Letter of Nov. 26, 1911, H. Above being surprised I was in Lenox, --well, you have since received many letters from me, showing that the Valley Life was not unpleasantly by getting in touch with some very interesting people. I appreciation of course that the Lenox-ing artistocracy will usually move from my Berkshire observations than from going even or collected in Lenox, with the exception of the Tiffanies Gardiner and Hartwell.

And going into Cotton, well, I am in the Lenox Times, one of the most reliable newspapers on our globe, that all revelations have left Cotton, that nearly all distinguishes have left Lenox, that in the last protests several Lenox-ers have been murdered by robbers, and that in August, Cowal and Brown protest against outside influence of people having been killed by robbers and bands of hoboes. In the collection of pretzelgrass and other fruits in the Valley Green Valley would probably have been in Lenox-ICELY high minded, --I only hope that Lenox would be not here, or received in that dreadful Twiggs condition, when practically all the Lenox-ians were Buried in Quincy and Medwin Cotton.

My place are, as you know, in have neither lay at the Cowals of Western Cotton, and I realize of course that that is a matter of the Cowals.

Letter of Nov. 29, 1911. About getting wild apples and wild apricots again from the Thian Shan. Well, I have written Rev. Raemsdonck in Kuldja, many months ago, but he is not a man in robust health and writes very little. Then shipping from Kuldja for non-Russian subjects is a very difficult matter! I'll write again, however.

I am extremely sorry to learn that none of the apple and apricot cuttings managed to pull thru. That means a tremendous loss of time, money and energy! I hope some seeds have germinated, however!

Letter of Dec. 21, 1911, with enclosure of 10 fotos, which I had forwarded to you sometime ago. I suppose a mistake has occurred here, for I didn't want these prints back, unless the originals had turned up.

About maps marked with the localities where certain plants occurred; well, I may say this: what the fotograph is in comparison to a description, such is a map as compared with an explorer's note, and I hope that these 2 little maps I sent you, made up by Prof. Krylow of Tomsk, showing the distribution of Medicago falcata and of Orobus lutens var. orientalis, gave you the desired impression. It would have taken many pages of close-written matter to give all the localities where these two plants occur, and behold:- a single red line conveys everything straight away to our brain. Prof. Krylow has made such maps of all plants occurring in the Altai, so you and Mr. Stunts may imagine what a tremendous lot of work that means.

I am glad to hear that Mr. E. C. Free got his samples of soil and that Mr. T. N. Pachomoff will be gotten in touch with re sorghums and maize.

Letter of Nov. 27, 1911. About getting wild orchids and wild azaleas dried from the Tulsa Bluff. Well, I have written Mr. Scarborough in Mobile, many months ago, but he is not a man in robust health and writes very little. Then coming from Mobile for Ann-Dorothea colorts is a very difficult matter! I'll write again,however.

I am extremely sorry to learn that some of the angle and spider orchids managed to pull thru. That means a tremendous loss of time, money and energy! I hope some seeds have germinated, however!

Letter of Dec. 21, 1911, with enclosure of 10 roles, which I had forwarded to you sometime ago. I suppose a mistake has occurred here, for I didn't want those prints back, unless the originals had turned up.

Glad maps worked with the localities where orchids grew correctly well. I may say this: what the fotograph is in composition is a description, such is a map as compared with a explorer's note. And I hope that those 2 little maps I sent you, made up by Prof. Taylor of Tomsk, showing the distribution of Bulbosa Calypso and of Corsica Listera ova, epipactis, gave you the desired impression. It would have taken many pages of close-written notes to give all the localities where these two plants occur, and behold!- a single red line conveys everything similar over to you Prof. Taylor has made such maps of all plants occurring in the Altai, so you see to. Thus may imagine what a tremendous lot of work this means.

I am glad to hear that Dr. H. C. Tran got his specimen of soil and that Mr. T. H. Rockwell will be going to work with me sorghum and maize.

Letter of Dec. 22, 1911. Stating that my letter from Surstoff of Nov. 26 and a package of cuttings have been received in good condition.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. A. Re report on Mr. A. D. Woeikov; it is with much pleasure that I see you found the information so interesting. Sometimes the reading of a report is more pleasing than the experience of the thing itself.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. B. About writing a report for Dr. Galloway on the entire Alfalfa situation. Well, I'll try and see what I can make of it, but my knowledge of alfalfas is after all very small; a man may give years and years to this group of plants and still be a long way off from knowing them all or what they are capable of in the way of becoming forage plants.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. C. About my health not being too good. Well, I have seen a doctor since and I have some malarial fever, due to exposure and exhaustion. I have to keep warm, perspire much, take some medicine and be careful, not to exhaust myself or worry too much. I am sitting now with a warm coat on, drink much hot tea, swallow salts and quinine and rub with an anti-malarial preparation on the joints and ribs and feel already the beneficial effects. It will be some time yet, however, before I feel the same again. The wonder is that Ishould get it in winter time!

I see your plans of getting back to Washington as early as possible, to be in California before it gets late in the season. Well, we won't sell the skin before we get the bear! I got this trouble by

Letter of Dec. 20, 1911. Stating that my letter from Burbank of Nov. 23 and a package of entitles have been received in good condition.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. A. Re report on Mr. A. B. Hoskins; it is with much pleasure that I see you read the information in interesting. Sometimes the reading of a report is more pleasing than the experience of the thing itself.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. B. About writing a report for Mr. Galloway on the entire Alfalfa situation. Well, I'll try and see what I can make of it, but my knowledge of alfalfa is after all very small; a man may give years and years to this group of plants and still be a long way off from knowing them all or what they are capable of in the way of producing farmer plants.

Letter of Jan. 3, 1912. C. About my health and being too good. Well, I have been a regular slave and I have been neglected from the exposure and exhaustion. I have to keep rising, particular such times were necessary and be interested enough to educate myself to carry on work. I am sitting now with a warm rug on, with each foot , resting while with cotton and pad with an anti-neuralgic preparation on the joints and skin and feel drowsy for beneficial effects. It will be some time yet, however, before I feel the same again. The doctor is kind towards yet it is winter time!

I see your plans of getting back to Washington as early as possible, to be in California before it gets hot in the summer. Well, we really will the side before we get hot! I get this somewhere by

wandering for Uncle Sam thro all sorts of God forsaken places and after all, my health is worth more than some more travel and I will first get in good trim again before going to travel any more. Nobody would care for me when I got to be like a Chisholm, who also got his affections while in uncongenial climates. As we get no pensions or anything of the kind in America, man cannot afford to risk himself entirely! I suppose you will quite agree with me on these points, isn't it?

When I am back, I suppose a good many problems will have to be discussed, and I will be glad to learn somewhat more, and I hope to come in contact somewhat more intimately withsome people than I was able to do the last time.

I got a card already from Dr. Augustine Henry, stating that he will be very glad to receive me and impart any information he can give. I have never met him and wonder how our meeting will be.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1912, which came in yesterday. I took note of your wishes to have me look up Mr. F. Kingdon Ward and this morning a letter went off to Professor Bailey Balfour at Edinburg, asking him to kindly send mr Mr. Ward's address on a postcard. A week from now I'll have an answer and will know where to find this Mr. Ward. --The copies of his letters which you enclosed show him to be a high type of experimental botanist, interested especially in the ornamental alpine flora. I wonder how the more sober economic aspects of China's products will attract him, especially fruits and cereals able to stand averse climatic conditions.

working for Uncle Sam than all works of God Jehovah planted and after all, my health is worth more than some work Israel and I will find out in what time again before going to travel my way. Many world's man for me when I put to be like a Gideon, who also got the attention while in monumental climates. As we get no position or anything of the kind in America, man cannot afford to risk himself entirely! I suppose you will quite agree with me on these points, isn't it?

Now I am back, I suppose a good many problems will have to be discussed, and I will be glad to have somebody more, and I hope to come in contact somewhat more intimately with some people than I was able to do the last time.

I got a card already from Dr. Augustus Henry, stating that he will be very glad to receive me and impart any information he can give. I have never met him and wonder how our meeting will be.

Letter of Jan. 6, 1912, which came in yesterday. I took note of your wishes to have me look up Dr. R. Hughes Ford and his morning a letter went off to Professor Bailey Bolfour at Edinburg, asking him to kindly send me Mr. Ford's address on a postcard. A week from now I'll have an answer and will know where to find this Mr. Ford. --The copies of his letters which you enclosed show him to be a rich type of experimental botanist, interested especially in the cosmical algins flora. I wonder how the more sober economic algals of Dulse's products will attract him, especially Irish and carrels who is stand severe climatic conditions.

I am also in possession of 10 postcards, dated Oct. 12, Oct. 14, Nov. 11, Nov. 13, Nov. 25, Dec. 20, Dec. 21, Dec. 23, Dec. 29, 1911 and Jan. 3, 1912, all announcing receipts of mail shipments.

Bulletins of New Plant Immigrants Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 69, also came to hand. A good many new things appear in them, especially in the line of tropical plants. What masses of Anonas seem to be scattered all over South America!

In Bulletin 66, I see that Mr. Geo. F. Candlin at Tangshan will try to get for us seeds of Cedrela sinensis. Well, we got a big tree of it on the Departmental grounds. Does it ever fruit? The sprouts are not really a vegetable fit for the white races. In one of my earlier letters from Peking I even wrote how the trees are forced in paper-covered greenhouses in the midst of winter, solely for their young sprouts, which fetch high prizes in winter.

And Mr. Aaronsohn been collecting a lot, I see. I wonder if this Amygdalus orientalis will beat my A. davidiana as a stock in hot regions.

This Cornus Bretschneideri (31806) I do not know as yet. Prob. collected by Wilson or David? If it proves perfectly hardy at Rochester N.Y., then there may be more hardy shrubs and trees in the mountains of western China, although Prof. Sargent's experiences were that Wilson's plants were not very hardy in Boston. I will ask more about this when I see Prof. Sargent.

I am also in possession of 10 postcards, dated Oct. 12, Oct. 16, Nov. 11, Nov. 13, Nov. 25, Dec. 20, Dec. 21, Dec. 23, Dec. 29, 1911 and Jan. 3, 1912, all announcing products of well alignments.

Bulletins of New Plant Importations Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 69, also came to hand. A good many new things appear in them, especially in the line of tropical plants. That mecca of Aroids seem to be scattered all over South America!

In Bulletin 66, I see that Mr. Geo. N. Gandika at Tangipahoa will try to get for us seeds of Dahlia sinensis. Well, we got a big tree of it on the Departmental grounds. Does it ever fruit? The aprons are not really a vegetable fit for the white races. In one of my earlier letters from Peking I even wrote how the trees are forced in pots-covered greenhouses in the midst of winter, solely for their young aprons, which fetch high prices in winter.

And Mr. Aaronson been collecting a lot, I see. I wonder if this Aeropiles orientalis will beat my A. Derbiana as a stock in net regions.

This Cocos Bonetaqueiana (SIGH) I do not know as yet, Prof. pollinated by Nilson or Dwight. If it proves particularly hardy at Cedarcliff N.Y., then there may be more hardy shrubs and trees in the neighborhood of Watsons Mills, although Prof. Sargent's experiences were that Nilson's plants were not very hardy in Boston. I will ask more about this when I see Prof. Sargent.

The Genistas from Puerto Orotava (31904-5) may be very valuable indeed in the foothills of So. California and could perhaps be sown out in plantations, to supply beekeepers with a steady supply of honey-yielding plants.

Mr. C. V. Piper's observations, re the water gardens near Canton, are very interesting indeed, only not everything is as he wrote it. Lotus and water chestnut (Trapa bicornis) never enter in the rotation, as they both love deep water, while Eleocharis chinensis, Sagittaria chinensis and Zizania latifolia are all three shallow water crops and occupy the soil for one season only, while Nelumbium speciosum and Trapa bicornis have to be left alone for many years! Rice and rushes, however, enter in the rotation.

Mr. Piper's suggestion of establishing a swamp experimental station is well worth paying attention to, only-- where to find white men willing to live like amphibians? Foreigners resident in China always complain bitterly about the unhealthiness of all this swamp gardening and about the malaria and mosquitoes that come from it.

This Prunus brigantiaca -31964 (an ill-sounding name indeed) seems to me to be of value possibly in breeding experiments. I do not remember ever to have seen it.

The three pasture legumes Prof. Piper picked up at Lucknow, Kernia diphylla, Alysicarpus sp. and Indigofera linifolia, interest me very much. It shows again that in the older lands we may find as many new things as in unexplored regions.

The Gentians from Puerto Cortez (2120-E) may be very valuable indeed in the fertility of so. California and could perhaps be worth not in Australia, to supply Gardeners with a steady supply of hedge-flowering plants.

Dr. V. T. Piper's observations, on the water lettuce near Cuzco, are very interesting indeed, only not surprising, is as to write it. Lotus and Water Chestnut (Trapa bicornis) water outer in the notation, in they both love deep water, while Pleurodia minuscula, Ludwigia octomerula and Nymphoides indica are all grow shallow water grass and occupy the soil for one season only, while Nymphoides quadrifolia and Trapa bicornis have to be left alone for many years! Note and Nature, however, water in the Pot-plan.

Mr. Piper's suggestion of establishing a very experimental station is well worth paying attention to, only— where to find white men willing to live life amphibians? Peruvians resident in Cuzco always complain bitterly about the undesirableness of all this swamp grubbing and about the malaria and mosquitoes that come from it.

This Lower Urubamba -2120A (an ill-sounding name indeed) seems to me to be of value possibly in breeding experiments. I do not remember ever to have seen it.

The three species Lagenaria Perl. Piper picked up at Tocoro, Ponta Grossa, Jurucuara &c. and Teiupora Ilhéos, interest me very much. It shows again that in the older lands we may find as many new things as in unexplored regions.

Prof. Piper also asks why mangos won't do well in California. Well, they exist in So. California here and there. In Montecito, near Santa Barbara, I have seen even a fruiting specimen, but still the nights in So. California are too cool for them and in northern California the winters are too severe. Maybe, however, hardy strains can be developed if we take seeds from the northernmost limits of mangoes in India.

I see on Page 487 of Bulletin 68 that Mr. Meyer does not hold Oleaster fruits in very high esteem. Well, I really never came across very good kinds in both Russian and Chinese Turkestan, maybe you received finer sorts from Syria or Mesopotamia. In Central Asia it is one of the fruits which is always left on the table, while all other sweetmeats get cleared off very quickly.

And Mr. Swingle finding again new citrus fruits, and this time in the African Flora, sounds very interesting! I wonder what we will get this time. That unearthing of new things certainly is extremely fascinating, even to some of us who are not in the most favored regions of the earth.

I see you are also in correspondence with Dr. C. A. Purpus. He is considered in Europe one of the best explorers for ornamental plants and in some catalogues on the continent many of his fotos are appearing. He has been finding lots of interesting things in our own Rocky Mountains and I have been asked a number of times whether the Americans know their own flora.

Prof. Piper also made why mangos won't do well in California. Well, they grow in So. California here and there. In Santa Ana, near Santa Barbara, I have seen even a fruiting specimen, but all the ripening in So. California are too cool for them and in southern California the winters are too severe. Maybe, however, many plants can be developed if we take seeds from the northernmost limits of mangoes in India.

I see on page 407 of Bailey's M that Dr. Hover saw not bad Chester Pippin in very high season. Well, I really never came across very good kinds in both Canton and Chinese Turkestan, maybe overreceived their sorts from Syria or Kaempferia. In Central Asia it is one of the fruits which is always left on the table, while all other sweetmeats get cleared off very quickly.

And Mr. Swingle finding again new citrus fruits, and this time in the African Flora, sounds very interesting! I wonder what we will get this time. That wonderfully of pre Pliny certainly is extremely fascinating, even in spite of so few our pot in the most favored regions of the world.

I see you are also in correspondence with Dr. E. A. Teague. He is mentioned in Pierce cup of the best wishers for commercial plants and in some pointers on the continent many of his jobs are appearing. He has been fighting into of laboratory there in our home today thinking and I have been asked a number of times whether the Americans know their own flora.

I see several of the fotos I took were published in the plant bullotins. These half tone plate productions look somewhat cheap and they are not clear. Of the Oleasters it would have been very interesting if foto No. 626 also had been given. Many people I showed this foto to said they never knew this tree could assume such dimensions. Have you asked already our most eminent dendrologist, Prof. C. S. Sargent, what he thinks of such a tree?

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this letter answers all of your mail for the present, and I conclude with cordial greetings, also to all in the Offiwe.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Russia. Jan. 25, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1911. Trusting it is of use to somebody, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

I see several of the fotos I took were published in the chief bulletin. These half-tone plate reproductions look somewhat cheap and they are not clear. Of the Olympiers it would have been very interesting if Foto 3A. Can be Badboon given. Many people showed this foto to and they never later this two could seems such dimensions. Have you asked already our best ambassadorial, Prof. C. G. Jungen, what he thinks of such a trap?

Well, Mr. Reinhold, this letter answers all of your mail for the present, and I conclude with cordial greetings, also to all in the Office.

Yours respectfully,

PAUL K. ROTH

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 30, 1912.

Dear Dr. Reinhold:

Herewith please find enclosed my library report for the period of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1911. Trusting it is of use to somebody, I remain

Yours respectfully,

PAUL K. ROTH

St. Petersburg, Russia

Jan. 26, 1912.

Miss Grace M. Cramer,
Executive Assistant.

Dear Miss Cramer:

A couple of letters from you have come into my possession and I'll answer them herewith.

One dated Oct. 28, 1911, tells me that my two letters from Omsk, dated Oct. 13, 1911 and containing 33 films have been received in good shape. --O. K.

Letterbef Dec. 1, 1911, informs me that 3 maps have been sent to me. Well, they reached me in very good condition, thanks. You also state that you'll soon have a set of explorers notes ready. I hope you will retain them until I arrive in Washington. The bulk of my baggage I will try to store here anyway and I really can dispense with any additions.

Latter of Jan. 8, 1912, with enclosure of 2 fotos. (No. 286 and 287). No, this is the first time I receive these prints, and I cannot compliment the fotographer on his work; they are too pale.

I also received a sheet of Amendments to the fiscal regulations in an envelope, postmarked Nov. 16, 1911. I suppose you or Mr. Young sent it to me.

Two personal letters from you also reached me, which I'll answer separately. Then I have a little request again, viz: would you kindly send 1 bulletin (Fruit and Nut Orchards of China) each to the following parties:

[illegible] St. Petersburg, Russia

[illegible] Dec. 8, 1923.

Miss Grace M. Cooper,
Danville Ambrosia,

Dear Miss Cooper:

A world of letters from you have come late or misdirected and will never find herself.

The letter Nov. 30, 1921, tells me that my two letters from Cook, dated Oct. 17, 1921 and acknowledge 30 films have been received in good order. —J. T.

Letter of Dec. 1, 1921, informs me that 3 more have been sent to me. Well, they reached me in very good condition, thanks. You also claim that you'll soon have a set of exclusive color roll. I hope you will rather than wait I arrive in Midnight. The bulk of my photos I will try to store here anyway and I really don't discuss with any [illegible].

Letter of Jan. 6, 1922, with enclosure of 3 films. (Oh, the end 1917). Oh, this is the first time I receive these prints, and I cannot commend the photographer on his work. Stay rate for pic.

I also received a copy of Lumiere to the Final Negatives is an envelope, postmarked Dec. 31, 1921. I suppose you or Mr. Young sent it to me.

The personal letter from you dated Feb. 4, 1922 answer separately. Then I have a little request again, wiz: would you kindly send I Delivia Ferri and Del Cossuna at [illegible] send to the following prices:

Mr. C. J. Bartelsen, Imperial Botanical Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia. Rev. Father L. Klapheck, St. Rupert, Bischofshofen, Salzburg, Austria. and please send the last also one copy of Chinese Plant Names, if it is available. By doing so you will earn the undying thanks of the undersigned, who remains with best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 31, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you via Diplomatic Pouch, one parcel with seeds, containing the numbers 1727a-1744 a incl. Prunus usuriensis, No. 1727a and 1738a, may be something new to America. I suggest to test it more specially in the Eastern United States, as it comes from a region with hot, humid summers.

Ribes sp.(R. procumbens, Pallas(?)) may be something very interesting. I suppose however it will mainly thrive in the more alpine sections of America. The barley with smooth awns, No. 1737a, is, I hope, something new to America. Mr. Derr will be specially interested in it. I enclose herewith two ears of this remarkable variety, showing the perfect smoothness of the awns.

The black proso, No. 1738a, seems an excellent variety. I trust you will see to it that it falls in the hands of the right specialist. The three varieties of garden peas, Nos. 1740a, 1741a and 1742a, ought to interest Mr. Viney, whom you wrote me is making a

Mr. T. J. Morfolano, Imperial Botanical Garden, Mr. Mr. [illegible], Bonsia, Sao. Paulo; L. Plaghoch, M. Sagard, Mandelstrom, Alabama, and Clarke send the last also one copy of Gloxinia Plant Seeds, if it is available. By doing so you will save the weeping thanks of the undersigned, who remains with best of regards,

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

Dr. Dr. Pierrick, Paris, Jan. 21, 1912.

Dear Dr. Pierrick:

Herewith I am forwarding to you via diplomatic pouch, one parcel with seeds, containing the numbers 1727a-1730 a incl. Frame Marylandia, No. 1727a and 1728a, may be something new to America. I suppose to test it more specially in the Eastern United States, as it comes from a region with hot, moist summers.

Fibre sp.(E. pseudoaua, Pilla(?)) may be something very interesting. I suppose however it will mainly thrive in the more alpine sections of America. The Parley with smooth seeds, No. 1727a, is, I hope, something new to America. Mr. Parr will be specially interested in it. I enclose herewith two ears of this remarkable variety, showing the perfect smoothness of the seeds.

The black pross, No. 1728a, seems to qualified nicely. I trust you will see to it that it fails in the hands of the right specialist. The three varieties of garden pea, Nos. 1729a, 1731a and 1730a, might be interest Mr. Vilmy, when you write me in making a

special study of the genus Pisum. This No. 1742a is something rare. Mr. von Rodzinski, whom you met, told me he had promised you some of his seed and herewith he has fulfilled that promise. His flax, No. 1743a, seems also to be a much superior strain. I wonder if we will be able to find a place for it in the North. --Here in St. Petersburg I soon hope to obtain some more seeds still, for there is an exhibition of seeds being opened here, where they say some very interesting seeds are shown. I am also working on a report, telling more in detail what I saw at the places of the people I mention in the Inventory Notes, which please find enclosed in duplicate.

Trusting that this aforementioned material will reach you in good shape, I remain, with kindest regards, also to All in the Office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.

St. Petersburg, Russia, Februari 1, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to give you a report on various people that I saw, in leaving Rostoff-on-Don.

On Monday, Dec. 28, 1911, I went to the Exposition Building in Rostoff-on-Don, where I met a Mr. S. M. Groobnieff, Secretary of the Don-Kuban-Tersk Agricultural Society, and also some other people, who didn't give me their cards or their names. I found Mr. Groobnieff a

special study of the genus Plum. This No. 1726a is something rare. Mr. von Jodianaez, whom you met, told me he had received you some of his seed and Jerovich he has 1767126 that promise. The flag No. 1726, seems also to be a much superior strain. I wonder if we will be able to find a place for it in the North. --Here is St. Petersburg I soon hope to obtain some more seeds still, for there is an exhibition of seeds be-ing opened here, where they my see very interesting eculpts there. I am also sending on a report, telling more in detail what I saw at the plants of the people I mention in the Tuesday note, which plans that enclosed in duplicate.

Trusting that this aforementioned material will reach you in good shape, I remain, with kindest regards, also in all in the future,

Yours sincerely,

Frank N. Meyer

Plant Introduction
Washington, D. C.

St. Petersburg, Russia, February 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to give you a report on various people that I saw, in Lovtsy Dostoff-on-Don.

On Monday, Jan. 27, 1913, I went to the Exposition building in Lovtsff-on-Don, where I met a Mr. S. K. Grossbloff, Secretary of the Don-Tsaus-Tsark Agricultural Society, and also some other people, who didn't give me their cards or their names. I found Mr. Grossbloff a

very enthusiastic sort of a man who took particular pleasure in the fact that I came from America and he showed me a small exhibit of various agricultural seeds and gave me a stack of their publications and we spoke about various agricultural problems. I heard that Mr. Joseph Rosen, from Ekaterinslaw, has introduced almost everything worth introducing in the line of grains and fodder plants from America into Russia, and that some things are likely to become big successes in So. Russia, esp. some of the Maie and Sorghum varieties from Minnesota. We arranged to visit the Experimental Station near Rostoff the next day, and on Tuesd. Dec. 19, we went there, while an icy wind blew over the plains. This Expt. Sta. is especially strong in agricultural machinery and I saw there more various sorts than ever before in Russia. The Sta. is only 2 years old and therefore relatively little work had been done, beyond getting the thing on its feet. They are testing all the local varieties of wheats, oats, barleys and rye and after a couple of years selection work expect to obtain several very interesting strains of these grains which will stand the intense heat and occasional drouths better than several of the presently grown varieties. --I obtained at this station a sample ofthe new barley with smooth awns, No. 1737a, which I sent you already. I also heard that there are several interesting varieties of local wheats in the northwestern sections of the Crimea, which Mr. Grecbnieff thought might be of value to us in America, the more as the N. W. Crimea is far from mild, having in fact also a continental climate. --I was received there in Rostoff with special kindness and Mr. G. suggested that

very enlightening work of a man who took particular pleasure in the fact that I came from America and he showed me a small exhibit of various agricultural seeds and gave me a book of their positions. Here and he spoke about various agricultural problems. I heard that Mr. Joseph Rosen, from Bhotarinlaw, has introduced almost everything with introducing in the line of grains and fodder plants from America into Russia, and that some things are likely to become the successes in So. Russia, for, some of the best Turkish varieties from Kansas. He arranged to visit the Experimental Station near Rostoff the next day, and on Tuesd. Dec. 19, we went there, while an icy wind blew over the plains. This Expt. Sta. is especially strong in agricultural machinery and I saw there more various sorts than ever before in Russia. The Sta. is only 3 years old and therefore relatively little work had been done, beyond getting the thing on its feet. They are testing all the local varieties of wheats, oats, barleys and rye and after a couple of years selection work expect to obtain several very interesting strains of these grains which will stand the intense heat and occasional drouths better than several of the generally grown varieties. --I obtained at this station a sample of the barley with much awns. Do. ITTY, which I sent you already. I also heard that there are several interesting varieties of land shown in the agricultural section of the Crimea, which Dr. Grabovsky thought might be of value to us in America, for more as the T. S. Crimea is far more mild, being in fact also a continental climate. --I was received there in Zarief with special kindness and Mr. S. seemed like

correspondence with us and exchange of products would be very welcome to them all.

On Wedn. Dec. 20, I left Rostoff-on-Don and arrived the next day in Kharkoff. I went to the Botanical Garden there and the Botanical Institute, also to the branch of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and the Selection Station and arranged for vists.

On Frid. Dec. 22, I saw in the morning the botanical collections of the Bot. Institute, which contained many interesting specimens from the tropics, collected by Prof. Arnoldi in Java and elsewhere. In the afternoon I went to the Agricultural Selection Station near Kharkoff and spent the rest of the day with Mr. P. V. Budrin, the director, and Mr. Yurieff, a specialist on cereals. The last one was intending to go to America in the beginning of the New Year to study Mais more especially and I suppose you have seen him already.

There is a great mass of selection work being done there in Kharkoff. Mr. Korchoff, now also being in America, has obtained wheats which give under the very same circumstances of cultivation, weather, etc. over 30% more harvest than the varieties from which they were selected. They will soon be put on the market. --The main interest just now in So. Russia is in the dent varieties of Mais, which prove far more productive than the old flint sorts and Mr. Yurieff esp. will devote the major part of his work to the investigation and the development of strains specially fit for the regions around Kharkoff. --I also obtained some samples of recommended wheats and a package of the most promising local proso, No. 1738, which I have sent you.

correspondence with us and exchange of products would be very welcome to them all.

On Wedn. Dec. 30, I left Rostoff-on-Don and arrived the next day in Kharkoff. I went to the Botanical Garden there and the Botanical Institute, also to the Branch of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and the Selection Station and arranged for visits.

On Frid. Dec. 32, I saw in the morning the Botanical collections of the Inst. Institute, which contained many interesting specimens from the tropics, collected by Prof. Arnoldi in Java and elsewhere. In the afternoon I went to the Agricultural Selection Station near Kharkoff and spent the rest of the day with Mr. P. V. Dukrin, the director, and Mr. Turloff, a specialist on cereals. The last one was intending to go to America in the beginning of the New Year to study Maize more especially and I suppose you have seen him already.

There is a great mass of selection work being done there in Kharkoff. Mr. Torchoff, now also being in America, has obtained strains which give under the very same circumstances of cultivation, weather, etc. over 30% more harvest than the varieties from which they were selected. They will soon be put on the market. --The main interest just now in Ru. Russia is in the dark varieties of Maize, which prove far more productive than the old light sorts and Mr. Turloff esp. will devote the major part of his work to the investigation and the development of strains specially fit for the regions around Kharkoff. --I also selected some samples of recommended plants and a package of the most promising local peas, No. 1732, which I have sent you.

On Sat. Dec. 23 I went again to the Botanical Institute, saw Prof. Arnoldi and studied in the herbarium the Medicagos and looked up literature. The herbarium has not been kept up to date and I was not able to clear up the question, which is the real M. media, and whether M. coerulea is a variety of M. falcata or a hybrid between M. sativa and M. falcata. There was a specimen of M. coerulea from Astrachan, which certainly was a blue-flowering M. falcata, but specimens from other localities, to corroborate this, were lacking.

There were some specimens labelled M. orthocarpa, coming from Poltawa, Mariopol and Rief, which were nothing else but M. falcata with straight pods; this last species is so remarkably variable that all sorts of forms occur in various localities; near Pratigorsk, Caucasus, there occurs a variety with pods shaped almost like a circle.

I also noticed a clover labelled Trifolium rubens, coming from Austria, which looked very promising as a forage plant, being of very vigorous, app. upright growth.

In the litterature I found out that the name Populus alba var. Bolleana has been changed into Populus Bachofenii (Wierzb) var. pyramidalis. The ordinary Turkestan P. alba into P. " "

Elaeagnus angustifolia has become E. orientalis L. fils.

Then I saw that a new species of Diervilla has been found north of Khabarowsk: D. suavis (Komaroff). The flowers are large, of purplish color, while the bushes seem to remain quite low. I suppose it may prove very valuable for hybridization purposes to create perfectly hardy large flowering Weigelias.

On Sat. Dec. 23 I went again to the Botanical Institute, see Prof. Amsoldi and studied in the herbarium the Medicago and looked up literature. The herbarium has not been kept up to date and I was not able to clear up the question, which is the real M. media, and whether M. cuspidata is a variety of M. Falcata or a hybrid between M. sativa and M. falcata. There was a specimen of M. cuspidata from Astrachan, which certainly was a blue-flowering M. falcata, but specimens from other localities, to corroborate this, were lacking.

There were some specimens labelled M. sativaxcus. coming from Tiflis, Baikgol and Ilel, which were nothing else but M. falcata with straight pods; this last species is so remarkably variable that all sorts of forms occur in various localities; near Tashkent, Bucharia, there occurs a variety with pods shaped almost like a circle.

I also noticed a clover labelled Trifolium pratense, coming from Batum, which looked very prostrate as a terrae plant, being of very vigorous, esp. upright growth.

In the literature I found out that the name Trifolium alpestre Hoffmann has been changed into Trifolium badium (Schreb) var. prostratum, the ordinary Turkestan T. alpestre into ". " " Trifolium caucasicum not known T. microdontum.

Then I saw that a new species of Medicago has been found north of Tashkent: M. media (Pamirski). The flowers are large, of purplish color, while the tongue seem to resemble quite low. I suppose it may prove very valuable for hybridizing purposes in cross pollinating early large flowering varieties.

In Idaho, too, a new species of Prunus was found recently, Prunus nedifolia, see Botanical Gazette Oct. 1911, also 2 new Onagras, both of ornamental value. So ~~After~~ all America's flora is far from being perfectly known as yet. --I also saw a herbarium specimen of Lilium pulchellum Fish. which looks like the scarlet orange lily I sent in from northern Korea and of which you wrote me, you have several plants already.

I found the little Botanic Garden there in Kharkoff already quite interesting, altho everything was on a small scale, however, and in summertime it must be an instructive place to go thro.

On Mond. Dec. 25, 1911, I went to the Seed Bureau of the Agricultural Society in Kharkoff and met Messrs. G. Diebold, Director, and N. N. Kiesnikoff, Agronomist; the last I know already from Omsk. This seed bureau aims at the object to place the best of seed at the most reasonable prices in the hands of farmers and experimenters in the Government of Kharkoff. They cooperate with the Agric. Zemstvo of Ekaterinslaw, and have practically all of Mr. Rosen's introductions from America. They publish a catalogue each year, in which all the things they sell are listed. I obtained a copy and will send it shortly. I heard that they will also handle Mr. Korchoff's new wheats, which may be given out this coming autumn. Mr. K. had been offered by commercial firms as much as 100 Roubles p. pood, but he preferred to place them at the disposal of the public, without any profit to himself. --It was also stated that the things Mr. Chryutofovich is securing in America are not of as much practical value as the things Mr. Rosen has obtained. Especially the different varieties of cowpeas

In Idaho, too, a new species of Penson was found recently, Penson gallfrida, was described during the out. 1911, also a new Gnaphalium, both of ornamental value. So Editor all America's flora is far from being perfectly known as yet. --I also saw a Dryhorion specimen of Allium nidodulum Fish. Which looks like the scarlet orange lily I sent in from Antelope Park and of which you wrote me, you have several plants already.

I found the little Solanis Parkeri there in Kimball already quite interesting, also everything was on a small scale, however, and is something it must be an interesting place to go there.

On Mond. Dec. 25, 1911, I went to the Seed Bureau of the Agricultural Society in Kimball and met Messrs. G. Hafele, Director, and H. K. Hemmiff, Agronomist; the last I saw already from Lank. The seed Bureau also at the object is plans the best at seed at the most reasonable prices in the hands of farmers and experimenters in the Department of Kimball. They cooperate with the Univ. Bureau of Statistics, and have practically all of Mr. Bear's introductions from America. They publish a catalogue each year, in which all the things they sell are listed. I obtained a copy and will send it shortly. I heard that they will also handle Mr. Kimball's new potato, which may be given out this coming season. Mr. K. had been offered by commercial firms as much as 500 Dollars p. peck, but he preferred to place them at the disposal of the public, without any profit to himself. --It was also stated that the things Mr. Zapolovich is growing in America are not of as much practical value as the things Mr. Bear has obtained. Especially the different varieties of cotton

didn't do well in So. Russia; the heat apparently was not sufficient. This seed bureau I found to be a busy place, many people calling, and my interviews with some people were very short.

In the evening of Dec. 25th, I left Kharkoff and arrived the next evening in Kozlov, Tambor Govt. On Dec. 27 and 28 I saw Mr. I. V. Mijurin, the plant originator, on whom I wrote you a lengthy report already, together with some live plant-material I sent off from Kozlov.

On Frid. Dec. 29 I left Kozlov at night and arrived the next day at noon in Souchodole, Tula Govt., where a Mr. D. D. Kashgaroff lives, whose specialty is hardy berries of all descriptions.

There had been avvery heavy fall of snow during the last days, so that everything was snowed under at Souchodole , but we managed to hunt up this Mr. Kashgaroff and I stayed for a few hours with him. I obtained several packages of seeds, Nos. 1727a, 1728a, 1729a, 1931a and 1732a. I was also promised some more seeds which hadn't arrived yet; Mr. K. is in exchange with several collectors in Siberia and Turkestan and seems to be the only man in Russia having Ribes diacuma var. appendiculata for sale. He is very willing to enter in exchange with us and likes to obtain all sorts of berries, esp. hardy Blackberries, Gooseberries and Strawberries; some cuttings sent by registered sample post or some dried fruits are more desirable than parcels post packages, with which they experience just now great difficulties in Russia, as live plants coming from America are no longer admitted in Russia. I hope you will be able to send Mr. K. some in exchange for the seeds he gave me.

didn't do well in it, Kunala; the seed apparently was not sufficient.

This seed bureau I found to be a busy place, many people calling, and my interviews with some people were very short.

In the evening of Dec. 28th, I left Khorlov and arrived the next evening in Kulev, Tyubor Dovi. On Dec. 27 and 28 I saw Dr. I. V. Glazova, the plant originator, on whom I wrote you a lengthy report already, together with some live plant-material I sent off from Korlov.

On Frid. Dec. 29 I left Kulev at night and arrived the next day at noon in Sonnobole, Tula Dovi., where a Mr. D. D. Kashperoff lives, whose specialty is hardy berries of all descriptions.

There had been severy heavy fall of snow during the last days, so that everything was snowed under at Sonnobole , but we managed to hunt up this Mr. Kashperoff and I stayed for a few hours with him. I obtained several packages of seeds, Nos. 1727a, 1728a, 1729a, 1931a and 1932a. I was also provided some more seeds which hadn't arrived yet; Mr. K. is in exchange with several collectors in Siberia and Turkestan and seems to be the only man in Russia having these plants for exchange purposes for sale. He is very willing to enter in exchange with us and likes to obtain all sorts of berries, esp. hardy Blackberries, Gooseberries and Strawberries; some settings sent by registered sample post or some dried fruits are more desirable than parcels post packages, with which they experience just as much difficulties in Russia, as live plants coming from Japan are in Japan coming in Russia. I hope we will be able to send Mr. K. some in exchange for the seeds he gave us.

I left Souchodole that same evening, and after many delays, due to the fact that the Russian Emperor was travelling from Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, we arrived on Sund. Dec. 31, in Moscow. Here I was unwell for several days but on Thursd. Jan. 4, 1912 I went to the Agricultural Institute at Petrowsko Razumowsko. It was very cold weather --16 - 18 deg. Remumur, and deep snow covering everything, and I found nearly everybody absent, as Russian Xmas was only a few days off. I met however Mr. D. von Rodzinsky, in charge of the Selection Station; he had hurt his foot and could scarcely move about. We spoke about selection work, etc. and I heard he had met you in Washington. I obtained a few seeds and was invited to come back toward the end of summer, when things were more favorable than in the heart of winter. I wanted especially to get solid information about the various varieties of Wladimir cherries, but-- there was nobody there who knew anything about them. Mr. Emil Meyer, the head gardener, who knew something of fruits, was absent.

On Frid. Jan. 5 I went to the School of Horticulture in Moscow, on Smolensk Blvd., but also there there were no pomologists present. I got, however, the address of the main one, a Mr. H. Pogorzelski, and the next day we managed to find him.

I spoke about the Wladimir cherries and expressed my intentions of going to Wladimir. Mr. P. did not advise me to do so, as everything was snowed under and no regular collections exist; varieties were very mixed up. I heard that there are 8 different varieties extant, that Bodiflevskaia is the best of all Wladimir

I left Sonderbrück just some months, and after some delays, so do the Ford back the Brazian Bureau was travelling from Sonderbrück to Rio. Yesterday, we arrived on Sunday, Dec. 21, in Bonsor. Here I was unwell for several days but on Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1927 I went to the Agricultural Institute at Paraneco Sonderbrück. It was very cold weather --12 - 13 deg. Bonsor, and they were serving everything, and I found nearly everybody absent, as Brazian Xmas was only a few days off. I met Senator Dr. J. Ma Bolivarky, in charge of the Sales-line Division, by his hour his ideas that had really grown down. We spoke about salaries and, etc. and I heard he has not yet in Sonderbrück. I attended a few meals and was invited to some back around the end of August, when things were Friendly then in the hand of Slater. I noticed especially to me with intermediation after the arrival varieties of Flaxlily observing, but-- there was nobody there the same feeling about them. Dr. Ball Marvy, the head gardener, was home according of Italy, was absent.

Dr.Trill, Jan. 2 I went to the School of Horticulture in Bonsor, in Sonderbrück Bird, but also there there were no students present. I met, however, the alumna of the wife Mr. + Dr. H. Pomeraland, and the most day we managed to find Mr.

I spoke about the Flaxlily observing and expressing my interior of going to Flaxlily. Dr. P. did not wanna me to do so, as everything was lowered color and so regular collection varia variation were very dated so. I hence that there are 2 different variation extent, that Monilifrondia is the best of all Flaxlily

cherries, being a good shipper and keeper and having but small seed.— That Wladimir cherries are cultivated mostly from seed and come true.— That there are some old trees here and there, that never froze to the ground and which seem hardier than the common lot. Mr. Pozorzelski is willing to collect seeds and cuttings for us and to ship them at the right season; the costs will be very small. His address in summer is Humbert Pozorzelski, Pomologist, Wladimir, Russia, and in winter c/o School of Horticulture, Smolensk Boulevard, Moscow Russia. Mr. P. is in governmental service and altho not appearing of the most energetic sort of men may possibly get some interesting things for us. I gave him your address, and trust he will write this summer about seeds of these Wladimir cherries, the more as I stood the expenses of a supper we had in Moscow.

On Sund. Jan. 7 it was the first day of Russian Xmas and the next two days everything remained closed in Moscow.

On Wedn. Jan. 10 I bought some seeds in the morning and in the afternoon left for Torchok, Twer Govt., where I arrived the same evening. The next day, Jan. 11, I went to a Mr. D. D. Romanoff, proprietor of an estate close to Torchok, who keeps an arboretum with many interesting things.

It had been snowing, however, these last days, and of the smaller shrubs only the tips of the branches were visible, while one could hardly go anywhere on account of the depth of all this snow. We restricted ourselves mainly to the looking over of herbarium material and looking up references in botanical literature. --Mr. Romanoff

charities, being a good shipper and keeper and having but small seed.—That Vladimir chrysalis are multivoltine mostly from seed and seem true.—That there are some old trees here and there, that merely issue in the spring and which seem hardier than the common lot. Mr. Duncanfield is willing to collect seeds and cuttings for us and to ship them at the right season; the costs will be very small. The nurseries in question are Thomas Tozumalski, Tsuchidzi, Vladimir, Zenia, and in state s/s School of Sericulture, Imperial University, Nagoya Tokyo. Mr. T. is a governmental service and also an expert of the most energetic sort of man may possibly get some interesting things for us. I gave him your address, and hope he will write this summer about seeds of these Vladimir chrysalis, the more as I plant the cocoons of a mulberry we had in Nagoya.

On Sund. Jan. 7 it was the 12th day of Dowelin Tsan and the next two days everything remained closed in Nagoya.

On Wedn. Jan. 10 I began some work in the morning and in the afternoon left for Yokohama, Tsar Dori., where I arrived the same evening. The next day, Jan. 11, I went to a Mr. D. Nemoroff, proprietor of an estate close to Yokohama, who keeps an insectarium with many interesting things.

It had been snowing, however, these last days, and of the smaller shrubs only the tops of the branches were visible, which one would hardly go anywhere on account of the depth of all the snow. To practical cultivators really in the inside sense of horticulturists looking on it merely as national literature. —Mr. Nemoroff

drew my attention to some articles in the Revue Horticole, where it is stated that Mr. J. Gravereaux, proprietor of the Rosarium de L'Haye, Seine, near Paris, has made a new scent rose which is said to contain not only more scent than the ordinary Bulgarian and Turkish varieties, but also to be remontant. This rose might also be of value to us in America for scent manufacturing purposes. Mr. R. also thought that the bush apples from the Caucasus, see fotos 581 and 582, might be the real Malus pumila C. Koch. Then I heard that the earliest of all French grapes, "Madeleine d' Angevine" ripens in Torchok out in the open and Mr. R. is of opinion that by growing certain of the earliest varieties of tender fruits in well-sheltered places and protecting them well in winter with branches and even with earth, one is able to raise such fruits in places that bear the name of being utterly too cold for such fruits. --Mr. R. is much interested in trees coming from Alaska and regretted it that Americans pay so little attention to their own trees. He finds its very difficult to obtain seeds or plants from many of our rare northern trees and shrubs. Just now he likes very much to obtain seeds from Larix Lyalli and L. occidentalis, also Pseudotsuga Taitoniana and Pinus albicaulis from Alaska. He probably will write you re this. He has promised me a quantity of seeds of Larix dahurica and L. sibirica, which will be sent to me either here in St. P. or to Washington. There are some big trees of either species at his place which thrive wonderfully well and are not attacked by diseases pines and spruces suffer from. Mr. Romanoff was exceedingly

Here my attention was once-again in the Dover Gardens, where it is stated that Mr. J. Lawrence, president of the Institute of Plant Culture, Paris, has made a new scent rose which is said to contain not only more perfume than the ordinary Damascene and Tuscan varieties, but also to be evergreen. This rose might, if by chance it succeeds for rural manufacturing purposes. Mr. E. also thought that the best apples from the Dominion, are from Nova Scotia, grown by the real Spitze family. Then I heard that the exhibit of all French grapes, "Madeleine d' Angevine" shown in Norwich out in the year and Mr. E. is of opinion that by growing orchids w/ the artificial relatives of tender fruits in well-ventilated places and protecting them well in winter with brushes and even with earth, one is able to raise such fruits in places that have the brow of yield strongly the cold for such fruits. --Mr. E. is much interested in trees coming from Alaska and suggested it that American pay a little attention to their own trees. He finds its very strange that Mr. Brown's plants from many of our rare northern trees and shrubs. They now be likely very much to obtain seeds from Lady Smith and I. Wolfenbaile, the Professor's sister and Miss Albionella from Alaska. He probably will write you re this. He has promised me a quantity of seeds of Lady Gourlie and I. albiflora, which will be sent to me at Mr. Bore in St. 7. or to Wadleigh. There are also big trees of silver spruce at the place which thrive wonderfully well and are not attacked by disease pests and worrses nature from. Mr. Bennett was wonderfully

kind to me and invited me to revisit him in a more favorable time of the year. Yes, everybody considers the winter as a very unfavorable time, but is it so, after all?

I left Torchok on Jan. 1[illegible], 1912 in the morning, stopped off at noon in Ligoslavl and utilized the few hours I had at my disposal until the next train for St. Petersburg in visiting a Mr. K. B. Moschin, who is very well-to-do and keeps a beautiful garden, with perhaps the greatest collection of roses in northern Russia. He also has all conifers that are the least bit hardy. We waded through deep snow to see some specimens, but after all it was not worth while, for things were so covered with rime and snow one couldn't recognize them. Some of the finer varieties of Thuyas and Abies were entirely packed-in in straw and pine boughs, as the snow shatters them too much. After a few hours stay I took the train and on Sat. Jan. 13, 1912 we landed at 6 a. m. in St. Petersburg, where I have been since. And herewith my report has come to a close.

I remain, with best of regards, also to All in Office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, DC

PS. My health is improving these last days; only in the afternoons I often have slight fever and feel very tired, but on the whole I feel much better again. A week or so more and I will be off for England, I hope. F. N. M.

that is we had tried to revisit Ma in a more favorable time of the year. Yes, everybody wonders the winter is a very unfavorable time, but is it so, after all?

I left Vologda on Jan. 12, 1913 in the morning, stopped off at Moscow in Ilyenkovi and utilized the few hours I had at my disposal until the next train for St. Petersburg in visiting a Mr. K. R. Kredina, who is very well-to-do and keeps a beautiful garden, with perhaps the pre-last collection of roses in northern Russia. He also has all manner of fruit on the least bit hardy. He makes wine in his own cellar, but after all it was not worth while, for things were so covered with rime and snow one couldn't recognize them. Some of the finer varieties of Tuyas and Abies were entirely packed-in in straw and pine boughs, so the snow didn't harm them too much. After a few hours stay I took the train and on Sat. Jan. 13, 1913 we landed at 6 a. m. in St. Petersburg, where I have been since. And herewith my report has come to a close.

I remain, with best of regards, also to All in Office,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. ATWOOD

c/o Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, DC

PS. My health is improving these last days; only in the afternoons I often have a slight fever and feel very tired, but on the whole I feel much better again. A week or so more and I will be off for England, I hope.

F. E. A.

St. Petersburg, Florida
Februari 7, 1912

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one parcel, containing about 10 lbs. of wheat, numbered 1745a, which I obtained thro Mr. W. A. Brittenham, assistant manager of the Omsk branch of the International Harvesting Company of America, who in turn obtained it from a gentleman at Atbazar, Akmolinsk District. We did n't have to pay anything, but it was suggested that we send some drouth-resistant grass seed in return or some hardy variety of Mais and I hope you will see your way of sending afew samples to Mr. Brittenham, by Registered sample post.

I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 17, 1912, and am glad to notice that the large case, containing seeds and herbarium material which I sent off from Omsk toward the end of October, 1911, has at last been received (and in good order).

I also got two postal cards from you, dated Dec. 28, 1911 and Jan. 1[illegible], 1912, stating receipt of letters and shipment.

In a next letter I'll write you some interesting things I heard these last times from various people I met.

With best regards, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, DC

Mr. Petersburg, Florida
February 7, 1913

Dear Sir, Palmetto:

Herewith I am forwarding to you, via Gloucester Cove, one parcel, containing about 10 lbs. of wheat, marked 1913, which I obtained thru Mr. F. A. Hallenbeck, assistant manager of the Omaha branch of the International Harvesting Company of America, who in turn obtained it from a gentleman at Albemarle, Albemarle District. He did n't have to pay anything, but it was suggested that he send some drought-resistant grain seed in return or some hardy variety of plts and I hope you will give me an of sending also samples to Mr. Hallenbeck, by designated single post.

I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 19, 1913, and am glad to notice that the large oats, containing seeds and fertilizer material which I sent off from Omaha toward the end of October, 1911, has at last been received (and in good order).

I also got the postal cards from you, dated Nov. 22, 1911 and Jan. 31, 1912, stating receipt of letters and shipment.

In a most letter I'll write you some interesting things I heard there last time from various people I met.

With best regards, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours respectfully,

MARK E. BUTTS
c/o Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, DC

St. Petersburg, Russia

Februari 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one package containing the numbers 1746a - 1781a, incl. all seeds, besides a few herbarium specimens.

Of the wheats 1748a -1749a (incl.) there are but small samples. I hope they warrant some experimenting with. No. 1751a, Lathyrus Mulkak, is something rare. I would like to see these few seeds planted in a pot in the greenhouse and then later on planted out in the open; Chico will be the best place for them. I have been talking herewith Prof. Lipsky and Mr. Michelson, his assistant, and maybe next year or even this year they can collect a few pounds of seed for us.

Of the various Onobrychis, Trigonella and Hedysarum I cannot write much, as in the very great majority of them I have seen their seeds only or sometimes some herbarium material. I believe however something of value will be found among them.

Of Spinacia tetranda, No. 1769a, I received a request many months ago to collect seeds, but I never came across this plant.

The wild Almonds, A. bucharica and A. spinosissima, deserve extra treatment. Of A. bucharica especially new edible fruited strains may be developed. This 1773a is the same as I collected in 1910 under No. 1343a and which Mr. Wight obligingly named Prunus lycioides, Spach.

St. Petersburg, Florida

February 27, 1951

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Recently I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one package containing the numbers 17655 - 17716, incl. all seeds, including a few Barberian specimens.

Of the numbers 17655 -17665 (incl.) there are but small samples. I hope they warrant some experimenting with. No. 17664, Lycopersicum hirsutum, is something rare. I would like to see these few seeds planted in a pot in the greenhouse and then later on planted out in the open; Chico will be the best place for them. I have been talking herewith Prof. Tilpely and Mr. Nicholson, his assistant, and they may join or even this year they can collect a few pounds of seed for us.

Of the various Dahlias, Tigridia and Zephyranthes I cannot write much, as in the very great majority of them I have seen their seeds only or sometimes some herbarium material. I believe however something of value will be found among them.

Of Spinacia tetranda, No. 17656, I received a request many months ago to collect seeds, but I never came across this plant.

The wild Almonds, A. bucharica and A. orientalis, deserve extra treatment. Of A. bucharica recently we which fruited trees may be developed. This 17664 is the same as I collected in 1910 under No. 13624 and which Mr. Tyler officially named Prunus lycioides.

Prof. Lipsky called my attention to the fact that in our List of Introduced Plants this last name occurred and asked me whether I had determined it; he stated that Prunus lycioides has only been found in Syria and Kurdistan, but never in Russian Turkestan; he will be glad to determine any doubtful material for us if we will send it to him.

Of Larix sibirica, Nos. 1778a and 1779a, there are 2 small packages. I trust you will put them in good hands, the more as this valuable and beautiful tree seems to be utterly unknown in America. No. 1781a, Ammophila villosa seems a rarity; we may find it of value perhaps here and there along the Columbia River, in tying the blowing sands.

In the botanical and herbariym specimens there is a cone and 2 branches of a hybrid Pine, which I would like to see given to Prof. C. S. Sargent. - The three exceedingly interesting and rare varieties of smooth-awned barleys, which I obtained from Prof. Robert Regel here in St. Petersburg I would like to see placed in Mr. Derr's hands, who may try to raise even a few plants from each of them. Of the other things I have to say little, beyond that I trust they will be put in the collections.

I enclose inventory notes for all this material mentioned and trust everything will reach you in good condition. I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Bureau Plant Industry

Washington, DC

Prof. Lipsky called my attention to the fact that in one list of introduced Plants this last name occurred and asked me whether I had determined it; he stated that Prunus Ipsilodes has only been found in Syria and Kurdistan, but never in Russian Turkestan; he will be glad to determine any doubtful material for us if we will send it to him.

Of Lactuca sibirica No. 17724 and 17726, there are 2 small packages. I trust you will put them in good hands, the more as this valuable and beautiful tree seems to be utterly unknown in America.

No. 17031, Amygdalus vulgaris seems a rarity; we may find it of value perhaps here and there along the Columbia River, in tying the blowing sands.

In the botanical and horticultural specimens there is a cone and 2 branches of a hybrid Pine, which I would like to see given to Prof. C. S. Sargent. - The three exceedingly interesting and rare varieties of smooth-awned barleys, which I obtained from Prof. Robert Regel here in St. Petersburg I would like to see placed in Mr. Carr's hands, who may by ie raise even a few plants from each of them. Of the other things I have to say little, beyond that I trust they will be put in the collections.

I enclose inventory notes for all this material mentioned and trust everything will reach you in good condition. I remain

Yours respectfully,

PETER C. KORZ

c/o Korzen Plant Industry

Washington, DC

St. Petersburg, Russia

Februai 28, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will answer a number of various matters which have come across my way these last days.

First, there is your letter of Februai 10, 1912, A, which reached me yesterday. Yes, you see I am still here. I thought I would have left a week ago, but I caught a cold some 10 days ago and as a result had fever again for several days and in the early part of last week I was confined to my room. Even now I feel the effects of it yet, in becoming very soon tired. --I suppose I ought to go to Algeria or Egypt to get an entire change of climatic as well as other conditions. This raw Northern climate, with the eternal snow and total absence of life, does not tend to make one better very soon. --I am finishing matters now up here and got already a new passport allowing me to leave Russia, for which I had to pay 6.50 Roubles, being a foreigner; a Russian has to pay between 20 and 25 Roubles, and for every 6 months or fraction thereof he stays abroad, another 10 Roubles has to be added.

You tell me you are much cramped for space in the building you are in now. Well, that is cheerful news! Where are you going to put me up? We can rent some rooms, if things are too crowded; it is no use living like coolies, in work like we are doing.

I also got your letter of Febr. 10, 1912,B., in which I see that Mr. G. T. Miroschnikoff in Semipalatinsk has collected 2 poods of Medicago falcata for us. --In the autumn of 1911, while traveling

[illegible] 26, Interlaken, Tennis

[illegible] February 26, 1921

Dear Mr. Takoshi:

Herewith I will answer a number of various matters which have come across my way these last days.

First, there is your letter of February 16, 1921, a copy reached me yesterday. Yes, you see I am still here. I thought I would have left a week ago, but I caught a cold some 10 days ago and as a result had fever again for several days and it is the only part of last week I was confined to my room. Even now I feel the effects of it yet, in becoming very soon tired. --I suppose I ought to go to Algeria or Egypt to get an entire change of climate as well as other conditions. This new Northern climate, with its eternal rain and total absence of life, does not tend to make one better very soon. --I am thinking seriously now on here not yet already a new passport allowing me to leave Tunis, for which I had to pay 1,00 francs, being a foreigner; a fraction has to pay between 40 and 50 francs, and for every 4 months or fraction thereof to stay abroad, another 50 francs has to be added.

Yes tell me you are much changed for worse in my building you are in now. Well, that is observed news! Where are you going to put me up? We can rent some rooms, if things are too crowded; it is no use living like coolies, in work like we are doing.

I also got your letter of Feb. 10, 1921., in which I see that Mr. G. T. Nisechmatsu in Sanjiatsuchi has collected 2 yards of Japanese fabric for me. --In the autumn of 1921, while travelling

thro Siberia, I have been offering from 1 - 2 Roubles p. pound for clean seed; now I have sent Mr. M. a M. O. for 120 Roubles, which is about 1.50 Rbls. p. lb. and requested him, if this price is satisfactory, to ship the seeds to Messrs. Gerhard & Hey, Forwarding Agents in Riga, who will see that this precious shipment reaches Washington, D. C. I am also notifying this shipping firm about this matter.

I also received a letter from Mr. Roy C. Andrews, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy, New York Museum of Natural History, in which he does me a number of questions. This letter, however, went to Peking and back and I am afraid my advices will come too late, as Mr. Andrews is apparently in Korea already. You may remember you wrote him on Sept. 23, 1911, of which letter you mad me a copy sent.

Then I looked up how many packages I sent off from Tiflis on April 24, 1910 and it see it were two, and of both of these you got the receipt, so maybe the package with the lost plates can be traced now, if you think it worth the trouble. Your correspondence to me is dated June 16, 1910 and Oct. 20, 1911, and the letter to the Secretary of State July 3, 1911, and one before that of which I haven't got a copy.

About Larix sibirica, of which I have written to several parties, I have received but negative replies. There is one forester in Ust-Kamenogorsk, however, who writes me that this past year has been exceedingly bad all over the Altai territory for the production of seeds, owing to late frosts. If this year proves to be a good one, he will try to get me a couple of poods of seed at 30 - 40 Roubles p. pood.

tiro Siberia. I have been offering from 1 - 2 Roubles p. pood for clean sandy nor I have sent Mr. H. a H. O. for 130 Roubles, which is about 1.00 Mdr. p. lb. and requested him, if this price is satisfactory, to ship the sands to Moscow. Enclosed a Tar, Purchasing Agents in Kiev, who will see that this previous shipment reaches destination, I. e. I am also notifying this shipping firm about this matter.

I also received a letter from Mr. Joy G. Jackson, Assistant Curator of Mammology, New York Museum of Natural History, in which he does me a number of questions. This letter, however, went to Peking and I am afraid my answer will come too late, as Mr. Jackson is apparently in Korea already. You may remember you wrote him on Sept. 30, 1911, of which letter you sent me a copy sent.

Then I looked up the many packages I sent off from Tientsin on April 24, 1910 and it was it were two, and of both of these you got the receipt, so maybe the package with the lost plates can be traced now, if you think it worth the trouble. Your correspondence to me is dated June 16, 1910 and Oct. 30, 1911, and the letter to the Secretary of State July 3, 1911, and one before that of which I haven't got a copy.

About Lorix shipping, of which I have written to several parties, I have received two negative replies. There is one Corvier in Tri-Cheng-Tzu, however, who writes me that this past year has been remarkably bad all over the Ussuri territory for the production of seeds, owing to late frosts. If this year proves to be a good one, he will try to return a sample of pods of seed at 30 - 40 Roubles p. pood.

I have written him to supply us, if possible, with 100 Roubles worth of good seed and to let us know beforehand.

Then about Mr. F. Kingdon Ward, on whom you wrote me under date of Jan. 8, 1912. I wrote Prof. Bailey Balfour at Edinburgh about this matter and received a reply that Mr. Ward was expected back in Cambridge on or about February 20, being on route from Burma to England. I haven't received any reply as yet to my letter to him, but suppose I will see him in England a few weeks from now.

Some 2 weeks ago I had a conference with Prof. Robert Regel, the most distinguished Russian cerealist, about the possible origin of Hordeum trifurcatum, of which you wrote me in your letter of Jan. 12 1911. Well, Prof. Regel's opinion is, it is of Himalayan origin, but he had found it also in a sample of seed coming from So. Tomsk Govt., so it may also be of Mongolian of Chinese Turkestan origin. He would be much pleased to receive an ear of Mr. Derr's new awnless barley. He gave me 3 ears of new smooth-awned barleys and several publications and I suggest to Mr. Derr to enter into active exchange with him, as he possesses some truly unique material in the barley line.

Then, in one of your letters written about Februari, 1911, you mentioned the appearance of a very serious weevil pest on alfalfa fields in Utah and to be on the lookout for possible parasites. --I received a personal letter from Mr. N. N. Parkinson, Bokhara, that "in the Khiva district, Russian Turkestan, the alfalfa has been utterly ruined thro the ravages of some insect, only ¼ of the usual crop being available, and even that of shocking qualities."

I have written him to supply us, if possible, with [illegible] copies of good seed and to let us know beforehand.

Then about Mr. W. Kingdon Ward, as soon as you write us under date of Jan. 9, 1911, I write Prof. Bailey Balfour to publicly thank this fellow and received a reply that Mr. Ward was dispatched back to Cambridge on or about November 10, being in route then home to Scotland. I haven't received any reply as yet to my letter to him, but anyhow I will see him in England a few weeks from now.

Some 2 weeks ago I had a conference with Prof. Robert Hegel, the most distinguished Russian botanist, about the possible origin of Morchella [illegible], of which you wrote me in your letter of Jan. 12 1911. Well, Prof. Hegel's opinion is, it is of Mongolian origin, but he had found it also in a sample of seed coming from So. Dakota, so it may also be of Manchuria or Chinese Turkestan origin. He will be much pleased to receive an ear of Mr. Berry's new sunflower. He gave me 3 ears of the Russian-grown hybrid and several pollinations and I account to Mr. Berry in quite like native exchange with him, as he possesses some truly unique material in the hybrid line.

Then, in one of your letters written about February, 1911, you mentioned the appearance of a very serious wood-pest on alfalfa fields in Ohio and is to be in the future a serious pest[illegible]. —I received a personal letter from Mr. F. G. Ruhlman, Dayton, that in the Ohio district, Insular Turkestan, the alfalfa has been entirely ruined by the ravages of some insect, only 1/2 of the usual crop being available, and even that of doubtful quality.

Then I spoke with Mr. V. T. Yufereff, Agronomist, Tashkent, about this matter and he told me that not only Alfalfa, but also Sugarbeets and Cotton has suffered severely all over Turkestan from a weevil. He hadn't heard as yet of any parasitis preying upon this pest, but promised to let us know if he found anything. This gentleman is also interested in Pecan culture and I wish you could send him 1/2 lb. of nuts by registered sample post and also write him again to be on the lookout for any parasites and to speak about this matterwith his fellow workers. Please write him in German, as there are very few men in Turkestan speaking English.

Then I have been having several conferences with Mr. A. D. Woelkoff from Syzran, who has been in St. Petersburg these last weeks. Here is the gist of our conversations. — Mr. W. agrees to collect 500 lbs. of Medicago falcata seeds at the rate of 2 Rbls. per lb.; he will get it mostly in western Siberia around Omsk, Semipalatinsk, etc. He has taken up correspondence already with several parties there. In May he will let us know what prospects he has and how much about he thinks he will get. Then he expects half of the money paid in advance so as to engage collectors in the field. After he has shipped the seeds, he expects the other half of the money.

Then he wants to make a collecting tour in Russian Turkestan and wants to collect for us seeds of the following species of plants:

Then I spoke with Mr. V. T. Vikoff, Armament, Madrid, about this matter and he told me that they might, but also Monterrey and Orion has matches several all ever Tuscaloosa from a month. He hadn't heard as yet of any possible getting over old pay, but promised to let me know if he found anything. This gentleman is also related in Texas military and I also you could send him 3/2 lb. of made by registered mails post and also write him again to be on the lookout for any particles and to speak about this matter with the Italian ers. Those with the Ex Germs, as there are only few men in Tuscaloosa speaking English.

Mr. I have been having several conference with Mr. A. D. Bentoff from Jerusa, who has been in St. Petersburg some last week. Here is the gist of our conversations, — Mr. K. agrees to collect 200 lbs. of Baltimore Clipper seeds at the rate of 3 cts. per lb.; he will get it mostly in western Siberia around Omsk, Semipalatinsk, etc. He has taken up correspondence already with several parties there. In May he will let me know what prospects he has and how much -lent he thinks he will get. Then he expects half of the money paid in advance as he engage collectors in the field. After he has shipped the seeds, he expects the other half of the money.

Then he made me make a polite; here in Tuscaloosa, and wants to collect for the seeds of the Baltimore Clipper at plants;

Amygdalus Petunikowi	(at least	1	pound)	
" spinosissima	"	"	10	"
" bucharica	"	"	10	"
" communis	"	"	10	"
Pyrus heterophylla	"	"	1	"
" Korshinsky	"	"	1	"
Prunus divaricata	"	"	10	"
" prostrata	"	"	1	"
" ulmifolia	"	"	1	" (a very promising stock!
Pistacia vera	"	"	1	" the wild type
Armeniaca vulgaris	"	"	10	"
Malus in various spp.	"	"	10	"

Mr. W. estimates his expenses at about 500 roubles, but should he go as far north as Lepsinsk, to get the most northern varieties of apples, than another 300 Roubles will have to be added, as travelling thro the mountains is quite expensive there. He likes to hear from us some time in May, so as to make his plans. I suggest to you to take no action in this matter until we have fully discussed these here problems. Mr. W. expects to collect also for himself and for the Dept. of Agriculture here in St. Petersburg, and wants to leave Syzran toward the end of July, 1912.

Some days ago I had a talk with Prof. N. A. Monteverde here, about promising forage plants for the Black Sea coastal regions of the Caucasus and I mentioned this new Rhodes Grass, as doing so well in the South. Prof. M. asked me the scientific name and where he could get it. Well, I had to confess my ignorance on both questions. In case you have some seeds to spare, please send him a few ounces, with the Latin name, too. Prof. M. has written for some fine soft-shell walnut varieties which exist in the Crimea and which he will send to us, either seeds or cions or both.

Agrostis tenuissima	(a) Seed 1 pound)	
" polycaulis	" " 10	"
" mexicana	" " 10	"
" nemoralis	" " 10	"
Poa heterophylla	" " 1	"
" Kersiniaky	" " 1	"
Poa divaricata	" " 10	"
" prostrata	" " 1	"
" vulgaris	" " 1	" (a very promising sort)
Phleum vura	" " 1	" the wild type
Arrhenatherum vulgaris	" " 10	"
Malva in various spp.	" " 10	"

Mr. W. estimates his expenses at about 800 roubles, but should he go as far north as Lapland, to get the most northern varieties of apples, then another 300 Roubles will have to be added, as travelling thro the mountains is quite expensive there. He likes to hear from us some time in May, so as to make his plans. I suggest to you to take no action in this matter until we have fully discussed these here problems. Mr. W. expects to collect also for himself and for the Dept. of Agriculture here in St. Petersburg, and wants to leave Syrsan toward the end of July, 1912.

Some days ago I had a talk with Prof. M. A. Monteverde here, about promising forage plants for the Black Sea coastal regions of the Caucasus and I mentioned this new Rhodes Grass, as doing so well in the South. Prof. M. asked me the scientific name and where he could get it. Well, I had to confess my ignorance on both questions. In case you have some seeds to spare, please send him a few ounces, with the Latin name, too. Prof. M. has written the same time anti-cholli weight varieties which exist in the Crimea and which he will send to us, either seeds or plans or both.

A few days ago I saw a catalogue from a firm in Germany, dealing with rare ornamental fishes exclusively, and with some waterplants. Perhaps the address may be of value to somebody: Julius Reichelt, Zuchterei fremdlandischer Zierfische & Wasserpflanzen, Conradshöhe bei Tegel Berlin, Deutschland. He lists even some of the rare small fishes from Singapore and the Indian Sea.

Some time ago there was a picture in the bimonthly list of new plant immigrants that showed tulips grown on the Pacific Coast to be much earlier than those coming from Europe. I spoke about this to the head gardener of the Bot. Garden here, Mr. C. J. Bartelsen, who told me that they have had these same experiences with bulbs that were grown on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus in the environs of Soucheum. And not only that, but some enterprising Dutch firms have established already bulb-plantations in So. France, and the bulbs grown there are fully three weeks earlier than Holland-grown stock; especially Hyacinths show this precocity and are coming into great demand in Russia for early forcing purposes. They cost, however, considerably dearer, being 35 Marks p. 100, while genuine Hollands are 20 marks for the same number. Can our Bellingham people profit by such increased prices?

I believe I wrote you a new Diervilla had been found recently, north of Ghabarowsk, D. suavis, with large flowers. I tried in vain to obtain seeds here, but the plant exists as yet only in herbarium specimens. It is stated however to be fairly abundant ϕ in its locality and no doubt after a couple of years it will come into cultivation.

A few days ago I saw a catalogue from a firm in Germany, leaflet with true orchestral titles emotionally, and with some vaudeville. Perhaps the albums may be of value to somebody. Julius Lichnit, musical Professor of Berlin a Musikpflege, Charlottenburg bei Tegel Berlin, Lentenland. He also even made of the real small flutes from Singapore and the Indian Sea.

Some time ago there was a picture in the Monthly list of new plant industries that showed tulips grown on the Pacific Coast in to small market than those nearer the Europe. I spoke about this to the head gardener of the Hon. Darius Ward, Esq. C. P. Scrymgeour, who told me that they have had these in experiments with bulbs that were grown on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus in the environs of Sochoum. Not only that, but some enterprising Dutch firms have established bulb-plantations in Sochoum, and the bulbs grown there are fully three weeks earlier than Holland-grown stock, especially because also their peacockly and sky-coloring tints great demand in Berlin for early forcing purposes. They cost, however, considerably dearer, being in Berlin Rs. 300, while Dutch bulbs are to sector for 100 cent cents. Can our Middlesex people profit by such international rivalry?

I believe I wrote you a few Christmas Bulbs been from Dutch, sorts of Bonbonnerie, I mean, with Dogs Flowers. I also in vain to obtain seeds here, but the plant seems to be only in cultivation specimens. It is stated however in the Library Monthly a in the Country and to model after a version of people it or lifting into realization.

With Mr. Kesselring, of the well known nurseries, I spoke about ship ing 100 young Larix sibirica to you and some plants of Daphne altaica, also one or two plants of a bamboo, hardynin St. Petersburg! (Arundinaria nitida, from Kansu). Mr. K. suggested that autumn would be the best time, and he likes to hear from us some time during the summer. Spring opens up extremely late here in St. P. and it is practically impossible to ship plants from here to far-away regions in that season, as they start growing on route, therefore autumn is the time.

There is connected with the Bureau of Applied Botany in charge of Prof. Robert Regel, a gentleman, A. J. Malzieff by name, who is a specialist on oats exclusively and who had found out that what passes under the name of Avena sativa are nothing but cultural forms of the ordinary wild oats, Avena fatua. He has made up whole series of specimens showing the gradual change from one species in the other, besides he has found hybrids of the ordinary oats with numerous wild species, among which A. sativa x A. ludoviciana, occurring in the Crimea, stands out for extreme robustness and may be a much better variety for hay, fit for dry regions, than present varieties of oats. Mr. Malzieff likes to get into correspondence with American specialists on oats and exchange material. He likes to receive spikes or grains of various wild types and species of Avena and especially local varieties of Avena fatua. Can you put him in touch with somebody? His work is going to be of great value to us also. I received a seed of the rare Avena sterilis var. typica from the Caucasus from him and enclose it herewith.

With Mr. Tschaikun, of the well known nurseries, I spoke about ship-ing 100 young Jaeta eighties to you and some plants of Dayone eighty. Are you or the plants of a bonfire, burgeoning. Pulsarburg! (Aromatrix wilde. From Lorna). Mr. E. suggested that nature would be his best time, and he likes to lean from on some time during the summer. Spring opens up extremely late here in St. V. and it is practically impossible to ship plants from here to Pulsarburg region in that season, as they start growing on route, therefore autumn is the time.

There is connected with the Bureau of Applied Botany in charge of Prof. Robert Segal, a gentleman, A. G. Bulcraft by name, who is a specialist on oats exclusively and who had found out that what passes under the name of Lorna eighty are nothing but mutant forms of the ordinary wild oats, Avena fatua. He has made up whole series of specimens showing the gradual change from one species in the other, besides he has found hybrids of the ordinary oats with numerous wild species, among which A. sativa x A. Ludoviciana, occurring in the Crimea, stands out for extreme robustness and they be a much better variety for hay, fit for dry regions, than previous varieties of oats. Mr. Bulcraft likes to get into correspondence with American specialists on oats and exchange material. He likes to create hybrids or crosses of various wild types and varieties of Avena and so-called local varieties of Avena fatua. Do you not like to work with somebody? His work is going to be of great value to us also. I received a seed of the pure Avena sativa var. orphan from the Canada from him and enclose it herewith.

With Prof. Robert Regel I also had a long talk about these very interesting smooth-awned barleys of which they are finding new types almost every year. This gentleman states that, as a rule, these new barleys are able to stand considerable drouth and heat, and having smooth awns, are much better fit for fodder for domestic animals than the ordinary barleys with hooked awns. He gave me several of his publications on these subjects, which I will send you shortly. He likes to receive small samples of the barleys I collected in Chinese Turkestan. His address is Prof. Robert Regel, Chief of the Bureau of Applied Botany, St. Petersburg. (Weiborger Seite, Suburin Pereulok No.5)

Then I saw Mr. B. Tsvatchenko, in Charge of the Seed-Testing Station, St. Petersburg Botanical Garden. He showed me his laboratory with various instruments and the new system they have of making seeds germinate and of which I got a small publication. He is intending to visit America after a year or so and would like to receive from us a list of our various seed testing and seed control stations.

He also asked me where he could obtain collections of American weed-seeds, put up in cases, for demonstration purposes. Can you supply him with some addresses?

He also asked why America never represents herself at International Seed Control Conferences, like the ones held at Hamburg and Münster. --Yes, why does she not?

Mr. T. states that today Perm clover seed is the best in Russia, being absolutely free from Cuscuta seed. Orloff clover also is very good, though not as clean as the former. Trifolium resupinatum

With Prof. Robert Hegel I also had a long talk about some very interesting month-round barleys of which they are finding new types almost every year. This gentleman states that, as a rule, these new barleys are able to stand considerable drouth and heat, and having smooth awns, are much better fit for fodder for domestic animals than the ordinary barleys with bearded awns. He gave me several of his publications on these subjects, which I will send you shortly. He liked to receive small samples of the barleys I collected in Chinese Turkestan. His address is Prof. Robert Hegel, Chief of the Bureau of Applied Botany, St. Petersburg (Volmyer Inlie, Bruda Dwesiek 2.4)

Then I saw Mr. M. Tsvetchinko, in charge of the Seed-Testing Station, St. Petersburg Botanical Garden. He showed me his laboratory with various instruments and the new system they have of testing seeds germinate and of which I got a small publication. He is intending to visit America after a year or so and would like to receive from us a list of our various seed testing and seed control stations.

He also asked me where he could obtain publications of Agricultural and Experiment Stations, pertaining to the Department of Agriculture, and to be sure, for Department Bulletins. Can you supply him with some addresses?

He also asked my American seed representatives herself as International Seed Control Conference, like the one held at Danzig and Reading, --Yes, why same are not?

Mr. T. states that Ruby Corn clover seed is the best in Russia, being absolutely free from dodder seed. Ruby alfalfa is very good, though not as plump as the former. Twelfing vetchseed

is especially fit for northern climes and tho not growing tall can be mown 5 times during the season. Have we made experiments with this species?. In Russia Cuscuta racemosa proves very troublesome these last times. Mr. T. says that the general belief is it has been imported from America. He would like to hear, however, its exact origin. A new form of weed proves troublesome in Russian poppy fields, namely the annual Hyoscyamus agrestis, whose seeds resemble the blue-gray commercial poppy seed remarkably close. --A new fungus, believed to have come from the vicinity of Wladivostock, makes its appearnce also felt in So. Russia, affecting the wheat grains, with the result that bread baked from it becomes quite poisonous.

From Mr. J. V. Palibin, of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden I heard that the roots of Glycirrhiza uralensis are almost as good as those of the genuine G. glabra and are becoming a commercial article in Russia. They got some 5 samples of it at the Bot. Museum here, and in case we are interested in it I suggest to write to Prof. N. A. Monteverde, in Charge, who may send us some material.

With Prof. D. I. Litivinoff, in charge of the herbarium of the Imperial Academy of Sciences I spent a day in looking over the Medicago and Amygdalus material. I could not sort out this strange species of Medicago media under which name there are 3 distinct plants passing, for Prof. L. is not specialist on Medicagos and there is nobody else just now in St. P. who could be called so. Then some of the authentic specimens of Medicagos were not available owing to repairs made in the building of the Russian herbarium.

is especially rife for medicinal oilcake and the rest growing fall was so much a time during the season. Here we made experiments with this material. In Russia Guards remaining joined very troublesome during last time. Mr. T. says that the general belief is it has been imported from America. He would like to know, however, its weight. A new form of wood preservatives in Russian party fields, namely the usual Pentachlorophenol preparation, whose smell resembles the pleasant material poor and remarkably close. --A man Frame, believed is here come from the vicinity of Vladivostock, where its occurrence also felt in So. Russia, affecting the wheat crops, with the result the bread baked from it becomes quite poisonous.

From Mr. C. V. Phillip, of the Mr. Rabinovy Botanical Garden I heard that the roots of Hydrophyllum virginianum are almost as good as those of the genuine R. Chinse and are becoming a commercial article in Russia. They got some 6 samples of it at the Ark. Museum here, and in case we are interested in it I suggest to write to Prof. N. A. Morkovcedo, in Odessa, who may send us some material.

--Mr. Prof. S. T. Vilkiaff, in charge of the herbarium of the Imperial Academy of Sciences I spent a day in looking over the Medicine and Aromatic material. I could not find out this always question of Medicine media under which name there are 3 distinct plants growing. Prof. T. is not specialist in Medicine and there is nobody else just now in St. P. who could be called so. Then some of the medicinal questions of Medicine were not available being in regular use in the building of the Russian Ministries.

About this Medicago with blue flowers, passing under the name of M. coerulea, Prof. M. thinks it is a form of M. falcata and certainly no hybrid, for it occurs on places in north and central Russia where never any M. sativa was cultivated or could be cultivated!

M. media, Persoon, a natural hybrid between M. falcata and M. sativa occurs apparently only in Turcomania, East of the Caspian Sea.

Are our Medicago specialists acquainted with the work of Prof. Paul Ascherson, Berlin, who, in his book, Synopsis der Mittel-Europaischen Flora, writes M. falcata and M. sativa into one species, Medicago macrocarpa, with numerous varieties. Prof. L.'s opinion was that this will be only a temporary arrangement and is bound to break up again.

In northern Mongolia and eastern Siberia there occurs an interesting wild almond, Amygdalus pedunculata, Pall. which may be valuable perhaps in hybridization experiments with real almonds and with peaches.

In Kansu there grows a Prunus stipulata, coming very close to P. chamaecerasus, which also seems valuable for breeding experiments.

Prunus ulmifolia and P. baldshuana, both from Russian Turkestan, seem also of promise as stocks and for hybridization purposes.

It is a great pity so little attention is being paid by Russian botanists to the practical economic value of such wild fruits or forage plants. They look astonished and with big eyes at one who asks them about cultural possibilities of certain plants and in their hearts they seem to pity the man who dares to be so confoundedly practical.

Such this Medicago with blue flower, pending under the name of M. coerulea, Prof. K. thinks it is a form of M. falcata and certainly no hybrid, for its occurs on places in north and central Russia where never any M. sativa was cultivated or could be cultivated!

M. media, Vernal, a natural hybrid between M. falcata and M. sativa occurs apparently only in Turcomania, East of the Caspian Sea.

Are our Medicago specialists acquainted with the work of Prof. Paul Ascherson, Berlin, who, in his book, Synopsis der Mittel-Europaischen Flora, writes M. falcata and M. sativa into one species, Medicago polymorpha, with numerous variants. Prof. K. states the that this will be only a temporary arrangement and is bound to break up again.

In northern Bavaria and eastern Siberia there occurs an interesting wild alfalfa, Medicago sativoides, Mill. which may be valuable perhaps in hybridization experiments with real alfalfa and with pseudos.

In Kazan there grows a Trifolium alpestre, which may close to T. ochroleucum, which also seems valuable for breeding experiments.

Trifolium alpestre and T. ochroleucum, both from Russian Turkestan, seem also of promise as stocks and for hybridization purposes.

It is a great pity so little attention is being paid by Russian botanists to the practical economic value of such wild fruits or forage plants. They look astonished and with big eyes at one who quite from natural probabilities of certain plants and in their hearts they seem to pity the man who dares to be so unfashionably practical.

The seed exhibition which was held here in St. P. the first two weeks of February, 1912, was a rather quiet affair. There were several interesing exhibits, but in general one could see that not much preparation had been made, and the catalogues published were simply frauds; numbers and localities being wildly mixed up.

The Finnish section, tho not large, was the most interesting. There one saw new races of turnips, of garden- and of field-peas, of oats, of barleys, of potatoes and of rye and vetches. Some interesting hybrids there were of Hordeum Steudeli ♀ x H. trifurcatum ♂ x Hanna x secritum x trifurcatum; entire new races being developed.

The selection work at the Agricultural Expt. Sta. at Suomi, Finland, has resulted in creating extraordinarily large varieties of Pisum arvense; No. 65 was 3 times the size of the ordinary field pea. I suggest to Mr. Vinall to get in correspondence with these people there.

From that same station there were also new Oats exhibited, No. 126 especially being remarkably large.

Dr. A. Helmberg, Helsingfors, Finland, exhibited improved strains of Swedish turnips and Vetches. I understand he also sells some of his products.

The Agricultural Expt. Sta. at Boye, Finland, had some fine barleys and rye.

On a map I noticed the interesting facts that going from the south of Finland to the North, wheat drops our first, then comes Buckwheat, then Oats, followed by Rye, and last of all Barley holds out.

The seed exhibits which one full here in St. J. The first two weeks of January, 1924, was a rather quiet affair. There were several interesting exhibits, but in general one really saw that not much preparation had been made, and the catalogues published were simply frauds; numbers and localities being wildly mixed up.

The Finnish section, too not large, was the most interesting. There one saw rows of turnips, of gardens- and of field-peas, of oats, of barley, of potatoes and of rye and vetches. Some interesting hybrids there were of Hordeum Steudeli x H. trifurcatum x Secale x secorium x trifurcatum; entire new races being developed.

The selection work at the Agricultural Exp. Sta. at Jokioinen, Finland, has resulted in producing extraordinarily large varieties of Pisum arvense; No. 68 was 3 times the size of the ordinary field pea. I suggest to Mr. Vinall to get in correspondence with these people there.

Rye that were shown there were also very late ripening, the last especially being remarkably large.

Dr. A. Molsberg, Helsingfors, Finland, exhibited improved strains of Swedish turnips and vetches. I understand he also sells some of his products.

The Agricultural Exp. Sta. at Nye, Finland, had some fine barley and rye.

On a map I twitched the interesting routes that going from the ends of Finland to the north, what drops out first, then comes Trondhjem, then Oslo, followed by Bgn, and last of all Narvik and.

The Polish exhibit was also interesting, the not as scientific as the Finnish one; the main features were some horticultural exhibits and some fine heads of various wheats and barleys.

When there were seed collections of Turkestan, of the Kherson Agric. Society, of the Ekaterinslaw Agric. Socy. (this last mostly American and Manchurian seeds) and a number of small exhibits from private people. From America there was a foto of Burbank, some overcolored prints of his plumcots, peaches and other new creations; a few heads of Minnesota wheats and some small glass tubes with seeds of American weeds and cultivated plants. I understand a gentleman from the Russian Department of Agriculture had lent them. The most interesting part of the whole exhibition was the meeting of various agronmists and others, like Messrs. Bogdan, Voeikoff, Rudrin, Stebut, Tulaikoff, and a good many others whom I had met before at their own stations. The question came up, why do Svaloff's Oats succeed so well in So. Russia and why are his fine wheats such failures there? Mr. Stebut thought that we do not know anything about the physiological differences of our various cultivated plants and haveto study more before we can give a satisfactory answer. And in principle we all agreed to that, for wheat originally came from a dry country, while oats are supposed to be native to cool, mountainous regions and now in practice one observes just the reverse from what one expected.

I obtained but little seed at this exhibition, which was due to several causes. In the Finnish exhibit and at the Polish one also nothing was given away and the other exhibits had nothing new to offer, and then my interpreter is not quite up to the task of getting

The Polish exhibit was also interesting, but not as scientific as the Finnish and the main features were some horticultural exhibits and some fine heads of various plants and bulbs.

Then there were good collections of Turkestan, of the Tarsson Arts. Society, of the Dodecanese Agric. Serv. (this last mostly decorions and Mountain seeds) and a number of small exhibits from private people. Even Bantam there was a Pale of Tuberoh, some ornamental potato of his planting, peaches and other fruit conditions; a few heads of Timothy which did not seem quite ripe and a good deal of vegetable seeds and bulbs from the Dominion Department of Agriculture had left them. The most interesting part of the whole exhibition was the meeting of various specialists and others, like Vavilov, Tuzson, Wolfert, Martin, Ehrnst, Valdovir, and a good many others whom I did not before at their own stations. The question came up, why is Italiche Oats succeed so well in Gr. Britain and why are his fine wheats such failures there? Mr. Stern thought that we do not know anything about the physiological differences of our various cultivated plants and needs study more before we can give a satisfactory answer. And in principle we all agreed to that, for wheat originally came from a dry country, while oats are supposed to be native to cool, moist-humm regions and now in practice one observes that the reverse from what was expected.

I obtained but little seed at this exhibition, which was due in several cases. In the Finnish exhibit and at the Polish one also nothing was given away and the other exhibits had nothing new to offer, and then my interpreter is not quite up to the task of getting

anything quietly or dealing real diplomatically with various people. I suppose however that these few addresses I herewith have given may enable our specialists to establish connections.

I am enclosing herewith 3 newspaper clippings. This one on the invention of synthetic India rubber by Mr. J. J. Ostromyslenski is something most important! Please give it to Dr. Cook or some other specialist.

And this Valonia material, what is it? I suppose galls that live on certain evergreen oaks in So. Europe. Couldn't we grow it in California?

This clipping of wonderful oil, etc. contains an allusion to peanut oil. Well, that is very old news to us. In Holland several factories, In Zaandam, are producing most excellent peanut oil, which is sold readily as a fine culinary oil. When I lived as vegetarian, all my food was prepared with it, and after it has been fried with some laurel leaves, it has a very pleasing flavor.

I am also in receipt of 2 cards from you, dated both Jan. 30, 1912, announcing shipments having been received. I wonder if these cuttings and cions from Mr. Mijurin's plants opened up in good condition?

Then I wish you would kindly give instructions not to open mail that comes for me. As I have no home in Washington, I have directed various people to send me their messages c/o Bureau of Plant Industry, for to have it mailed General Delivery is too unsafe. 4 years ago they destroyed and sent back much of my mail, simply because it was at the P.O. for a little over 1 month, and that notwithstanding I had written them to keep all my mail until I called.

anything quickly or healing real light-heartedly with Yolanda.

I suppose however that these few difficulties I foresaw have given my enemies our specialists to establish connections.

I am enclosing herewith a newspaper clipping. This is one of the services of Franklin Lynn Pelner Mr. G. F. Dutcher-Lent is something most important. Please give it to me back as soon as your convenient.

As the Polonia material, also in 117 I suppose pile that lies on certain everyone who is in Europe. Confirm's we have it in California?

The shipping of wonderful oil, and condition medicine as peanut oil. Well, that is very old news to us. In Italian several factories, in Sardinia, are producing most beautiful peanut oil, which is sold readily as a fine culinary oil. When I lived in Yokohama, oil we had was produced with it, and olive oil has been dated with some local lamps, it has a very pleasing flavor.

I am also in receipt of 3 cards from you, dated both Jan. 30, 1912, announcing shipments having been received. I wonder if these package and cards from Mr. Dutcher's place reached it in real condition?

Then I wish you would kindly give instructions not to open mail that comes for me. As I have no home in Washington, I have directed various people to send me their messages c/o Bureau of Plant Industry, for to have it called General Delivery is too unlucky. I pass up Dr. Anstrand and just look mail at my mail, simply because it was at the P.O. for a little over 1 month, and that notwithstanding I had written them to keep all my mail until I called.

I am also forwarding you some Russian publications. Please retain these until I have arrived, as they have to go to various people.

I also received Bulletin No. 70 of foreign plant introductions, in which my large cart has been pictured. It looks rather interesting, now that it is all past again.

I see Prof. Piper got quite a bag of tropical things. What a pity the United States does not extend to the Panama Canal, then we surely would find good places for all these things. Mr. Swingle's notes are extremely interesting! I do envy him of having been so fortunate in meeting Dr. Trabut and having seen all the work being done there in Algeria; that is a place I want to see yet some day!

Well, and herewith this lengthly report is concluded. It will give you some work to attend to various requests and suggestions I make, but I think these matters are really worth some extra trouble.

With best of regards, also to all in the office,

I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Bureau of Plant Industry

Washington, DC

I am also forwarding you some Russian publications. Please retain these until I have arrived, as they have to go to various people.

I also received notice to, if at all possible, take introductions, in which my large art has been pictured. It looks rather interesting, now that it is all past again.

I see Prof. Ayer has made a bag of freight things. That city, the United States does not extend to the Russian land, then we probably have find good place for all these things. Dr. Tolstoi's notes are extremely interesting! I do not like at having been so fortunate in meeting Dr. Trotsky and Lunacharsky at Petrograd. Only then there is already that is a place I want to see yet some day!

Well, and herewith this lengthy report is concluded. It will give you some work to attend to various requests and suggestions. Since, one I think some matters are really worth some extra trouble.

With best of regards, also to all in the office,

Yours

THEIR SINCERELY,

FRANK E. WYNN

c/o Bureau of Fine Arts

Petrograd, SU

London, England

April 10, 1922.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This afternoon I just came back from my second trip to Cambridge. A week ago I was there and saw Dr. Augustin ne Henry but Mr. F. Kingdon Ward was absent then and just now Dr. Henry is absent again and Mr. Ward is there.

Well, altogether I am not satisfied with the results of interviewing these two gentlemen. Dr. Henry confided to me that his interests no longer center in China or in things Chinese as he is already for twelve years out of the country and has become interested now in forestry solely, on which subject he is a lecturer now in Cambridge and is writing a large book also. When I asked him to show me his Chinese notes, he said that he hadn't kept them together and even then he wasn't quite sure of all of the things he had written down, as of many things he had never had the opportunity of finding out their true scientific names and several things were not even determined at Kew. I saw of course that he himself was somewhat embarrassed and I would not insist upon him going thro all of his papers. The more as he assured me that he had much on hand with his book on forestry. When I wanted to write down the names of good varieties of fruits he had come in contact with, he informed me, that to his great sorrow he had not made notes of such things, as nobody in England seemed to have any interest in these matters and from Kew he never had received the slightest intimiations to make enquires about economic things in general. He stated, that in case he had to do things over again, he would get at it in a different way, trying then to find out more about cultivated plants. He assured me, that Mr.

London, England

April 10, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This afternoon I just came back from my second trip to Cambridge. A week ago I was there and saw Dr. Augustin Henry but Mr. H. Hangdon Ward was absent then and just now Dr. Henry is absent again and Mr. Ward is there.

Well, altogether I am not satisfied with the results of interviewing these two gentlemen. Dr. Henry confided to me that his interests no longer center in China or in things Chinese as he is already for twelve years out of the country and has become interested now in forestry solely, on which subject he is a lecturer now in Cambridge and is writing a large book also. When I asked him to show me his Chinese notes, he said that he hadn't been there together and even then he wasn't quite sure of all of the things he had written down, as of many things he had never had the opportunity of finding out their true scientific names and several things were not even determined at Kew. I saw of course that he himself was somewhat embarrassed and I would not insist upon him going thro all of his papers. The more as he assured me that he had much on hand with his book on forestry. When I wanted to write down the names of good varieties of fruits he had come in contact with, he informed me, that to his great sorrow he had not made notes of such things, as nobody in England seemed to have any interest in these matters and from Kew he never had received the slightest intimations to make enquiries about economic things in general. He stated, that in case he had to do things over again, he would get at it in a different way, trying then to find out more about cultivated plants. He assured me, that Mr.

Wilson would be a much better man than he himself, to supply us with information about localities and plants of Central China, especially so since he, (Dr. Henry) allowed Mr. Wilson to employ the best collectors he had been able to train and it was especially, thanks to these native collectors, that Mr. Wilson had made such a success of his work. He gave me some addresses of people in England he thought I might wish to see and I hunted up some and hope to see some others still.

Mr. F. Kingdon Ward is another type of man. Quite young yet, about 26 years, and is more interested in exploration work for the love of it itself and for strictly botanical reasons, than for the practical outcome of the whole. About propagation he has not bothered himself much; he states, that when he sends in things, others have to look at that part of the work. He is mainly interested in alpines and herbaceous plants but takes also a fancy to rhododendrons and other alpine shrubs. He is of a rather non-communicative nature and feels here in England as much at home as a fish out of the water, but of course, having been out for 5 years at one stretch, one cannot imagine a man feeling home straight away in such a small country as England is. His intentions are now to go out again in January 1913 in employ of Mr. Bailly at Liverpool and collect especially rhododendrons and alpines in Western Yunnan and S. E. Tibet where there are numberless valleys and plateaus, where in most cases no whites have been before and are therefore virgin fields, which seems always to be such an attraction to an explorer. I told him that we are willing to buy from him such plants as he thinks are of economic interest to us and I asked him especially to pay our Department in Washington a visit and see the scope of our work. I am not sure that he will come, however.

Hilson would be a great better man than he himself, to supply us with information about localities and plants of Central China, especially so since he, (Dr. Henry) allowed Mr. Wilson to employ the best collectors he had been able to train and it was essentially, thanks to these native collectors, that Mr. Wilson had made such a success of his work. He just as some eminent people in England he thought I might wish to see and interest up some and have to see some other will.

Mr. E. Chinese Park is another type of man. He is very, very, about 60 years, and is more interested in exploration work for the love of it, himself and for strictly botanical reasons, than for the practical outcome of the whole. Above everything in his are interested himself work, he states, that when he made to Tibet, where he is last on that part of the work. He is mainly interested in alpines and herbaceous plants but also a fancy to rhododendrons and other flying shrubs. He is of a rather non-communicative nature and feels here is inclined as much at home as a fish out of the water, but of course, having been out for 6 years at one stretch, one must allow a man feeling like stretching away in such a small country as England is. His intentions are now to be out again in January 1911 in employ of Mr. Daily of Liverpool and collect especially rhododendrons and alpines in Western Yunnan and S. S. Tibet where there are numberless valleys and plateaus, where in most cases no Chinese have been before and are therefore virgin fields, which seems almost to be such an attraction to an explorer. I told him that we are willing to buy from him such plants as in future are essential interest to us and I added his expectedly to pay our investment in establishing a visit and see the scope of our work. I am not sure that he will come, however.

On Tuesda , April 2, I spent the day in going to Veitche's nurseries at Coombe Woods near Kingston. I found that many of Wilson's introductions had grown considerably, but - many of them do not become handsomer as they get older and I may say that I am afraid that several of these things will drop out of cultivation after a few years. Especially some of these evergreen Viburnums look far from handsome, covered as they are with soot. The most interesting thing they have just now at Coombe Woods, is the female Achinidia chinensis which has fruited last year. Much of the later shipments from Wilson haven't been determined yet and my guide could not very well give me information about these things. The little bit of stuff that Mr. Purdon has been collecting seemed very common and I hear that they are not satisfied with his finds! Well, what else could one expect. Prof. Sargent still thinks that North China is a gold mine for new plants and it was he mostly, who got Purdon out to these regions. These Coombe Woods nurseries are really wonderful, not only that they are extremely picturesquely situated, but they also contain a remarkably fine collection of rare trees and shrubs. Of the rare Western Chinese Magnolia delavayi they have perhaps the largest specimens in Europe; the dwarf evergreen Viburnum davidi seems a real acquisition and so is Osmanthus armaba, also evergreen and from Western China. Camellia cuspidata and Arbutus unedo Croomi remain out in the open the year around and the rare evergreen Lonicera nitida, of very dwarfed habits, is coming in favour in England as a new lining plant. The deciduous shrubs and trees were just beginning to show signs of life but it was too early to say anything about them.

On Tuesday, April 2, I spent the day in going to Veitchey's nurseries at Coombe Wood near Kingston. I found that many of Wilson's introductions had grown considerably, but - many of them do not become handsomer as they get older and I may say that I am afraid that several of these things will drop out of cultivation after a few years. Especially some of these evergreen Viburnums look far from handsome, covered as they are with scale. The most interesting thing they have just now at Coombe Wood, is the female Aucubaria chinensis which has fruited last year. Much of the later shipments from Wilson haven't been determined yet and my guide could not very well give me information about these things. The little bit of stuff that Mr. Wilson has been collecting seems very similar and I hear that they are not satisfied with his fruit. Well, what else could one expect. Prof. Sargent still thinks that Mr. Wilson is a gold mine for new plants and it was he mostly, who got Wilson out to these regions. These Coombe Wood nurseries are really wonderful, not only that they are extremely picturesquely situated, but they also contain a remarkably fine collection of rare trees and shrubs. Of the rare western Chinese Magnolia delavayi they have perhaps the largest specimens in Europe; the dwarf evergreen Viburnum davidii seems a real acquisition and so is Osmanthus armatus, also evergreen and from Western China. Camellia cuspidata and japonica wabis Grand remain out in the open the year around and the rare evergreen Lonicera nitida, of very dwarfed habit, is being in future in Holland as a new hedge plant. The deciduous shrubs and trees were just beginning to show signs of life but it was too early to say anything about them.

On Wednesday, April 3, I went to Kew and saw the Ass't Director there and some gentlemen in the herbarium. I got your not to the Director re, my mail being sent, Mr. T. P. Roosa, New York City and Dr. Henry also gave me your letter to him, re this same subject, dated Jan. 31, 1912.

Well, you know Kew so well, that I need not say much about it. The Chinese material is much scattered there and one could wander about for several days before finding it all. One is struck however, with the remarkable hardiness here in England of so many Central Chinese plants and with their shrikking beauty. Prunus triloba and double flowering peaches were just in full bloom and Western Chinese Rhododendrons are going to make a fine show. In a greenhouse I saw Vitis Henryana as an ornamental climber and with it white-veined leaves it certainly is an attractive new vine.

I was informed at Kew that they would like to see my photo's published, the Kew Bulletin would even gladly obtain some of them, with short descriptions. I will have a talk with you about this, when once back.

I hope to leave now next Saturday for Southampton and by about the 22 of April I may be in Washington. My health has improved a good deal of late, I haven't had any real fever attacks since I left Riga, but some days I was strangely tired and my hearing got to be bad from the use of the quinine, so I am leaving off now with it. I suppose a few month's will pass yet, before I am entirely my old self again. Well, one has to take such matters simply as they come; it is a stroke of bad luck and every one of us gets something once in a while.

Trusting to see you all back in good health and spirits, I remain,

Mr. Fairchild,

Yours respectfully,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

On Saturday, April 2, I went to Kew and saw the Asst. Director there and some gentlemen in the herbarium. I got your note to the Director, my mail being sent, Mr. T. E. Evans, New York City, and Dr. Henry also gave me your letter to him, on this same subject, dated Jan. 31, 1919.

Well, you know Kew so well, that I need not say much about it. The Chinese material is well scattered there and one could wander about for several days before finding it all. One is struck however, with the remarkable hardiness here in England of so many Central Chinese plants and with their startling beauty. Prunus triloba and double flowering peaches were just in full bloom and Western Chinese Rhododendrons are going to make a fine show. In a greenhouse I saw this Dracaena as an ornamental climber and with its white-veined leaves it certainly is an attractive new vine.

I was informed at Kew that they would like to see my photo's published, the Kew Bulletin would even gladly obtain some of them, with short descriptions. I will have a talk with you about this, when once back.

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Trusting to see you all back in good health and vigor, I remain,

Sr. Faithfully,

Yours respectfully,

London, England

March 30, 1912.

POST CARD

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

After a short visit to my parents in Amsterdam, which I wouldn't have done, hadn't I been urged by my relatives on account of the sad state of health of my dear mother, I am now in this enormous city. I will proceed after a day or two to Cambridge and then I will soon be en route for America which I long to reach quickly. My health is not too good, perhaps the sea voyage will improve it, at least, I hope so. Wish best of regards, also to those in the office, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Cunard R.M.S. Mauretania

April 18, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last Tuesday (April 9th) I wrote you a report on my visits to Dr. Augustine Henry and Mr. F. Kingdon Ward at Cambridge. I am not sure whether that letter went by the Titanic the next day or whether it did not. Well, in case it went it is now at the bottom of the sea, as we got a wireless message that this splendid new boat went down with the majority of its passengers and crew. We all here are under the influence of that terrible accident and we ourselves almost came in collision yesterday with another boat as we had a dense low fog hanging all around. This boat suffers much from the continuous vibration and a man cannot

London, England

March 20, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild,

After a short visit to my parents in Amsterdam, which I wouldn't have done, hadn't I been urged by my relatives on account of the sad state of health of my dear father, I am now in this monstrous city. I will probably after a day or two go Cambridge and then I will even be on route for Berlin which I long so much quickly. My health is not too good, perhaps the sea voyage will improve it, as I hope so. With best of regards, also to those in the office, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Cunard R.M.S. Mauretania

April 18, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last Tuesday (April 9th) I wrote you a report on my visits to Dr. Augustine Henry and Mr. H. Kingdon Ward at Cambridge. I am not sure whether that letter went by the Olympic the next day or whether it did not. Well, in case it went it is now at the bottom of the sea, as we got a wireless message that this splendid new boat went down with the majority of its passengers and crew. In all here are under the influence of this terrible accident and we ourselves almost came in collision yesterday with another boat as we had a dense low fog hanging all around. This boat suffers much from the continuous vibration and a man cannot

write at times at all, so please don't look at this scribble with a magnifying glass.

I am very anxious now to see you and talk about 101 things. My health is on the improve all the time, but I still have to be quite careful with my food. I wonder where I am going to stay in America to recuperate entirely.

I will see Mr. Roosa at once in New York, as I got the messages you wrote Dr. Henry and the Director of Kew Gardens, re calling on him for letters and instructions.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, let me say then, "auf uredersehen"

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herwith I am submitting to you my accounts for the past quarter, January-March, 1912. Would you kindly turn them over to those who are in charge of these matters?

I am somewhat behind in time, and this is due to I having been unwell so much of late, and also that my baggage was not delivered thro some misunderstandings at the shipping offices in Riga, and in New York.

Trusting these accompanying sheets do not need any further, explanation, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

write at times as all, so please don't look at this sacrilegious white magnifying glass.

I am very anxious now to see you and talk about 101 things. My health is on the improve all the time, but I still have to be quite careful with my food. I wonder where I am going to stay in Washington temporarily.

I will see Dr. Henry at once in New York, as I got the message you wrote Dr. Henry and the Director of the Hospital, re talking on him for letters and instructions.

Well, Mr. Patrolli, let me say then, "auf wiedersehen".

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank T. Boyer

Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Patrolli:

Month I am enclosing to you my account for the past quarter, January-March, 1918. Would you kindly turn them over to those who are in charge of these matters.

I am somewhat behind in time, and this is due to I having been unwell as much of late, and also that my energies are fully occupied in endeavoring to assist stranded citizens in Rio, due to the local financial crisis. Trusting these accounts may be in order and in the proper position, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(s) Frank T. Boyer

Washington, D.C.

May 1, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find my Itinerary Report for the month of April 1912, and my Accounts for the period from April 1st, to April 19, th, 1912, (inclusive).

All my accounts cannot be settled for the present, as I have paid out several amounts of money, for which I haven't obtained receipts as yet. Here are a few items: In September 1911, I ordered a few pounds of Siberian crabapple seed in Barnaonl and paid 2 Roubles down, up to the present no seeds and no bills have been sent as yet.

On February 26, 1912, I sent a money order for 120.00 Roubles to Mr. G. T. Miroshnikoff in Semipalantinsk, Siberia, as paymend for 2 pounds of wild Medicago falcata seeds. We haven't received these seeds as yet, and no bill either, altho' Mr. Miroshnikoff acknowledged my money order and was sending off these seeds.

On March 19, 1912, I sent the American Consul in Riga 25.00 Roubles as part payment on freight for these wild alfalfa seeds. I haven't heard anything more about it.

I also expect some minor settlements yet, and I suggest that my accounts are not absolutely closed, until these various matters have been settled.

In case you have something to tell me re these matters, I will be glad to see you.

Respectfully yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

"Washington, D.C.,

Jan 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Talbotts:

Herewith please find my Tabbs(?) Report for the month of April 1912, and my accounts for the period from April 1st, to April 19, th, 1912, (Inclusive).

All my accounts cannot be settled for the present, as I also paid out several hundreds of money, for which I haven't obtained receipts as yet. Here are a few items: In December 1911, I ordered a few pounds of siberian wheatgrass seed in Barnaul and paid 2 Roubles down, up to the present no seeds and no bills have been sent as yet.

On February 28, 1912, I sent a money order for 120.00 Roubles to Mr. G. I. Mironshikoff in Semipalatinsk, Siberia, as payment for 2 pounds of wild Medicago Falcata seeds. We haven't received these seeds as yet, and no bill either, altho' Mr. Mironshikoff acknowledged my money order and was sending off these seeds.

On March 19, 1912, I sent the American Consul in Riga 25.00 Roubles as part payment on freight for these wild alfalfa seeds. I haven't heard anything more about it.

I also enclose some minor settlements yet, and I suppose that my accounts are not absolutely closed, until these various matters have settled.

If there you have something to tell me in the final settlers, I will be glad to see you.

Respectfully yours,

(s) Frank Meyer

Office,

May 17,1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In case another edition of my Bulletin on Chinese fruits should be published couldn't we insert that chapter on lotus seeds in it. It will add but a few pages and will make it more complete.

Yours sincere y

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

One of my most important letters on the Medicago situation, dated December 10th, 1911, and mostly rel-ting to my visit to Mr. W. A. Bogdan at Krassny Koot, Russia, has been missing for some time and now that it has been found having lain on Mr. Oakley's desk for about three months I notice that the important requests I made to send Mr. Bogdan some literature in return for ten pounds of Medicago falcata seed which he kindly gave have not even been attended to. This is particularly unfortunate as Mr. Bogdan complained also of Professor Hansen's way to forget him.

In connection with this I made inquiries in the file room and found that letters, instead of being recorded straight away upon their receipt, often wander about for some time until after their contents have been noted and attended to by various people, and after that at last they come to the

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

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Yours sincere y

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

One of my most important letters on the Peidango situation, dated December 10th, 1911, and mostly relating to my visit to Mr. F. C. Bogden at Kiangsu Soot, Russia, has been missing for some time and now that it has been found having lain on Mr. Swingle's desk for about three months I notice that the important requests I made to send Mr. Bogden some literature in return for ten pounds of Peidango Pulsers and which is really pure have not even been attended to. This is particularly unfortunate as Mr. Bogden complained also of Professor Hansen's way to forget him.

In connection with this I made inquiries in the file room and found that letters, instead of being recorded straight away upon their receipt, often wander about for some time until after their contents have been noted and attended to by various people, and after that at last they come to the

files and are recorded.

Couldn't we inaugurate the plan of having all letters recorded immediately upon their receipt and after that to have them sent around? It would minimize the danger very much of having some important message lost.

Trusting to hear from you about these problems, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Agricultural Explorer

Office

May 27,1912

Dear Mr. Bisset:

In regard to the name for this semi-double rose from North China, which may be Rosa spinosissima. I propose the name "Peking Yellow", what do you think of that?

Yours faithfully,

(s) Frank N.Meyer

files and are recorded.

Could'nt we inaugurate the plan of having all letters recorded immediately upon their receipt and after that to have them sent around? It would minimize the danger very much of having some important message lost.

Trusting to hear from you about these projects, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Agricultural Explorer

Office

May 17,1913

Dear Mr. Bisset:

In regard to the name for this semi-double rose from North China, which may be Rosa spinosissima, I propose the name "Peking Yellow", what do you think of that?

Yours faithfully,

(s) Frank N.Meyer

Washington, D.C.

May 28, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I wish to see put on record that I personally object in having anything called after me. Mr. Burbank called a spineless Opuntia which I discovered in Mexico after me, and Mr. Marlatt named a pernicious insect Aspidiotus Meyeri. Now I hear again that Mr. Oliver calls the semi-double rose from North China "Meyer's Yellow".

Well, I am not a bit pleased to have anything bear my name and should this question come up while I am away, I wish you would kindly explain my views on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Washington, D.C.

May 28, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a little bulletin on Medicago falcata illustrated with six photographs. I may perhaps add a couple more in case they come out all right.

Will you kindly send this bulletin around for criticism and inform me later what changes are necessary?

Very respectfully yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

"Washington, D.C.,

May 28, 1912.

Dear Mr. Valentine:

Perhaps I was to see put on record that a personally object is having anything named after me. Mr. Kuhnert called a spinalens Opuntia which I discovered in Mexico after me, and Mr. Marlatt named a pernicious insect Lagidiotus Meyeri. Now I hear again that Mr. Oliver calls the semi-double rose from North China "Meyer's Yellow".

Well, I am not a bit pleased to have anything been my name and should this question come up while I am away, I wish you would kindly explain my views on those matters.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Mr. Valentine, Washington, D.C.

May 27, 1912.

Dear Mr. Valentine:

Recently I am sending you a little bulletin on Chinese Plums illustrated with six photographs. I may perhaps add a sixth, case they come out all right.

Will you kindly send this bulletin around for criticism and in case so later when changes are necessary?

Very respectfully yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am attaching a few sheets on the problem of "Breeding a Hardier Sulla-clover". The subject is too new to allow any one to say much about it, but in my opinion it seems very desirable that someone should take up this subject and give the worl new strains of forage plants.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Office

July 18, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

While in Kew Gardens this spring I noticed an olive tree growing against a wall and having stood apparently all the vicitudes of perhaps a twenty years of English climate. Do you think some one in our Department would be interested in getting cuttings of this tree? Its name is Olea europaea var conditiva.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N.Meyer

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am attaching a few blocks on the problem of "breeding a Darlier Sails-clover". The subject is too new to allow any one to say much about it, but in my opinion it seems very feasible that someone should take up this subject and give the worl new strains of forage plants.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Brisbane

July 18, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

While in New Gardens this spring I noticed an olive tree growing against a wall and having stood apparently all the vicitudes of perhaps a twenty years of English climate. Do you think some one in our Department would be interested in getting cuttings of this tree? Its name is Olea europaea var conditiva.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Office

July 31, 1912

Dear MissAustin:

In regard to S.P. I. No. 28264, my number 785, which was published as unidentified, I beg to inform you that Prof. Lipsky of the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden told me that it was Acanthophyllum pungens foto 5598. I also send in herbarium material.

Yours faithfully,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Office

August 1, 1912

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

After having gone thro the galley proof of Mr. Oliver's proposed new bulletin, entitled: "Some New Varieties of Alfalfa for Pastures", I am struck with the fact that there has not even once been made mention how some of these new forms of alfalfas behaved when being submitted to some severe tests of being browsed up on by cattle and sheep for certain lengths of time. Such tests ought to be made before announcing to the world that pasture-forms have been created. However, if such field tests cannot be made then the title of the bulletin should be changed so as not to state a fact which has not been proven.

I also notice that a very large amount of space has been given to the description of the many crosses that Mr. Oliver made. These descriptions, tho of interest to plant-breeders in general, aremore or less out of place in a bulletin of this nature and they ought to be considerably condensed and several could even be omitted.

Then after seeing the names mentioned of these various Medicagos

Dear Mr. Stuart:

After having gone thro the valley proof of Mr. Oliver's proposed new bulletin, entitled: "Some New Varieties of Alfalfa for Pastures", I am struck with the fact that there has not even once been made mention how some of these new forms of alfalfas behaved when being submitted to some severe tests of being browsed up on by cattle and sheep for certain lengths of time. Such tests ought to be made before announcing to the world that pasture-forms have been created. However, if such field tests cannot be made then the title of the bulletin should be changed so as not to state a fact which has not been proven.

I also notice that a very large amount of space has been given to the description of the many crosses that Mr. Oliver made. These descriptions, too of interest to plant-breeders in general, appear as lost out of place in a bulletin of this nature and they ought to be considerably condensed and several could even be omitted.

Then after seeing the same mentioned of these various hedgeroe

the question naturally comes to one's mind whether all these various forms have been identified by a competent botanist. I do not see any reference made to this fact and since the genus Medicago is such a difficult one and since there is so much confusion abroad about it I certainly suggest to have a qualified botanist go over all of the material that Mr. Oliver has been using in these experiments and a paragraph ought to be inserted in this bulletin giving credit and responsibility to such a botanist.

I suggest the words pure and typical rather than genuine or straight wherever mention is being made as regards typical or pure forms of species.

Thanking you for your kindness in giving me an opportunity in looking over this proof, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Office

August 8, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find attached my attempt to produce a short article on exploration work from the explorer's and collector's own point of view.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Office

August 12, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am submitting to you a list of trees and shrubs that I think will thrive in North Dakota. There are probably several more species that will do well, but we will come across such bye and bye. I also added some suggestions which may probably be of value in connection with this work.

Hardy ornamental trees

Acer ginnala (good for windbreaks)

" negundo (northern & Rocky Mountain types)

" tabaricum (can be planted in gullies to present erosion)

Alnus glutinosa (for damp places)

Betula Ermanni

" verrucosa latifolia (a fuel tree for dry plains)

Fraxinus americana (northern forms)

" mandshurica

Larix dahurica (important lumber tree)

" Laricina

" Lyalli

" sibirica (important lumber tree, loves cool situations)

Populus alba (northern forms)

" angulata

" balsamifera

" " suaveolens

" certinensis

" deltoridea

" laurifolia

" nigra

Office

August 14, 1911

Dear Mr. Tainwalla,

Herewith I am submitting to you a list of trees and shrubs that I think will thrive in Sarth Dakota. There are probably several more species that will do well, but we will come across such bye and bye. I also added some suggestions which may probably be of value in connection with this work.

Hardy ornamental trees

Acer ginnala (good for windbreaks)

" negundo (northern a hardy Canadian type)

" tataricum (can be planted in gullies to prevent erosion)

Alnus glutinosa (for damp places)

Betula fremonti

" verrucosa laciniata (a fuel tree for dry places)

Fraxinus americana (northern forms)

" pennsylvanica

Larix decidua (important lumber tree)

" laricina

Juglans

" nigra (important lumber tree, loves cool situations)

Populus alba (northern forms)

" angulata

" balsamifera

" " suaveolens

" sarjentii

" deltoides

" laurifolia

" nigra

Populus Petroswkiana

" trwvola

" tremuloides

" tobolii

Prunus padus sibirica (Fine for ornament around the house)

" pennsylvanica (northern forms)

Salix acutifolia

" alba

" fragilis

" pentandra

" Voronesh

Tilia cordata (Stands -45° F. at Khabarovsk, Sib. foto 5259, SPI 20290, 20291)

Ulmus americana (Northern forms)

" effusa

" pumila (SPI 22975, fotos 5173, 5175)

Hardy ornamental shrubs

Anygdalus nana (Stands -40° Fahr. foto 5793)

Artemisia abrotanum

" " tobolskianum

Berberis heteropoda (Tall shrub, good for windbreaks)

" vulgaris (Northern forms)

Caragana arborescens (Fine hedge material)

" fruteacens (Very hardy, good for windbreaks)

" jubata (Remarkably hardy, good for windswept places) fotos 5703, 5704

Cornus alba siberica

" stolonifera

Typical Patronage

- Ipomoea
- Convolvulus
- Rubus

Prairie plant alliance (Plum for armament around the tower)

- Pedicularidetum (northern form)

Tall multiflora

- alba
- Cynodilla
- pendulum
- Corycandi

Filia corolata (Stamp -40° F. on Shakspeare, Ala. Feb 1829, WI 2020, 2022)

Plant centrosma (Northern form)

- alfoma
- Pomila (WI 2270, Iowa 1173, 2173)

Plant Ecological Group

Lagphalia ruma (Stamp -40° Fahr. Feb 1928)

Cephalalia dorsumma

- -tomentosum

Tarbaria heterophyla (Tall dumb, good for windbreaks)

- wilgaria (Northern form)

Dangerous arborescence (Type Judge material)

- Fruhsanna (Very hardy, good for windbreaks)
- Jubbia (Snow-hardy hardy, good for windbreaks, Jones)

Former alfa alfaria

- Yosiantfrm

Cotoneaster acutifolia

Crataegus oxycantha sibirica (Good for hedges and windbreaks)

" sanguinea (" " " " "
SPI 20105,20106,fotos 5229,5230
" 32233)

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Northern forms)(Does well in sandy soils.
Many fotos)

" argentea

Euonimus europaeus (Siberian form)

" verrucosa

Hippophaë rhamnoides (fine for hedges and windbreaks in sandy and
sterile soils)

Lonicera bella (Ornamental bushes around the home)

" flava " " " " "

" glauca " " " " "

" hirsuta " " " " "

" Maackii " " " " "(fotos 5181,5182)

" Morrowi " " " " "

" oblongifolia " " " " "

" sibirica " " " " "

" spinosa " " " " "

" tatarica " " " " "

" trifida " " " " "

Physocarpus opulifolia (Good for hedges and low windbreaks)

Potentilla fruticosa

Ptelea trifoliata

Rhamnus alnifolia

" cathartica (a fine hedge plant)

" davurica (" " " ")

Cotoneaster acutifolia

Crataegus arnoldiana nitida (Good for hedges and windbreaks)

" azarolus (" " " " "
SFI 2016,2016,Texas 2029,2030
" 2022)

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Northern forms)(Does well in sandy soils.
Many forms)

" argentea

Fraxinus americana (Eastern form)

" pennsylvanica

Hippophaë rhamnoides (Fine for hedges and windbreaks in sandy and
arable soils)

Lonicera bella (Ornamental hedges around the home)

" flava " " " " "

" glauca " " " " "

" korgana " " " " "

" maackii " " " " "(Texas 2021,2022)

" morrowi " " " " "

" oblongifolia " " " " "

" nitida " " " " "

" quinoa " " " " "

" tatarica " " " " "

" trichis " " " " "

Prunocerasus cerasifera (Good for hedges and low windbreaks)

Potentilla fruticosa

Rhamnus utilis

Rhamnus alnifolia

" catharticus (a fine hedge plant)

" davurica (" " " "

" frangula " " " " "

" lanceolata " " " " "

" lycioides " " " " "

" pallasii " " " " "

" rupestris " " " " "

Rosa arkansana

" blanda

" carolina

" foetida

" hugonis

" lucida

" multiflora

" nitida

" pimpinellifolia

" rugosa

" setigera

" spinosissima

" suffulta

Salix alba vitellina

Salix babylonica

Salix fragilis

Salix lucida

Salix purpurea

Salix rubra

Salix viminalis

Symphoricarpos albus laevigatus

" chenaultii

" orbiculatus

" vulgaris

Tamarix pentandra

Tamarix ramosissima

Viburnum dentatum

" lentago

" opulus

" prunifolium

" rafinesquianum

" sargentii

" trilobum

Rhamnus frangula

" infectoria

Rosa Kamschatica (Very hardy, of low growth)

" rugosa

" many other species to be tested

Sambucus canadensis

" nigra

" racemosa (Beautiful scarlet berries) SPI 20114

Shepherdia argentea (Fine for windbreaks and low hedges)

" canadensis " " " " " "

Sorbaria sorbifolia (Very ornamental when cut to the ground every year)

Spiraea arguta

" Billardieri

" van Houttei

Symphoricarpus occidentalis (low hedge plant)

" orbiculatus

" racemosus (" ")

Syringa amurensis (Stands -45° F. in Khabarowsk, Sib. foto 5340, SPI 20324, 22608)

" chinensis

" Emodi

" japonica

" josikaea

" villosa

" vulgaris

Tamarix Pallasii (Good for sandy and alkaline wastes)

Tamarix africana

* Informicia

Ilex vomitoria (Very hardy, at low growth)

* Pugora

* many other species to be tested

Sambucus canadensis

* Edgra

Prunus [Beautiful annual berries] not Zelle

Berberis stapehoe [Film for windbreaks and low hedges]

* Canadensis

Berberis aquifolia (Very ornamental also not to the ground every year)

Spiraea douglas

* Millardiana

* van Houtei

Lonicera nitida (for hedge plant)

* spinulosa

* fragrantissima

Euonymus [Pseudo -Ko? ?, in Shakeyrank, Ill. low 1940, NY 1954, 1955]

* alatus

* Bungii

* japonica

* latifolia

* vilmoriana

* vulgaris

Tamarix hallerii (Good for sandy and alkaline soils)

Viburnum dentatum

" lantana

" lentago

" opulus (Very ornamental when in fruit)

" " sterilis (a fine flowering shrub)

Hardy Climbers and Vines

Actinidia kolomicta (On sheltered places) fotos 5184, 5185

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Various forms)

Celastrus articulatus (Tall climber for covering up bis tree stumps or chimney stacks)

" scandens

Lycium chinense (Excellent to cover up unsightly spots- fotos 5156,5157, SPI 18271,18581,20180,22016)

Menispermum canadense

" davuricum (Fine as a porch vine, foto 5787)

Schizandra chinensis (SPI 19602, 30361)

Solanum dulcamara var. persicum (withstands -40° Fahr., near Tomsk, Siberia, SPI 32232, foto 5794)

Vitis amurensis

" riparia

Ornamental Coniferous Evergreens

Juniperus sabina (Siberian form) SPI 32236, fotos 5802,5803)

" scopulorum (from the Bad Lands of N.Dak. Prof. Baldron at Fargo, N.D. has some already)

Picea alba

" Engelmanni

" excelsa

" nigra

" pungens

Tilmanus insignis

- Insignis

- Indigo

- ovulus (Very ornamental when in fruit)

" " sterilis (a fine flowering shrub)

Dark Climbers and Vines

Actinidia polygamia (On sun-lighted places). Ivan Vas., 2180

Aegiphila quinquefolia (Verbena family)

Celastrus articulatus (Tall climber for covering up big tree stumps or chimney stacks)

- scandens

Lycium chinense (Excellent to cover up unsightly spots- Yotes Discovery, SPI 18271,18281,20120,23016)

Tentaculum cumulatum

- Lurvium (Vine as a porch vine, Yoke 2727)

Solanum dulcamara (SPI 19802, 20281)

Solanum dulcamara var. persicum (withstands -40° Fahr., near Tomsk, Siberia,SPI 22222, Yoke 3794)

Vitis aestivalis

- riparia

Ornamental Conifers Evergreens

Juniperus sabina (Siberian form) SPI 22226, Yoke 3800,3803

- scopulorum (from the Bad Lands of S.Dak. Prof. Wilkins at Fargo, N.D. has some already)

Pinus alba

- Taeniana

- arcuata

- Sylva

- pumila

Pinus cembra sibirica (Much hardier than the European forms, nuts edible. See fotos 5760,5761,5762,5763)

" divaricata

" montana

" " mugnus

" Pence

" Strubus (Northern forms)

" sylvestris (Esp. the forms from No.Russia and Siberia,Fotos5766-7)

Thuya occidentalis (northern forms) Fine for evergreen hedges

Hardy Edible Fruiting Trees & Shrubs

Amelanchier vulgaris (Improved northern forms) See foto 5792

Malus baccata (in its many forms) fotos 5789,5790,5403)

" prunifolia (several types)

Prunus americana

" chamaecerasus (Very hardy bush-cherry, withstands -40°) SPI 32224-6,32664-5)

" demissa (Fotos 5784-8)

" glandulosa (See specimens Mr.Fairchild has on his place)

" insititia

" nigra (One of the world's hardiest plums)

" pumila (The well-known western sand-cherry)

" " var. Besseyi

Ribes alpinum (of low,dense growth,good as a lining along pathways in vegetable gardens)

" americanum

" aureum (succeeds well on sandy lands,very hardy.SPI32667,from Mr. Mijurin)

" Biebersteini

" nigrum (Siberian forms)

" rubrum " "

" saxatile

Plant combs ultrina (much harder than the European form, make edible. See fotos 0760,0761,0762,0763)

* Gerviale

* nonlens

* " mogiva

* Tenne

* Sirdna (Northern form)

* sylvestris (Mg. the form from Mt.Kunala and Sibaria, fotos0760-7)

Thuja heliandalis (merkam form) Plan for evergreen hedges

Early Edible Fruiting Trees & Shrubs

Antinotior vulgaris (Improved modrano form) See foto 0763

Ficus bucada (in its many forms) foto 0760,0760,0603

* pruniflis (several types)

Prunus verticcus

* chamaecerasus (Very hardy bush-cherry, optionaliss -40°) See 0763-6,7,0604-8)

* mexicana (foto 0763-8)

* glandulosa (See specimens Mr.Mcdonald's and on his plans)

* tomentilis

* nigra (One of the world's hardiest plums)

* prunia (The well-known eastern sand-cherry)

* var. tenella

Ribes nigrum (of jor,home grown),you be a little careful as they are in vegetable gardens)

* dominicanum

* menzies (succeeds well on sandy loam,very hardy,Kinnikinnick,Uva Ur, Elgurin)

* Sisymbrialis

* nigrum (Gibraltar form)

* " " "

* vulgaris

* Ribes

Rubus idaeus (Succeeds better on northern exposures than facing South*

" various species from Northern localities.

Sorbus americana

" aucuparia (The sweet-fruited varieties supply good preserves)

" intermedia

" thianshanica (withstands considerable shade)

" sp. Various hardy sp. sent in under No.30110,31283,31691 (and 32666, Mijurin's)

Suggestions

Pay less attention to specific names than to localities where the material actually grew. For instance, a tree or shrub known to come from a region with a very uncongenial climate, even tho bearing a well-known name of a plant which is supposed not to be hardy, may prove to be a perfectly hardy variety, and worth all the extra efforts spent on its care and propagation.

For a country like North Dakota, with a climate that is very hard on plant life, it is locality origin and that only that makes a plant a success or a failure.

Call on the gardens at Ames, Ia.; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head N. W. Territory; Brookings, S. D. and Ottawa, Ont. for hardy plant material. Explore also the Bad Lands of both the Dakotas and the Black Hills of S.Dak. to see what Nature herself has to offer in the lines of trees, shrubs and herbs.

When receiving material intended for North Dakota, do not make the mistake of growing it at Yarrow or Chico with their tropical summers, for fungi, moulds and the climate itself will play havoc with the stuff.

Tuber items (including bulbs) on northern exposure than (being hardy)

- various species from Northern localities.

Alpine conditions

- Lewisia (the week-flower) includes simply great beauties)
- Saxifrages
- Schizocodon (withstands considerable shade)
- Trifolium barbey sp. best in under 30. [illegible] (and [illegible])

Conclusion

For less climates to specific zones than to individual where the material actually grew. For instance, a tree or shrub known to come from a region with a very uncongenial climate, even the hardiest well-known name of a plant which is supposed not to be hardy, may prove to be a particularly hardy variety, and vice-versa. [illegible] to its care and propagation.

For a country like North Dakota, with a climate that is very hard on plant life, it is locality origin and that only that makes a plant a success or a failure.

Gill on the [illegible] at Ames, Ia.; Brewster, Hartley; Dallas and R. W. Trautman; Swedlund, S. D. and Ottawa, Ont. for hardy plant material. Explore also the best lands of both the Dakotas and the Black Hills W. D. to see what Nature herself has to offer in the lines of trees, shrubs and herbs.

The developing material intended for North Dakota, do not make the mistake of growing it at home or close with their tropical scenery, for then, perhaps and the climate [illegible] play havoc with the plant.

Witness Hansen's new hybrid cherries being practically exterminated on Mr. Fairchild's place.

Establish a small, permanent arboretum with this North Dakota project, laid out in an attractive style and where from 1 - 3 specimens of each species or variety are being kept, so as to afford material for study and comparison all the time.

A seed and plant exchange might be established with Botanical Gardens in the northernmost places of Eurasia.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Aug. 12, 1912

Mr. Fairchild:

I am sending you herewith some suggestions for "Breeding a Hardier Bulb-clover," Hedysarum coronarium, with 13 photographs.

FRANK N. MEYER

Hilaire Belloc's new novel should be being practically advertised on Dr. Dolpodilk's place.

Building a small, permanent advertisement with this novel novel project, find out in an attractive style and save from 1 - 2 questions of each special or notify the Dolpo book, so as to select material for study and comparison all the time.

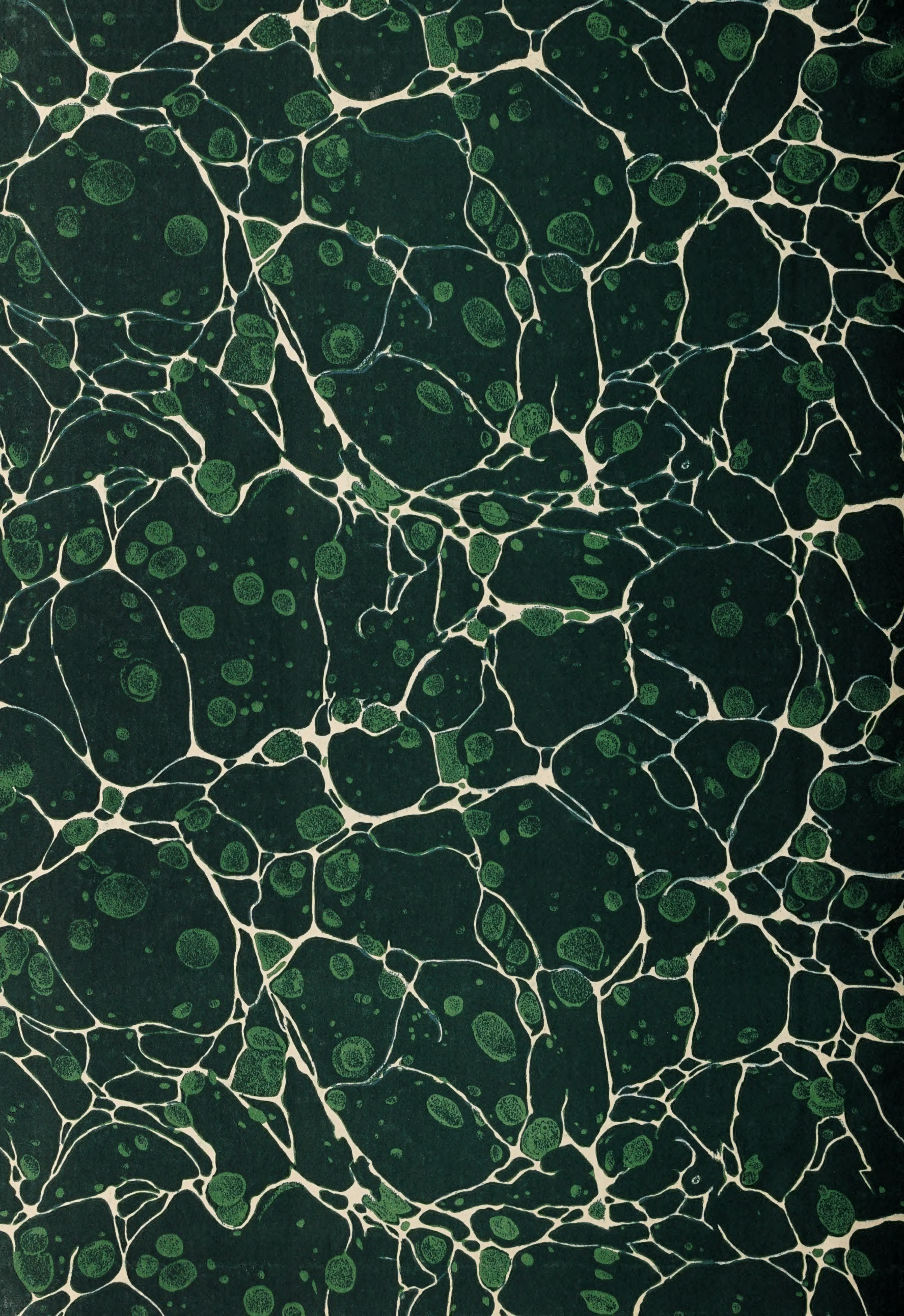
A neat and plain envelope which to established with managed Jarman in the mentionment place of Journal.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK V. ROTH.

Aug. 15, 1918

Dr. Dolpodilk

I am sending you herewith some suggestions for "Developing a Dwelling-Building-Society", Deferment corporation, with Dr. Abrahamson.

FRANK V. ROTH